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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

European Union grants Ukraine a loan, but defers associate membership

by Pavel Politiuk
and Roman Woronowycz

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma met with European Union leaders in Vienna, on October 16, looking for financial aid and associate status for the country within the European structure.

The European Union was very forthcoming with the money — granting Ukraine a \$182.5 million balance of payments loan to encourage economic reforms and strengthen the country's currency reserves, and agreeing to provide \$203 billion for the Chernobyl Shelter Fund — but less so with President Kuchma's request for associate status.

European Commission President Jacques Santer said the EU would continue to support closer ties with Ukraine, but stopped short of proposing associate membership. "We are building and deepening a genuine cooperative partnership relationship with those countries with whom we are not in an enlargement process at the moment," said Mr. Santer.

The meeting was attended by President Kuchma, European Commission President Santer, EU Foreign Affairs Commissioner Hans van der Broek and Austrian Chancellor Victor Klima, who currently presides over the European Union.

During the one-day state visit billed as a Ukraine-EU summit, the two sides discussed economic and trade relations as well as the chances for Ukraine to secure associate membership status.

"Ukraine will not change its European choice," said President Kuchma. "Ukraine's priority is to reach associate status first, and later full membership." He added that there is no other way for Ukraine.

Although Ukraine sees integration into European structures as a strategic goal, with associate membership in the EU as an initial step, Ukraine has not yet met a key minimum requirement that it show it has completed the transition to a market economy.

Before the EU could even consider Ukraine's request it would have to give Ukraine market country economic status, an acknowledgment that Ukraine has fully reformed its command economy, a legacy of the Soviet period.

President Kuchma's press secretary, Oleksander Maidannyk held out hope that the process would be completed quickly. "The president has no illusions that the integration process will be rapid," said Mr. Maidannyk.

Ukraine received a boost for its cause when Austrian President Thomas Klestil expressed his support for Ukrainian membership. "We note with great joy that Austria, as we have learned from the Austrian president, supports our efforts to be integrated into Europe," said President

Kuchma after his meeting with the Austrian leader.

In their joint communiqué, the European Union and Ukraine expressed agreement that the strategic partnership is a major factor in strengthening peace and stability in Europe.

During the summit — the first since Ukraine and the European Union signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation in May 1997 in Kyiv — Ukraine expressed concern that EU enlargement would throw up barriers for travel and trade with Poland, its western neighbor and strategic partner, which is due to join the EU.

"The problem does exist, and it troubles us from the point of view of this new splitting of Europe," said President Kuchma.

European President Santer assured Mr. Kuchma that travel and trade agreements between Poland and Ukraine would be well considered as Poland moves into the EU sphere. "We are not building dividing lines in Europe," said Mr. Santer.

Mr. Santer said the EU is prepared to continue financial support for Ukraine and to help the country achieve membership in the World Trade Organization.

National Bank of Ukraine chairman under fire from Verkhovna Rada

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A routine annual report presented to Ukraine's Parliament on the activities of the National Bank of Ukraine in 1997 turned into a protracted two-day debate that ended with the initiation of an investigation into the bank's investment procedures.

Leftist forces in the Verkhovna Rada let it be known on October 16 that their search for a culprit in Ukraine's financial crisis was not over, when they turned the report by the NBU Chairman Viktor Yuschenko into an examination of the bank's financial maneuverings to support the hryvnia in its recent downslide.

The week before, a coalition of Communists, Socialists and members of the Hromada faction had failed in an effort to bring down the government of Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko for its failure in stemming Ukraine's economic problems and the recent financial crisis.

Responding to criticism that his Communist Party had unfairly attacked Mr. Yuschenko, First Vice-Chairman of

the Verkhovna Rada Adam Martyniuk, told a press conference on October 19: "We listened to a report on the year 1997, when [the NBU's] activities were more or less open, not for this year, which has seen a financial crisis."

Much of the criticism heaped on the NBU has been for its perceived non-transparency, and for the overwhelming authority that its chairman retains. Mr. Martyniuk said that it is time the NBU be made accountable to the Verkhovna Rada.

"It has become obvious that the NBU is a body responsible to no one and as such its actions are not transparent," said Mr. Martyniuk.

He announced that the Verkhovna Rada would initiate a bill in the next week to change the structure of the NBU to have its activity directed by a council.

The next day, however, the Communist faction, along with the Progressive Socialists and the Peasant faction, showed up at the general session with a resolution that would have condemned the actions of the NBU in its

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U.S. Congress passes resolution on Great Famine

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Members of both houses of Congress have passed a concurrent resolution commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 in which 7 million perished as a direct result of Soviet policy. The resolution was passed by the Senate on October 21 and by the House of Representatives on October 10.

During the Columbus Day weekend, members of Congress were in legislative session to deliberate and negotiate the federal budget for Fiscal Year 1999. The legislators cleared a few moments from their busy schedule, however, as Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, introduced the commemorative resolution on Saturday, October 10, thanked the co-sponsors of the resolution, and commented on the brutality of the former Soviet regime toward the Ukrainian people. The resolution was passed that same day.

House Concurrent Resolution 295 (H.Con.Res. 295) was sponsored by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. Supported by the other co-chairs and members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, the Ukrainian Famine Resolution attracted 71 co-sponsors.

The resolution expresses "the sense of Congress that the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 should serve as a reminder of the brutality of the government of the former Soviet Union's repressive policies toward the Ukrainian people."

Copies of the resolution will be transmitted to the president of the United States, the secretary of state, and the co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. The secretary of state is further instructed to transmit a copy of the resolution to the government of Ukraine.

Prior to the official passage of the resolution, during a private luncheon for Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko with members of the Ukrainian American community, UNIS Director Michael Sawkiw Jr. informed the head of the Ukrainian government about the work of the U.S. Congress regarding anniversary commemorations of the Great Famine.

The Ukrainian government will officially recognize the tragedy of the Ukrainian famine with a special day of observances on Sunday, November 8, the same day as has been designated by the Ukrainian American community for commemoration of the famine in the United States.

During deliberations on the House floor, several members of Congress expressed their support for the Famine resolution. In his introduction of the res-

olution, Rep. Gilman stated: "Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and other Communist leaders knew people were starving to death as a result of their policies. The Soviet regime and its leaders did nothing to help the famine's victims, instead using it as a means to better subdue Ukrainian resistance to the Communist regime and the rule of Moscow."

The chairman of the International Relations Committee, a long-time supporter of Ukrainian issues, expressed his opinion that, "it [the resolution] serves as an important reminder, not just of the innocent victims of the Famine, but of the reasons why the United States and its democratic allies engaged in a Cold War."

Democrats and Republicans were given 20 minutes each on the House floor to provide their comments on the resolution. Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-Fla.), a member of the International Relations Committee, also expressed his views on the message the resolution sends: "Congress condemns the former Soviet government's disregard for human life, human liberty and self-determination during the Famine, ... Congress sees today's Ukraine moving toward democracy, a free-market economy and full respect for human rights and supports the United States assistance to Ukraine

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NEWS ANALYSIS

IMF, Ukrainian leaders discuss reforms

by Lily Hyde
RFE/RL Newswire

Since Ukraine's recent agreement on a reform program with the International Monetary Fund, the country has been hit by new economic problems. Some Kyiv-based international financial experts say this is complicating Ukraine's efforts to fulfill the program's aims.

A Ukrainian delegation, including Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov and National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko, met with IMF officials in Washington recently. They discussed what must be done to obtain further tranches of a \$2.2 billion loan that are attached to the reform program.

An outline of the program is posted on the IMF's website. It includes steps to ensure progress in stabilization, to create a smaller and more efficient government, to accelerate deregulation and privatization, and to reform the financial sector. Other measures are restructuring key economic sectors, increasing competition and improving protection for the most vulnerable members of society.

Aleksei Sekarev, an economic adviser with the Ukrainian-European Policy and

Legal Advice Center, called it "a very ambitious program for Ukraine." His research center is funded by the European Union. Mr. Sekarev said that it will be "very difficult for Ukraine to fulfill many of the conditions," but he said he believes there is "a readiness on the part of the IMF" to be realistic about how many of the conditions can be met.

Ukraine's program for economic revival underwent drastic modification even as it was supposed to be getting off the ground. By the time the government and the IMF board of directors reached a final agreement on the loan on September 4, the Russian financial crisis had hit and many of the financial benchmarks written into original plans had become unrealistic.

In a letter to the IMF, the Ukrainian government indicated it would not be able to replenish the National Bank's depleted reserves as earlier promised. The letter also mentioned a new exchange rate band of 2.5-3.5 hryvni to the dollar, effectively devaluing the national currency.

The government also introduced a new set of financial benchmarks, including ones on gross domestic product, consumer price inflation, the state budget deficit, money supply and foreign currency reserves.

Since then, the economic situation has

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Lily Hyde is an RFE/RL correspondent based in Kyiv.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF**New GM says P&G will stay in Ukraine**

KYIV – Procter and Gamble's newly appointed general manager, Christopher Delaney, speaking at a September 25 press conference commemorating the fifth anniversary of the company's operations in Ukraine said despite the financial crisis and dropping sales, P&G Ukraine will not suspend operations. In Russia the company has slashed advertising expenditures and temporarily suspended production and shipping. P&G plant in Boryspil, outside Kyiv, has not cut production, although 80 percent of the company's products are shipped to countries affected by the turmoil in Russia. P&G Central Europe Director Herbert Schmitz insisted that, "If the government is capable of controlling the situation, we will continue operating and producing here." To mark the anniversary of its Ukrainian operations, P&G donated \$100,000 (U.S.) to the Ukrainian Children's Fund for the purchase of medical equipment. Another 50,000 hrv was donated to buy assorted products for organizations working with children. Despite recent drops in sales, Director Schmitz said at the press-conference that such charitable programs remain a high priority for the company. (Eastern Economist)

Chile is interested in Ukrainian rockets

KYIV – Chile is interested in cooperation with Ukraine in the space sector and is ready to implement a project for launching satellites using Ukrainian rockets, Jaime Gasmuri, chairman of the Chilean National Congress International Relations Commission, told Deputy Chairman Viktor Medvedchuk on September 28. The Chilean delegation was visiting Ukraine to participate in a two-day seminar, which began on September 29, on the Chilean Experience in Implementing Socio-Economic Reforms. Mr. Medvedchuk said Ukraine is interested in obtaining orders from Latin American countries, in particular for aircraft from Ukraine's Antonov plant. "There is some hope that the negotiations that have started between the two countries will bring concrete results." (Eastern Economist)

UkrRichFlot traded on Vienna exchange

KYIV – JSC UkrRichFlot became the first Ukrainian company to enter an international stock market when its shares were listed in August on the Vienna stock exchange in the form of global depository receipts. The plant's shares are also eligible to be traded on other exchanges in continental Europe and Great Britain. The price of UkrRichFlot shares on the domestic stock market has not, because of a lack of capital, exceeded \$2.5 U.S.; on the Vienna exchange, however, UkrRichFlot opened at \$4. UkrRichFlot officials said that beginning in September its stock will also be traded in Zurich. (Eastern Economist)

AN-74 plane wins honors at airshow

FARNBOROUGH, England – The Kharkiv Aviation Plant, which recently participated in Great Britain's international aerospace exhibition Farnborough '98, was awarded an international quality certificate for its Antonov-74 plane and its modifications. The certificate was awarded by the Veritas international certification bureau. According to KAP Chief Engineer Viktor Zayats, receiving such a certificate allows the plant to offer the AN-74 on international markets and reaffirms the reliability and quality of Ukrainian planes. (Eastern Economist)

NEWSBRIEFS**Citizenship rules eased for Crimean Tatars**

SYMFEROPOL – Ukrainian authorities in Crimea told a news conference in Symferopol on October 20 that Kyiv has simplified its naturalization rules to make it easier for Crimean Tatars who returned from deportation to Uzbekistan to become Ukrainian citizens. While few Crimean Tatars took advantage of the new rules on the first day of the program, officials said that they expect many more to do so, thus easing what has been a serious political problem in the region. Because nearly 250,000 Crimean Tatars returned to Ukraine only after 1991, many of them are technically citizens of Uzbekistan or one of the other post-Soviet states and are in effect stateless in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Moderate earthquake hits Crimea

KYIV – Ukraine's Emergencies Ministry told Reuters on October 19 that a moderate earthquake shook Crimea the previous day, but the ministry reported no deaths or damage. Earlier, officials at Ukraine's Geodesic Institute said that the remaining seven seismological stations in Crimea (out of the 13 that had existed there in 1991) would close by the end of this year because of a lack of funds. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kyiv comments on gas transport, debt

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Holubchenko told the Associated Press on October 17 that Kyiv does not plan to increase charges for the transport of Russian natural gas across its territory but will seek lower prices for the fuel Ukraine buys from Russia. He noted that Ukraine has succeeded in reducing its gas debt to Russian from \$1.2 billion in January to \$740 million now. He added that Ukraine will reduce its debt still further by sending food to Russia. (RFE/RL Newswire)

PM offers deputies government posts

KYIV – Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has offered jobs in the executive, including in government and state committees, to national deputies from seven caucuses of the Verkhovna Rada, Ukrainian Television reported on October 14. The price for those posts is the creation of an "inter-caucus" majority in the Parliament to support the government. "Without fail, we will give jobs in our government structures to those who deserve them," he said. Mr. Pustovoitenko's offer follows President Leonid Kuchma's

announcement that same day that the government will soon be reshuffled. Mr. Kuchma said the new appointments will be made "on a purely professional basis," Interfax reported. President Kuchma's spokesman, Oleksander Maidannyk, told journalists that the president has invited the legislature to make "non-standard proposals" for Cabinet posts. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Communists want Rada to form Cabinet

KYIV – Communist leader Petro Symonenko told journalists on October 15 that the Communists are ready to enter the government and "shoulder all the responsibility," provided that the Verkhovna Rada rather than the president forms the Cabinet of Ministers, Interfax reported. Mr. Symonenko said the Constitution of Ukraine must be amended so that the government reports to the Parliament. He added that the Communist caucus has enough members for two Cabinets. Mr. Symonenko's remarks follow Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko's proposal to lawmakers to form an "inter-caucus" Cabinet. Mr. Pustovoitenko's proposal did not extend to the Communist caucus. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kuchma criticizes Russia on trade

KYIV – At a meeting with raion administration leaders in Kyiv on October 8, President Leonid Kuchma criticized Russia for failing to meet halfway Ukraine's proposals to implement the bilateral free trade agreement, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuchma said the Russian State Duma, unlike the Ukrainian Parliament, has not ratified the agreement. He also recalled that Russia had introduced a value-added tax on Ukrainian goods in 1996 and "cut its market of Ukrainian sugar." (RFE/RL Newswire)

Brzezinski is optimistic about Ukraine

MOSCOW – "An independent Ukraine is of the utmost importance to future European security," the renowned U.S. statesman and political scientist Zbigniew Brzezinski told the Moscow newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta on October 6. He said that Ukrainian independence guarantees Russia's "painless transformation from imperialist power to nation-state." Speaking about the possibility of Ukrainian membership in the European Union, Dr. Brzezinski added, "A free and democratic Ukraine that

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INTERVIEW: Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Jemilev

by Tamara Tarnawska

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

The following interview with Mustafa Jemilev was conducted in Geneva on October 5 by Tamara Tarnawska shortly after the human rights activist had been awarded the 1998 Nansen Medal by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata.

What does the Nansen Medal mean to you and to the Crimean Tatar people?

We regard the award as an expression of moral support for our just cause involving the return of our people to its homeland in Crimea and the restoration of our rights. I consider the awarding of the Nansen Medal to me as evidence that our voice has been heard at a high level, that the Crimean Tatar issue has been recognized and that it is receiving the attention of the international community.

For your participation in the Crimean Tatar national movement and the Soviet human rights movement generally you spent over 20 years in prisons, labor camps and internal exile. Did you ever believe at that time that your efforts would be successful and that you would win international recognition?

We hoped that the Crimean Tatar nation would one day be able to return to Crimea and worked to make this dream a reality. Quite honestly though, I did not expect it all to happen so quickly.

Even in the 1980s, when perestroika had begun, young people would come to me and say that they did not believe that our people would be able to return to their homeland during our lifetime and that it was necessary to prepare the younger generation to continue the struggle after us. The stagnant atmosphere of those years did not allow us to breathe fresh air and to believe in the fulfillment of our hopes. This was especially the case in the labor camps where at that time I was serving my latest sentence.

We could not even imagine then what has occurred today – that one day we would be able to talk about the problems of our people from the lofty podium of the U.N. Palace of Nations in Geneva. At that time we could only think about in which camp or prison we would perish because the regime was determined to stifle and eradicate all forms of dissent. Thank God that did not happen. Today we have the possibility to return to our homeland, though it is premature to say that all our problems have now been solved.

What are the main problems and tasks currently facing the Crimean Tatars?

First, to enable all our people to return to their homeland. So far, only just over half – about 260,000 people – have managed to do so. The remainder, some 240,000, are still to be found in the places to which they were exiled and they simply do not have the possibility of returning to Crimea even though many of them would dearly like to do so.

Crimea today is part of Ukraine, a country that is building a democratic society and does not impede the return of our nation to Crimea – and is in fact providing significant assistance to this process. Nevertheless, despite these efforts, the situation of the Crimean Tatars continues to remain extremely difficult. Those who have returned find themselves in terrible conditions. Tens of thousands of them have no roof over their heads and are forced to live without water, electricity and heating. Another problem is that of separated families. The level of unemployment among Crimean Tatars is considerably higher than the average in Crimea. As a result of the long years of Russification, the situation as regards the restoration of our language, culture and traditions is also catastrophic.

We understand that the resolution of these problems requires considerable financial resources and that Ukraine, which is in a difficult economic situation, can do little to help us, even if it wants to. Unfortunately, moreover, although there are those among the country's leadership who do understand our problems and want to help, there also are those who do not. What is disconcerting is that problems that do not require much financial expenditure are also not being solved – first and foremost, legal ones.

Do you remember, when the new law on elections was being adopted, how much talk there was about the need to guarantee the right of the Crimean Tatars to have their people represented in Parliament? That did not happen and we were left out. Now, in the Crimean Parliament there is not a single representative of our nation. This not only holds back the resolution of our problems but also creates a dangerous threat to the stability of Crimea. The Crimean Tatars are outraged by this state of affairs. In their own homeland they do not have a single representative in the



UNHCR/A. Hollmann

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata presents the Nansen Medal to Mustafa Jemilev, 55, 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.

local Parliament and do not participate in the formation of the government.

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian state is not taking the essential steps to remove the existing discrimination against the Crimean Tatars which has been preserved since the times of the old chauvinistic Communist nomenklatura. Moreover, the state does not defend the rights not only of Crimean Tatars, but also of Ukrainians on the territory of Crimea.

Which forces support the Crimean Tatars?

In Ukraine, there are different political forces pulling in opposite directions. There are those that dream of restoring the former USSR and the old totalitarian system. For them the Crimean Tatars clearly are enemies because they fought against the old system. These forces do not want our return to Crimea and if they had a chance would again force us from the peninsula. On the other hand, there are also national democratic forces which understand the significance of the Crimean Tatar factor for Ukraine and try to help us. Unfortunately, the balance of forces is not in favor

of the democrats.

And what about in the Ukrainian Parliament?

In the Verkhovna Rada there are two Crimean Tatar deputies: Refat Chubarov and myself. If it had not been for the existence of such a noble party as Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, which without any preconditions extended a hand of support and offered to place me on the list of its first 10 candidates, I would not be a member of Parliament.

Our links with Rukh go back to the times of our struggle against the totalitarian empire. The political party which subsequently emerged from the original Rukh was formed on the basis of a movement in defense of rights. This is essentially the main political force that backs us. There are other parties, though, which to a greater or lesser extent also support us. They are the centrist ones, or those right of center, including part of the Green Party and the National Democratic Party, and some of the deputies from the United Social Democratic Party and Hromada.

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Education activist Oksana Kondratiuk and her husband are murdered in Lviv

by Vera Eliashevsky

CHICAGO – Friends and acquaintances in Ukraine and abroad are deeply saddened by the tragic and untimely death of Oksana Kondratiuk and her husband, Roman Melnyk, on October 1 in Lviv. The two were shot while in their car.

Ms. Kondratiuk was the director of the International Center of Education, Science and Culture (ICESC) under the Ministry of Education in Ukraine. She held this position since the center's establishment in 1992. Prior to that Ms. Kondratiuk was the inspector of the National Educational Board, covering educational institutes in the Lviv region, including special schools for disabled and sick children.

As director of the ICESC, Ms. Kondratiuk was responsible for promoting the development of educational, cultural and scientific links in Ukraine with other countries. Her proficiency in the English language enabled her to participate in numerous international conferences, seminars and roundtables relating to the problems of educational development, methodology and theories.

In the fall of 1997 Ms. Kondratiuk was very honored and privileged to have met with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton during her visit to Lviv.

One of Ms. Kondratiuk's final international initiatives was organizing a multi-faceted cultural program in Lviv known as "Vienna Days" on September 8-12. The program was held in connection with the official re-opening of the Vienna Café in Lviv. During the remodeling of the building in which the ICESC is located, historical archives revealed the existence of a popular meeting spot for Ukraine's intelligentsia up until 1939 – The Vienna Coffee House. It was Ms. Kondratiuk's international contacts that led to the re-opening of this joint Austrian/Ukrainian initiative.

Surviving are Ms. Kondratiuk's sons, Taras and Yarema.

The murder of Mrs. Kondratiuk and Mr. Melnyk was reported in the October 3 issue of Postup, a daily newspaper published in Lviv. The story noted that an investigation into the crime had begun.

According to Postup, several hun-

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Oksana Kondratiuk



Roman Melnyk

Ukrainian Diabetes Project continues education efforts in Ukraine

by Maria Lewytzkyj

SANTA ROSA, Calif. – Four representatives of the Kyiv Charity Fund Diabetik visited California in August as part of an effort by the Ukrainian Diabetes Project (UDP) to continue diabetes education in Ukraine. After a week-long effort trying to obtain U.S. visas for the four representatives in Kyiv, Andrea Skrypka, UDP director/founder, and her husband, Volodymyr, were successful and carried the project's mission a few steps forward.

Based in Santa Rosa, the UDP works year-round developing educational material, planning an annual bike-a-thon fund-raiser to continue setting up diabetes educational clinics/camps in Ukraine, and promoting contacts in Ukraine to promote well-being for children with diabetes.

The UDP brought the President Natalia Vlasenko and Vice-President Natalia Manzheley of the Diabetik Fund endocrinologist Alexandra Sologub and a translator, Olga Prokopenko, to America to witness first-hand how the concept of a diabetic family camp is realized. The camp they visited is sponsored by the Diabetes Youth Foundation (DYF).

As the four representatives learned during their visit to a family camp in Kings Canyon in the lower Sierra-Nevada range, although there is a lot of work ahead, it is possible to envision that diabetes as a disease in Ukraine can someday be seen not as a disabled way of life for children.

Ms. Manzheley stated that part of the fund's beliefs were reaffirmed on this visit: "This disease knows no country, nationality, skin color or age." In Ukraine there are more than 2 million diabetic patients, whose number in the last 10 years has increased by 10 percent, according to the fund's research. Of these, 100,000 patients make insulin injections daily.

"What we got to see at Bearskin Meadows Family Camp was great. We saw diabetic children and their parents living with diabetes. In the U.S., diabetes is a lifestyle, not a disease," she affirmed hopefully.

Ms. Vlasenko knows intimately the hardships associated with raising a child with diabetes; she has done so for the last 10 years. So does her vice-president, Ms. Manzheley, whose family almost fell apart from the strain diabetes caused in her family life.

The chance to see parents join their children, from the very young to teens, in learning about their children's diabetes

was a novelty for the Kyiv visitors. The Family Camp in Kings Canyon schedules several programs for parents, during which they acquire knowledge about diabetes, stressing how self-control and monitoring enables diabetic children to live normal healthy lives.

Ms. Vlasenko noted, "These children (at Bearskin Meadows) will feel good about themselves. In Ukraine, children often feel ashamed of having diabetes."

The way camps for diabetics are run in the U.S. and Ukraine could not be more polar, although both objectives are the same. "In Ukraine, diabetic children at camp are obligated, if they are to improve their health, to stay in a nursing home for children (sanitarium), sleeping in beds in very conforming conditions," Ms. Manzheley pointed out.

"It is very interesting to us how diabetic children at camp can wear sports outfits, live in the mountains, sleep in sleeping bags in the fresh air," continued Ms. Manzheley. All camps for diabetic children that the Kyiv fund organizes are held in the city.

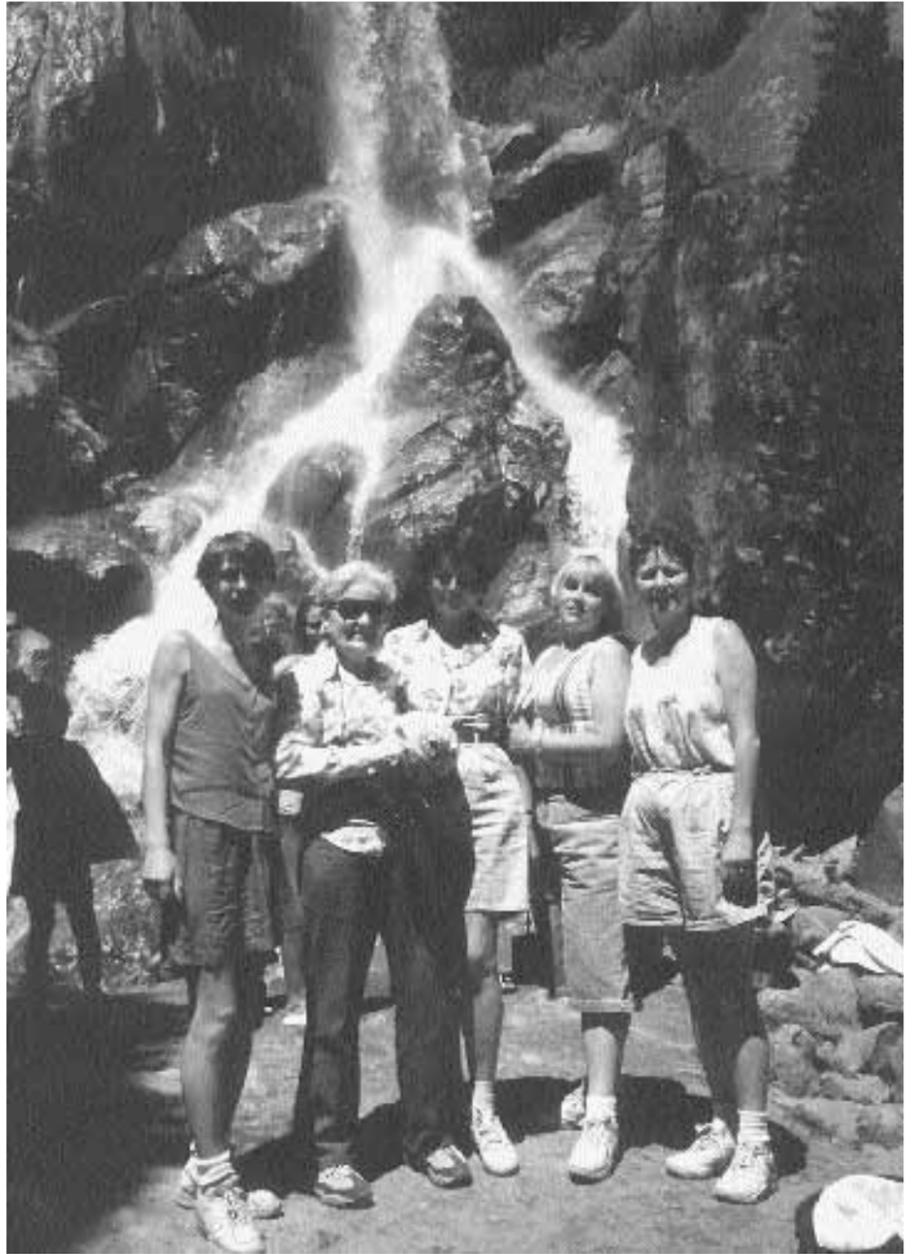
The Diabetik Fund leaders said they hope they can incorporate the ideas they saw at the DYF camp in California into the program they have established in Kyiv. The first camp the fund organized was a huge success: the children learned a lot and formed lasting memories, while the parents found the lessons on diabetes very useful.

Medical staff and counselors at the Kyiv camp worked very hard to organize interesting group activities that were educational and others that were recreational, including a discotheque and bonfires. However, they did not have a sports program such as the one in California.

In contrast, "The kids at the Kings Canyon diabetes camp hiked to the top of Mount Whitney, (the highest peak in the U.S.), this summer. They carried their own packs filled with food," said Ms. Skrypka, president of the UDP.

This accomplishment allows diabetic children to see themselves as self-sufficient and capable of doing whatever they set their minds to. Such building of self-esteem, Ms. Manzheley admitted, is being introduced at the Kyiv camp, where organizers try to help the younger children see themselves in a favorable light.

While in the U.S., the Kyiv visitors began discussions on plans to borrow ideas from the camp in Kings Canyon and bring Ukrainian diabetic children from a traditional sanitarium setting with constant medical treatments closer to the type of camp life they saw in America.



Diabetes Charity Fund directors with Diabetic Youth Foundation leaders in Kings Canyon National Park, the location of a camp for children with diabetes.

Their immediate concern, however, is funding. "Who will help up purchase sleeping bags, pay for the site, for the food?" asked Ms. Manzheley. It is extremely difficult to find funding for such causes in Ukraine. She continued, "Every day at the camp in Kings Canyon, they served good food – always something new. Diabetic children require food six times a day."

Although some of the funding strategies suggested by directors of the DYF camp currently are impossible in Ukraine, other ideas are indispensable and will definitely be pursued back in Kyiv – including the concept of a sports-oriented family camp in Kyiv.

As planned by the UDP, the four Kyiv representatives had an opportunity to meet Ellen Simpson, the founder and developer of the Kings Canyon camp who started the camp in 1938. At over age 80, Ms. Simpson is still as energetic as ever. She shared accounts of the camp's infant stages and how it was able to develop into the family camp it is today.

Crucial to the Diabetik Fund's message back in Ukraine is that the process to hold such family camps must begin soon to encourage parent participation and interest in making diabetes only one aspect in the lives of diabetic children.

As was revealed by Ms. Manzheley, many mothers of diabetic children lose their husbands, the fathers of these children: "The mother finds herself in a predicament where she must focus most of her attention on the child. The husband is left unattended. The husbands can't handle this. They abandon the wife and children, and move back home. Self for the self."

To raise a diabetic child is an expen-

sive situation, whether in the U.S. or Ukraine. And in Ukraine, husbands leave their wives and diabetic children in approximately one-third of such families according to Ms. Manzheley. As to whether these fathers pay child support, not many do – or can, as their incomes are too low.

"This is why the camp we saw in Kings Canyon where parents and young children are able to get interested in their child's diabetes is so interesting," explained Ms. Vlasenko. Her own husband works very hard helping her with computer work and other fund issues, as well as in raising their diabetic son. "He is very dedicated," she said with a smile.

"We are extremely grateful to the UDP, which gave us the opportunity to visit America and see the camp and meet with administration and doctors to learn from them first-hand," offered Ms. Vlasenko in thanks.

Ms. Manzheley added, "We are faced with the task of finding financing." They have a few ideas, however. It is their hope that people will gain knowledge about this issue and create a network of ideas for funding, in Ukraine, among the Ukrainian diaspora and in America and Canada in general. One idea is to organize benefit tours of musicians from the professional music school where Ms. Vlasenko works.

For further information on helping the fund raise money by organizing possible tours for these professional young musicians, or to share other ideas, contact the UDP in Santa Rosa at (707) 526-5676.

Next year the UDP plans to bring a group of Ukrainian children to the Bearskin Meadows camp. The fund and the UDP will work together to make this goal a reality.



Andrea Skrypka, UDP project director, and Olga Prokopenko, translator, distribute diabetic supplies to children at the Kyiv camp sponsored by the Diabetes Charity Fund.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Three Pennsylvania districts hold joint organizing meeting

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – A joint organizing meeting of three Pennsylvania districts of the UNA, Allentown, Shamokin and Wilkes-Barre, and Branch 467 was held on Saturday, October 10, at the Ukrainian Homestead. Presiding was Ukrainian National Association President Ulana Diachuk.

The aim of the get-together of the region's branch and district officers was primarily to report on their organizing activities and achievements during the first nine months of this year. The growth in UNA membership and the future of the association depends on the success of organizing efforts, the UNA president underlined.

Mrs. Diachuk reviewed the achievements of individual organizers in each district. The chart below reports the accomplishments in each district.

Mrs. Diachuk thanked all organizers present for understanding the importance of maintaining constant organizing activity and for their dedication, and reminded them that at the UNA Convention in May of this year they, as delegates, obligated themselves to organize at least 10 new members for their branches. Some of the delegates have almost reached this goal, while others need a little more effort in order to attain the desired target, she

added.

In the latter portion of the meeting Mrs. Diachuk introduced and explained the new UNA program titled "Blue and Gold Membership." The program includes a UNA discount card allows the insured to save up to 50 percent on travel, lodging, vision care, prescriptions, dental care and much more. This program includes \$3,000 of life insurance coverage under the blue plan and \$10,000 coverage under on the gold plan. Some participants requested more information about hotels and retailers that provide discounts under this program.

Much time was devoted to explaining the new administrative program that the UNA is installing at the Home Office as well as how the UNA might streamline its scholarship benefits. A long discussion took place as to how to entice more visitors to Soyuzivka and increase the number of subscribers to both UNA newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

The vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre District, Tymko Butrej, expanded on how to utilize local American organizations and schools to support schools and organizations in Ukraine. Many participants took part in the discussion on this topic.

SHAMOKIN DISTRICT			
		18 new members	\$205,000 of coverage
Joseph Chabon	Branch 242	7 members	\$128,000
Marguerite Hentosh	Branch 305	4 members	\$40,000
Julia Cresina	Branch 382	4 members	\$21,000 of coverage
Helen Slovik	Branch 7	2 members	\$13,000
Mary Petruncio	Branch 78	1 member	

At the meeting Ms. Hentosh presented four additional applications for the month of October.

ALLENTOWN DISTRICT			
		16 new members	\$148,129 of coverage
Stephen Kolodrub	Branch 137	9 members	\$80,000
Oksana Koziak	Branch 47	2 members	
Anna Haras	Branch 438	1 member	
Katherine Sargent	Branch 438	1 member	

The UNA's professional agents Joseph Binczak and Andre Worobec signed up three new members for a total of \$30,000 in insurance coverage to the branches in that district.

WILKES-BARRE DISTRICT			
		9 new members	\$56,000 of coverage
Genet Boland	Branch 409	4 members	\$32,000 of coverage
Mary Bolosky	Branch 282	3 members	\$11,000
Tymko Butrej	Branch 164	1 member	
Gisela Stefury	Branch 169	1 member	

Attention, UNA branches and districts:

Publicize your activities in The Ukrainian Weekly on The Ukrainian National Association Forum page. Let fellow UNA'ers know what you're up to. Send stories and photos to: The Ukrainian Weekly, Att'n: UNA Forum, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Home Office reports on organizing results for August

The UNA Home Office's Organizing Department has released the following information about organizing activity during the month of August.

Olga Maruszczak, secretary of Branch 82, was the top organizer, enrolling eight new members insured for \$50,000.

Four members each were enrolled by: Andre Worobec, secretary of Branch 76, \$30,134 of insurance;

Eugene Oscislowski, secretary of Branch 234, \$90,714 and John Danilack of Branch 777, \$100,000.

In August 39 organizers enrolled 87 new members insured for a total of \$1,394,935. During the first eight months of 1998, the UNA received 528 new members insured for more than \$8 million.

During that eight-month period the UNA's top organizers were: Eugene

Olek-Scott and Prypchan receive Hrushka Awards



Helen Olek-Scott is presented the Gregory Hrushka Award for Fraternal Excellence by UNA First Vice-President Stefko Kuropas.



Roman Prypchan receives his award from UNA Advisor Andrij Skyba.

CHICAGO – Two UNA "champions," Helen Olek-Scott and Roman Prypchan, were honored in Chicago on Saturday, September 12, with the Gregory Hrushka Award for Fraternal Excellence.

Presenting the award to Mrs. Olek-Scott was Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former UNA vice-president, who emphasized her many contributions to the Ukrainian National Association. "A true fraternalist, Helen has been active in our community since her teen years," stated Dr. Kuropas. "She was one of the founding members of both the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League. As secretary of Branch 22,

she was without equal. She was always signing up new members and taking care of her branch members with a variety of fraternal activities. She was the best," he added. Dr. Kuropas was joined by his son, Stefko Kuropas, the UNA's first vice-president, in presenting the plaque.

Presenting the award to Mr. Prypchan was newly elected UNA Advisor Andrij Skyba, who took over Mr. Prypchan's branch. "I've learned a lot from Mr. Prypchan regarding fraternalism and Ukrainian community activities. No one can replace Mr. Prypchan who was able to build his branch from just a few members to one of the largest in Chicago. I have personally gained from his example, and I will do my best to follow in his footsteps," noted Mr. Skyba.

Some 20 UNA secretaries and delegates attended the meeting, including one of the oldest UNA members in the area, former Vice-President Stephen Kuropas.

Correction

In the story about the Northern New Jersey District's garage sale (October 4), Branch 76, whose secretary is Andre Worobec, was omitted from the list of branches that participated in this fundraising effort.

Oscislowski, Branch 234, 19 members insured for \$512,237; Stephanie Hawryluk, Branch 88, 15 members insured for \$82,000; and Lubov Streletsky, Branch 10, 13 members insured for \$82,000.

The UNA encourages all branch organizers and secretaries to join in the 1998 membership campaign and to compete for the titles of top UNA organizers.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The year 2020 and beyond

Just two weeks ago, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey sponsored the landmark "2020 Conference." We've devoted a good amount of space to that event, both in last week's issue and this week, because the topic is near and dear to our hearts.

Right off the mark, Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, conference director and UAPBA president, rejected three prevalent views of our community: the overly optimistic "don't worry, we're on automatic pilot" approach; the blinkered "only Ukraine matters" view; and the inordinately pessimistic "the sky is falling, the sky is falling" perspective. Neither he, nor his colleagues, he said in his opening address, share any of those views. And that is precisely why The Year 2020 Conference was held.

Dr. Vitvitsky and other speakers at the conference all agreed that the diaspora will exist 22 years from now and beyond. They agreed also that we need the Ukrainian community and that we care deeply about it. As one panelist put it: there is a natural need to be part of something greater than oneself: or as another stated: there is an internal need for people to associate with their own. Another recurring theme was that Ukraine and the diaspora need each other for many reasons, both basic and complex.

The real question, reiterated by many at the conference, was: What will the diaspora be like in 2020? Ultimately, of course, the diaspora's existence and its parameters depend on each and every one of us. If we want the diaspora to exist in the next generation – ergo, the choice of the year 2020 as a marker – for us, our children and our grandchildren (depending on one's current age) there are, quite simply, several key things we must do.

Foremost among them: we must not only talk about what we need and what we'd like – but we must act. We must stop playing the role of what Dr. Vitvitsky called "boutique ethnics," those who come around from time to time for a bit of kovbasa, a touch of Ukrainian culture, a pinch of ethnicity ... all created and maintained, of course, by someone else. The end result of such an approach has already been seen in some quarters of our community when Ukrainians, upon returning after several years' absence to an activity in which they once had participated, ask in wonderment: What happened? The answer: You and others simply walked away, content to think that "someone" would carry on ... and, that everything would be there whenever you needed or wanted it. Fantasy!

Other suggestions for what we should do to ensure our community's future ranged from conducting a study to determine who are the members of the diaspora and professionalizing our community organizations to effecting a major turnaround in the mindset that governs our community life by focusing on the positive: e.g., demonstrating that things Ukrainian are not second-rate, but are unique and priceless; and that being Ukrainian can be fun and it can be fulfilling.

If the diaspora matters to us – and each and every speaker at the 2020 Conference, whether of the younger generation, the mid-life group or even new arrivals from Ukraine, said it does – we must take charge. We must give of ourselves: our time, our commitment and our money. And, as one of the younger panelists so correctly observed, we don't need to salvage the community – we need to build. Don't we and our progeny deserve this?

October
25
1887

Turning the pages back...

Luke Myshuha was born in Novyi Vytktiv, in Radekhiv county of Galicia, about 40 miles north of Lviv. He studied at the University of Vienna, earning a law degree in 1911. In 1915 he joined the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and acted as a community

organizer in Volodymyr Volynskyi, just north of his native village, where he set up a local Ukrainian administration after Austrian authority collapsed with the end of World War I.

In 1918 he was assigned by the government of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, as a commissioner in Radekhiv, and later as a lieutenant in Gen. Symon Petliura's general staff in Kamianets Podilskyi. In late 1919 he moved to Vienna with the WUNR administration, which sent him on special diplomatic missions, first to Riga in 1921, and then to the U.S., where he stayed, settling in Washington, to set up a mission-in-exile and raise funds.

In 1922 Myshuha organized the United Ukrainian Organizations in America, an umbrella organization whose purpose was to promote Ukrainian education in the U.S., assist Ukrainian institutions in Europe and publicize Ukraine's right to independence. As general secretary (1923-1940) he marshalled protest campaigns against the Polish Pacification in Galicia and the genocidal famine in Ukraine of 1932-1933.

In 1926 Myshuha joined the editorial staff of Svoboda and soon after began lobbying for a voice to be given to locally born Ukrainian youth who, he felt, were being left behind by the community. According to Dr. Myron Kuropas, Myshuha was "one of the few members of the older generation to appreciate the dilemma of the American-born [Ukrainians]." He saw that breaking into the mainstream life of the country was difficult, and saw the establishment of a news vehicle written and edited by the younger generation as paramount. In May 1933 at the Ukrainian National Association's 18th convention, Myshuha drafted the resolution that created The Ukrainian Weekly. Also that year he was made editor-in-chief of Svoboda, a post he held until his death.

In 1940, he was instrumental in getting the leaders of the UNA, the Providence Association, the Ukrainian National Aid Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association to set aside their differences and establish the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which replaced the (United Ukrainian Organization). Four years later he became one of the principal founders of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which coordinated efforts in resettling Ukrainian refugees at the end of the second world war, serving as its president in 1953-1955.

Luke Myshuha died in New York City on February 8, 1955.

Sources: "Myshuha, Luka," "United States," "United Ukrainian Organizations in America," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 3, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); *The Ukrainian Weekly Archive website*.

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

Other organizations have much to offer

Dear Editor:

A recent Myron Kuropas column ended with an exhortation to pump life into Ukrainian Churches and the UNA, since they are the backbone of the community. While this may be true, Dr. Kuropas may be underestimating some other valuable organizations. I am a Lutheran and just joined the Ukrainian National Association this year, so neither the Ukrainian Churches nor the UNA was ever an asset for me.

I have made most of my Ukrainian contacts via dance groups in the various cities in which I have lived. The Dallas area offers a good example. There is no Ukrainian church in Dallas, and for many years the Ukrainian dance group there really was the focal point of Ukrainian community activities. Those of us who performed there were effective ambassadors for Ukraine during the Soviet dark ages, and our performances often shook hidden Ukrainians out of the bushes.

In recent years the Ukrainian American Society there has also become quite active, and offers both social and cultural opportunities, including hosting the ambassador of Ukraine.

I believe that independent organizations such as these have much to offer in years to come, especially to the extent that they are free of sectarian strife and can effectively appeal to younger people. For the growing numbers of Ukrainian Americans who are neither Orthodox nor Catholic (including many of the "Fourth Wave"), independent societies offer a way back into Ukrainian community life. Furthermore, they may give us a forum for unified action when inter-confessional cooperation is impossible. The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, the Ukrainian American Bar Association, and P's and B's groups have similar roles to play within particular interest groups.

I urge the many folks now considering the future of the Ukrainian American community to broaden their focus and vigorously support independent, secular organizations.

Stephen Sokolyk, M.D.
New Braunfels, Texas

Thanks for articles on philatelic issues

Dear Editor:

Just a note to express appreciation for the "Focus on Philately" article (October 11) and the appearance of Inger Kuzych's article on the Historical Legends stamp issue (August 23). I'd like to see something like "Focus on Philately" continue on a regular basis, perhaps by the very capable Dr. Kuzych. He's the former editor of the well-respected journal *Ukrainian Philatelist*. Postage stamps, whether from early or more recent periods, provide the collector with tangible historical artifacts that can be treasured and enjoyed with pride for years and by generations that follow.

On a different subject, items on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Constantinople "omophor" issue have been interesting. The final paragraph in Simon Nahnybida's letter (September 6) really hit a nerve. The idea that anyone will be accountable on Judgment Day for the eradication of "all that is Ukrainian" is religious nationalism and ethno-phyletism at its worse. According to historic lore, upon his conversion to the Christian faith, Prince Volodymyr cast idols relating to Perun into the Dnipro River. It is sad to observe that 10 years after the Millennium observances, some Orthodox faithful are submitting themselves to tribal gods.

Peter Paluch's account (October 4) of the proceedings at the 14th Sobor and disclosure of the metropolitan's reluctant admission of promises and agreements in advance of the Sobor clearly require clarification or denial.

Peter Bylen
Westchester, Ill.

Why a "yarmarok" on a Sunday?

Dear Editor:

The XIXth Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress took place in Winnipeg on October 8-11. As a 78-year-old member of the Ukrainian Canadian community and a church-goer (Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada), I am upset with the program of the four-day event.

It was announced that there would be a "yarmarok" (a bazaar) on Sunday. Why on Sunday? Why not on Friday, Saturday or Monday? There are other days than Sunday for a bazaar.

This is an insult to our community. Someone was not thinking when they planned the congress.

I vehemently protest. It is already bad that stores are open on Sundays in Winnipeg from noon to 5 p.m., but why does the UCC need to do its "yarmarok" on Sunday?

Can't the UCC have a day of rest, at the same time that they are driving people to liturgies and holding the unveiling and blessing of the internment plaque?

Please respect Sunday. On this day Jesus chased the vendors out of the temple, and yet we will put the vendors back during this day.

People, please use your brains. Let us respect Sundays.

Ivan Melnyk
Winnipeg

P.S. Thanks to my grandson for typing this letter.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



The breadbasket of Europe

Ukraine and agriculture are virtually synonymous. Do a computer search in the Microsoft Encarta Multimedia Encyclopedia under "Breadbasket of Europe" and you're directed to "see Ukraine." But who needs a computer? Just look at the flag: blue sky and golden wheat. Better yet look out the window of a train rolling across the Ukrainian steppes in late summer and what do you see? The landscape forming the Ukrainian flag.

Everything begins with the land because the land, ultimately, is what feeds us and the land is where Ukraine's salvation is likely to be. With 6 billion people in the world, wheat – no less than petroleum and natural gas – is a strategic commodity and the source of capital and political power.

Unfortunately, the Soviets left a total mess of things economically, and Ukraine is not going to be able to live up to the nickname "Breadbasket of Europe" unless some fundamental reforms are implemented first. Above all, the government has to give up control of the land and the agricultural economy. This, of course, is one of Ukraine's most difficult political issues, rooted as it is in Ukraine's tragic experience during the Soviet era and the deal the Communists struck with the people.

Faced with revolution in August 1991, the Communists agreed to independence and all the symbols of national sovereignty. In return, they stayed in power, preserving the failed economic infrastructure that Lenin and Stalin had put in place generations ago. Ever since, the United States, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the European Union – not to mention grim reality itself – have been pressing for reform. Most Ukrainians have made their break with communism, but unfortunately, enough of them remain to block change and with it Ukraine's road to prosperity. And it all begins with the land.

From the dawn of civilization, Ukraine has been a peasant society. People lived in partnership with nature, coaxing wheat, vegetables and fruit out of the soil, marking the passage of time with the change of the seasons, communing with God in harmony with the calendar. This pattern prevailed for thousands of years; pagan rituals developed deep in the past, merging into Christian holidays. Just about everything we associate with Ukrainian culture – pysanky, the didukh at Christmastime, bonfires on Ivana Kupala, borsch and pyrohy, even Shevchenko's "Kobzar" – stems from the village and peasant society.

Stalin understood the power that Ukrainian wheat offered anyone who controlled it. That's why he and everyone else who ever ruled the Soviet empire found the very idea of Ukrainian independence to be unthinkable. That, of course, has had catastrophic consequences for Ukraine. "The nationality problem," Stalin said, "is in its very essence, a problem of the peasantry." By "problem," he meant opposition to the Soviet Union, support for an independent Ukraine and a love for the land and personal freedom. One of the official aims of collectivization, therefore, was "the destruction of Ukrainian nationalism's social base – the individual land-holdings." Stalin's solution to the "nationality problem" was mass murder: a political famine that killed more than 10 million peasants in a single year.

The Famine, which the communists

called "rozkurkuliuvannia" (de-kulakization), did untold damage to Ukraine's national psyche. Not only did millions die; the survivors and their descendants were permanently traumatized. Consider, for example, the repulsive story of Pavlik Morozov, a 12-year-old boy who in 1933 informed on his own father for "stealing" grain from his family fields. The unfortunate man was tried and sentenced as "an enemy of the people." To honor the boy who denounced his starving father, the Soviets put up a statue of him, turned his house into a museum and held him up as a model to encourage other children to betray their parents and their friends. It's impossible to overstate the damage such evil caused, evil that was commonplace from the 1930s to the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. As much as anything, the perverse values promulgated by Marxism-Leninism are the root cause of the corruption, cynicism and despair that plagues post-Soviet Ukraine.

It's been 65 years since the Great Famine. In the final weeks of the 105th session of the U.S. Congress, Michael Sawkiw, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, led the successful effort to win passage of a congressional resolution commemorating this tragedy and reminding the world of the brutality of Soviet policy in Ukraine. I'm not much of a fan of commemorative resolutions, but this one, in my view, is just as important to Ukraine as the generous financial assistance the United States, the IMF, the World Bank and others have been providing. The Communists, who continue to seek and hold seats in the Ukrainian Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, have never acknowledged the Famine nor apologized for their party's having perpetrated it. They use the power they have to block reform, particularly any program that would dismantle the collective farm system and return the land to the people. These Verkhovna Rada members, more than anyone, would benefit from reading the congressional resolution on the Famine.

Ukraine is now in its eighth year of independence. Russia, her neighbor to the north, is financially, morally and politically bankrupt. Poland, to the west, is building commercial bridges to Europe in a successful transition to free enterprise prosperity. President Leonid Kuchma, National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushchenko and others are working to honor Ukraine's financial obligations and to maintain the value of the hryvnia. Will it be enough? Not unless Ukraine starts producing things the rest of the world wants to buy. It doesn't take a rocket scientist, as they say, to know that the world needs food. India, for example, just had riots because of a shortage of onions, of all things. Can Ukraine grow onions? Well, we know they can grow garlic. Can Ukraine grow wheat? Look up "Breadbasket of Europe." The agricultural sector in Ukraine can easily become the engine that powers the rest of the economy. That's how America became great.

The 20th century has not been kind to Ukraine, but, now that the country is finally free after centuries of foreign domination, the future holds enormous promise – if only it can successfully overcome the legacy of the past, the Famine above all.

(Continued on page 19)

How to reach

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Center dedicated in Kyiv to honor the late George Kuzmycz

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The George Kuzmycz Training Center for Physical Protection, Control and Accounting of Nuclear Materials was dedicated on October 8 in memory of a Ukrainian American who died while working in Ukraine for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The center, located in the Kyiv Institute for Nuclear Research, was developed with U.S. Department of Energy financing; it will work to improve Ukraine's technology and techniques for the protection and control of nuclear materials in Ukraine.

On hand for the ribbon-cutting ceremonies were officials from the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Embassy, including Ambassador Steven Pifer, as well as Ukraine's Minister of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety Vasyl Shevchuk, Mr. Kuzmycz's widow, Ksenia, his mother, Valentyna, and his two sons, Yuri and Danylo.

Department of Energy representative Michael McLary explained that Mr. Kuzmycz was the central figure in the establishment of the center. "George built the Ukraine Cooperation Program almost single-handedly against major bureaucratic obstacles. It is a testament to his stubbornness and tenacity," said Mr. Richardson.

The center contains a George Kuzmycz Memorial Room, which contains his portrait flanked by the Ukrainian and American flags.

Mr. Kuzmycz, a 53-year-old nuclear engineer, was killed in an automobile accident while returning from a work-related trip to Mykolaiv in southern Ukraine on December 6, 1997.



Minister of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety Vasyl Shevchuk (left) having just cut the ribbon opening the George Kuzmycz Center; presents a piece of the ribbon to Viktor Harvyluk, director of the Kyiv Institute for Nuclear Research, as U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer (right) and Ksenia Kuzmycz, widow of Mr. Kuzmycz, look on.



The mother of the late George Kuzmycz, Valentyna Kuzmycz, places flowers before a portrait of her son in the room dedicated to his memory.

Military association members attend UAVets convention

by Roman G. Golash

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) held their 51st annual convention here on October 1-3. The Ukrainian American Military Association (UAMA), which is affiliated with the UAV, provided reports and made plans for the next year.

Maj. Roman G. Golash, USAR, gave an overview of the past year and detailed the most recent missions to Ukraine. Maj. Yuri Holowinsky, USAFR, reported on his experiences on being an attaché officer. Col. Ihor Kotlarchuk (ret.) presented the newest publications of Ukrainian military regulations, which he helped write and publish.

During discussions, it was emphasized that all UAMA members should be members of the UAV as well. The UAMA will be considering a trip to Ukraine coordinated by Maj. Holowinsky for military personnel who would like to not only visit tourist sites, but also receive briefings on the current status of Ukraine-U.S. military relations.

It was also emphasized during the meeting that it is crucial to re-establish the Ukrainian Department within the U.S. Defense Language Institute and utilize qualified doctoral-level personnel who are U.S. citizens.

The UAMA thanked all active and reserve component personnel for a great effort this past year and invited all former military personnel to join the UAV.

Next year the joint meetings of UAV and UAMA will take place in Chicago at the Marriott O'Hare on September 24-26. Hotel reservations can be made by calling (800) 228-9290. For additional information e-mail: Golash_Roman@compuserve.com.

U.S. Congress passes...

(Continued from page 1)

as it proceeds down this path."

The main sponsor of the resolution, Rep. Levin expressed his appreciation to the chairman and ranking member of the International Relations Committee for scheduling the resolution on the floor. "At least 7 million Ukrainians died," stated Rep. Levin, "not by natural causes of drought or flood or a poor harvest — rather 7 million died because the leaders of the former Soviet Union chose to use food as a weapon ... It is important that we remember the Ukrainian Famine and its victims. We must remember and do everything we can to prevent similar tragedies from happening again."

Rep. Jon D. Fox (R-Pa.), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, also spoke: "The Ukrainian Famine was a tragic period of history in which the Soviet Union inflicted a brutal repressive policy upon the Ukrainian people. This policy was designed to punish the people of Ukraine for its aversion to the oppressive and imperialistic government of the former Soviet Union."

Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), co-chair of the Helsinki Commission, expressed his strong view about the Famine: "The Famine indeed constituted genocide, with Stalin using food as a political weapon to achieve his aim of suppressing any Ukrainian expression of political and cultural identity and self-assertion. The Ukrainian Famine is a glaring illustration of the brutality of a totalitarian, imperialistic regime in which respect for human rights is a mockery and the rule of law is a sham."

Many members of Congress also submitted their remarks to the Congressional Record. The following is a small sample of the remarks offered by many members of Congress in recognition of the Ukrainian Famine:

• Rep. Steven Rothman (D-N.J.): "By passing H.Con.Res. 295 today, Congress will be bringing the world's attention to this tragedy and will help the emotional scars of those who endured the Ukrainian Famine ... This resolution offers a small measure of justice to the thousands of Ukrainian Americans who still suffer from

the cruelty exacted upon them by Soviet authorities earlier this century."

• Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.): "As a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I am pleased that the House leadership has chosen to bring this resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my friends at the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for working so hard on this issue. Today Ukraine stands out as a fledgling, young democracy. Its people and its government [are] working to build a system of fair competition and free markets."

• Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.): "As a Ukrainian American I wish to call attention of the House and the American people to the crimes against my family's people ... The Ukrainian Famine did not end until Stalin had gotten his way and subjugated the Ukrainian people. They still suffer today from the consequences of his actions: they have never been able to fully rebuild the agricultural economy that had once made Ukraine the envy of the region. I believe they will rebuild it, hopefully with our help."

• Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.): "Sixty-five years ago the Ukrainian people were suffering from a horrific man-made catastrophe. It is a testament to their strength as a people that today's Ukraine is progressing with democratic and economic reforms, and is one of the strongest allies in the region."

• Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich.): "We should never forget this tragedy. We should honor the memory of the millions of victims. And we should support the efforts of the people of Ukraine, who were subjected to the Famine and to decades of oppressive Soviet rule, as they continue on their path to democracy, respect for human rights and economic progress."

• Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.): "It is most appropriate that we commemorate — in sorrow and regret — this tragic episode in the history of Ukraine ... This is also an occasion for us to rejoice that the people of Ukraine are now in the position to determine their own destiny. It is important for the people of Ukraine to know that we in the United States welcome their independence and that we are com-

mitted to their success."

• Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio): "The victims of the Ukrainian Famine should be solemnly remembered, Congress should condemn the systematic disregard for human life, and material to assist in the dissemination of information about the Ukrainian Famine should be compiled and made available worldwide for the study of this devastation."

In a similar manner, on October 21 the United States Senate passed its version of the Famine resolution, which had been introduced by Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) on October 1. The senator gave a brief overview of the devastation of the Great Famine and its effects on the Ukrainian people. Sen. Levin underlined the assault on the Ukrainian intelligentsia as a means of subduing the Ukrainian nation. "When children in the United States study the dark periods of human history," remarked Sen. Levin, "it is important that the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 be included."

Sen. Levin added that, "despite the tragedy the people of Ukraine endured at the hands of Stalin's government and many years of Soviet domination, Ukraine has re-emerged with its vibrant cultural and religious traditions intact."

The chair of the Helsinki Commission, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) remarked on the work of the Ukraine Famine Commission, which was established in 1985 to examine the causes and effects of the famine. "Clearly the Ukrainian Famine occurred within the context of a Soviet system which denied and vigorously opposed democratic values, the rule of law, and any respect for elementary human rights," stated Sen. D'Amato.

Sen. D'Amato said he "strongly agrees with the resolution's assertion that it is essential that the United States continue to assist Ukraine as it proceeds towards democracy, a free-market economy and full respect of human rights. It is imperative for America and for the West to support independence and democracy in Ukraine."

All senators and representatives urged their colleagues to join them in supporting the resolution. Members of Congress have five legislative days to revise and extend their remarks regarding the famine resolution.

THE 2020 CONFERENCE

Opening address by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, conference director

Following is the full text of the address delivered by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, founder and current president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, at the opening of The 2020 Conference on October 10. (The speech is published in two parts; the conclusion will appear in next week's issue.)

PART I

Why The Year 2020 Conference, and why the set of themes and issues that we have chosen for discussion and analysis?

The year 2020 represents a generation from the present. The period between the present and the year 2020 is also the time during which a process that has begun over the last decade will reach its conclusion: the process of which I speak is the passing of the people who made up the third wave of immigrants – the people who came from Ukraine after World War II.

The stimulus for this conference was our association's realization that we as a community have no clear sense of what lies ahead of us. To the extent that one does occasionally hear bits and fragments of attitudes or ideas about our collective future, what one hears is usually one of the following.

First, there is the assumption that somehow things will continue to be the way they have always been, and that, therefore, there's no point in getting too exercised about the future. One can characterize this complacency as the "don't worry, we're on automatic pilot" attitude towards the community's future. Although I've never taken a survey, my suspicion is that a substantial segment of the community may simply assume that our community is on automatic pilot.

A different view that one sometimes hears, albeit perhaps a minority view, is that the whole point of maintaining a Ukrainian diaspora was the preservation of the concept of an independent Ukraine and, now that Ukraine exists, there's really no point in the diaspora's continuation. This might be characterized as the "only Ukraine matters" position.

A third view that has surfaced within the last several years is one that might be referred to as "the sky is falling, the sky is falling" idea about the diaspora. This is the view that everything in the diaspora is falling apart before our very eyes, and that we as a diaspora are doomed to a near immediate extinction.

I hope that most of you will not be terribly surprised when I tell you that I and some of my colleagues do not subscribe to any of these views. And, it is in part our disagreement with all of these views that has prompted us to organize this conference.

Let's briefly examine each of the three views I've mentioned. The "we're on automatic pilot" assumption about the state of the diaspora is simply blind to the realities of community life today. Perhaps the most important development

our community is undergoing is the changeover from a community in which the majority of those who participated in community affairs were "involuntary ethnics," to those who are "voluntary ethnics." Involuntary ethnics are those who were born in and were partially, if not wholly, raised in Ukraine. These are our parents or grandparents who came to North America after World War II.

These people were involuntary ethnics in the sense that they viewed themselves – in terms of their self-perception, in terms of their values and attitudes, and in terms of their cultural and linguistic preferences – as Ukrainians who happened to be living in the U.S. or Canada. Many of them never lost their accents, and many of them, despite their deep patriotism toward their new homelands and their profound gratitude for having been accepted here after the war, never quite lost the feeling that, at least culturally, their new homeland was a strange place to which they would never become fully acclimated.

These involuntary ethnics joined the existing community organizations and institutions that had been created by the first and second waves of Ukrainian immigrants, and they also created or recreated a variety of new organizations and institutions. They attended Ukrainian

institutions, it is because we choose to do so. We are, therefore, voluntary ethnics.

It is natural for people with choices to exercise them. Some of the children and/or grandchildren of involuntary ethnics have, for a variety of reasons, opted out of the community. That is and will be a fact of life. But what is most important for us is the need to recognize that over the next generation all of the involuntary ethnics in our community will pass away, and the community will consist exclusively of voluntary ethnics and, possibly, members of the so-called "Fourth Wave" of immigrants. That will represent a sea change in the community. And it is principally for this reason that what I've called the "we're on automatic pilot" assumption about the community is completely misguided.

What about the idea that since Ukraine is now independent, we might as well close the diaspora down? This view also is misguided, but for very different reasons. Let me suggest two.

First, Ukraine is not Sweden or Spain or even Poland. If it were, one might be justified in taking the position that since the mother country stands strongly on its own feet, a diaspora is pointless. Unfortunately, Ukraine is not yet a country with strong and stable institutions and traditions. It is not yet a country whose

...whereas our parents or grandparents may have given unthinking allegiance to Ukrainian organizations and institutions because, to them, that was simply the natural thing to do, we, their children and grandchildren, have a choice. Most of us could easily blend into the general American or Canadian melting pot if we wanted to. If we affiliate with Ukrainian organizations and institutions, it is because we choose to do so.

churches, joined Ukrainian fraternal and credit unions, and sent their children to Plast, SUM or ODUM camps for the same reason that fish feel natural in water. And it is these involuntary ethnics who, along with some of the descendants of the first and second waves of immigration, have contributed most of the money and the manpower to support the various Ukrainian institutions and causes of the last half century.

Many of us are the children or grandchildren of these involuntary ethnics. We, however, are not ourselves involuntary ethnics. We were raised in the U.S. or Canada. We were educated here. We grew up listening to Motown or the Beatles or John Coltrane. Many of us care a great deal about who wins the Stanley Cup and the Super Bowl, and who is the NCAA champion in football and basketball. We don't have accents. And although many of us own names that seem somewhat exotic to our non-Ukrainian colleagues and friends, most or all of us are completely comfortable in the U.S. or Canada in a way that was not possible for our parents or grandparents.

Thus, whereas our parents or grandparents may have given unthinking allegiance to Ukrainian organizations and institutions because, to them, that was simply the natural thing to do, we, their children and grandchildren, have a choice. Most of us could easily blend into the general American or Canadian melting pot if we wanted to. If we affiliate with Ukrainian organizations and

linguistic and cultural legacies are firmly entrenched. It is a country in which, for example, substantial segments of the population hold beliefs about economic affairs that are equivalent, in terms of basic misconceptions of reality, to the beliefs that the earth is flat and that the sun revolves around the earth. Thus, even if one took the view that the diaspora existed solely to keep the flame of Ukraine alive, it makes no sense whatsoever to fold our tents now simply because there now exists a political entity named Ukraine.

Second, it's simply hard to believe that anyone with any ability to reflect on our community really thought that for the last 50 years, the diaspora existed solely for the sake of a future Ukraine. Even though the issue of Ukraine's independence was extremely important to many or most in the community, it is difficult to ignore the rather obvious evidence that the diaspora also existed to a significant extent because it satisfied a whole complex of social and psychological needs.

What about the third view mentioned earlier, the view that the diaspora is collapsing as we speak? To give the devil his due, we must acknowledge that this position is informed by a much stronger dose of reality than the first view we discussed earlier, namely, the "we're on automatic pilot" belief about the community. No one can deny that, for example, in the U.S., our Churches and fraternal organizations have been losing members for about two or

three decades. Nonetheless, I would suggest to you that, ultimately, this third view is mistaken as well.

First, although our Churches and fraternal organizations have experienced declines in membership, there are some Ukrainian institutions and organizations that have not. For example, our credit unions have steadily been increasing their membership over the last several decades. And, there are also other, smaller activist organizations that have in the last two or so decades experienced birth and expansion, each of which organization has already acquired a track record of noteworthy accomplishments. The kinds of organizations I am thinking of now include, for example, the Ukrainian American Bar Association, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, The Washington Group, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and our own Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. Two or three decades ago, none of these existed.

However, none of this is to deny that if we do not as a community arrive at an understanding of why what we have as a community is of great value, and an understanding of what we have to do in order to preserve it, it will disappear. But, I believe that there are still far too many of us who care about what we have inherited to allow it to disappear. In some sense, that is one of the principal reasons we have all gathered here for this conference.

This brings me to the central themes around which this conference was structured. Will there be a North American Ukrainian diaspora in the year 2020, and does it matter – to us, to our descendants or to Ukraine? Since I make no pretense about owning a crystal ball, let me begin with the second half of that question, insofar as that one is much easier to answer, and once we answer it, we may be in a better position to try and answer the first half of the question.

I submit to you that it does matter a great deal whether there is a diaspora in the year 2020, and the reasons it does are numerous. Let me suggest some of them to you. First, the Ukrainian diaspora is a transmission belt for a rich and distinctive cultural, religious and intellectual heritage created over centuries on two continents. It is that unique and wonderful cultural concoction consisting of the written words of Shevchenko, Franko, Hrushevsky and Stus, and it is icons, incense, church choirs, varenyky, kutia, pysanky, bandury, koliady and schedrivky. It is the shadows of our forgotten ancestors, and the shadows of our remembered ancestors.

If some people can become exercised about the potential extinction of one or another species of fish or fowl, how could we, the descendants of those who created this marvelous heritage, not become highly charged when we reflect upon the potential extinction of a species of culture that possesses such a wonderful array of riches?

A second reason it matters whether there is a community is because, for those of us who are parents, the existence of the community serves as at least a partial alternative and counterweight to the vulgarity and moral imbecility of so much of what passes for popular culture in North America today.

A third reason it matters is that, until the situation of Ukraine and that of Ukrainian culture in Ukraine become normalized – and that may take decades – it is, unfortu-

In this issue, The Ukrainian Weekly continues its coverage of The 2020 Conference held October 10-11 in East Hanover, N.J., by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. A news story about the conference appeared in last week's issue (October 18). This week we offer readers the major addresses delivered at the conference.

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THE 2020 CONFERENCE

Speech by Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak

The challenges facing Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora in the 21st century were the topic addressed by Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak in remarks he prepared for "The Year 2020 Conference." Unfortunately, however, the ambassador was unexpectedly called back to Ukraine on urgent business; thus, Dr. Shcherbak's speech made it to the conference (it was read during the conference luncheon by the second secretary of the Embassy of Ukraine, Vasyl Zorya), though the ambassador did not. Below are excerpts from Ambassador Shcherbak's address (translated from the original Ukrainian by The Ukrainian Weekly).

... The topic you are discussing is extraordinarily substantive because of the dynamic changes in Ukraine, the world and the Ukrainian diaspora that have taken place in the past few years.

The quick and unrelenting passage of time has brought us to the culmination of this dramatic 20th century and today we have a full right – indeed, the duty – to peer ahead into the approaching century: to examine what it holds in store for us, Ukrainians in Ukraine and beyond its borders.

... Ukraine today is in 102nd place in terms of human development. In recent years we have lost 1.3 million more people than have been born.

At this rate, in the year 2020 we can become a depleted, sick and old nation, and our population could decline to 40 million. At the same time, the rate of emigration from Ukraine may increase. In accordance with official statistics, in 1996 alone there were 916,000 legal immigrants to the U.S., 21,000 of them were from Ukraine, 19,000 from Russia.

If the present negative economic situation continues, emigration from Ukraine could total 5 million by the year 2020. ...

What will Ukraine be like in the year 2020?

There are several possible scenarios – from the most pessimistic prophecies about the defeat of Ukrainian independence and a new colonization of Ukraine to the most optimistic, in accordance with which Ukraine becomes a flourishing state of Central/Eastern Europe, having successfully completed its integration into Euro-Atlantic economic and defense structures.

Knowing the reality of state-building in Ukraine, and the objective and subjective difficulties and obstacles that exist, I would choose a scenario that takes the middle course between these two extremes.

This scenario envisions the existence of independent Ukraine on the map of Europe. At the same time this scenario envisions the following for Ukraine:

- Ukraine demonstrates its firm stand against the renewal of the Russian-Soviet empire under a new flag and new great power slogans.
- Ukraine plays a growing role in the region, strengthening its contacts with neighboring countries, developing cooperation with the GUAM alliance [Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova], the Black Sea economic cooperation council, the Baltic-Black Sea alliance and the Eurasian transport corridor.
- Ukraine avoids bloody international and interethnic conflicts.
- Ukraine, finally, chooses its model of economic development and does not become a colony for raw materials to be used by developed states.
- Ukraine, ultimately, overcomes a deep spiritual-national, religious, intellectual and political crisis; remnants of the Communist nomenklatura exit the stage and a genera-

tion of educated pragmatists comes to power.

Along with this, a series of unresolved problems remains in the spheres of energy and the economy, and the social, national and political arenas. These prevent Ukraine from reaching the level of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

Dear Friends!

There is a direct correlation between the state of the Ukrainian state, its existence or non-existence, and the state of the Ukrainian diaspora.

The Ukrainian diaspora in the world comprises 16 million Ukrainians – nearly a third of the Ukrainian ethnos – from 13.8 percent Ukrainians in Moldova, 5 percent in Russia, 5.4 percent in Kazakstan, 3.9 percent in Canada, 3.5 percent in Latvia, 2.9 percent in Belarus, and 1 percent in Romania to 0.7 percent in Argentina, 0.5 percent in the U.S., 0.2 percent in Australia, 0.1 percent in Brazil, 0.02 in Venezuela and 0.08 in Austria. As we see, everywhere the Ukrainian diaspora is a minority, incapable of significantly affecting the situation in the countries of its settlement.

In 1950-1980 the Ukrainian diaspora in the West went through a stage of mobilization when all intellectual, political and cultural efforts were aimed at destroying the Soviet empire and freeing Ukraine.

The Ukrainian diaspora in the free world saved priceless political-historical treasures – memorable evidence of the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian nation.

The diaspora saved numerous cultural artifacts, manifesting that Ukrainians are a

from the detachments of the UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army] and from displaced persons camps.

In other words, how will the diaspora answer the challenge of time? Will it dissolve into the [multi-ethnic] sea, or will it preserve its national identity, keeping intact the already constructed bridges between the U.S. and Ukraine? There are no ready prescriptions here, but it seems to me that an organization of professionals like The Washington Group is trying to find an answer to this complex question. Having moved from using the Ukrainian language to the English, not only did TWG not lose its national identity, but it expanded its potential to influence the political and business elites in the U.S. in the direction of strengthening American-Ukrainian relations.

To be sure, political and social organizations of the diaspora also will be maintained, but they have a chance to survive for the long term only if they can interest the new generations of Ukrainian Americans of the 21st century with truly interesting and modern programs – not reruns of the political currents of the 1920s-1940s. ...

The second question, which for me as Ukraine's ambassador is the most important, is: How can the diaspora cooperate most effectively with Ukraine in the future?

... There are several specific characteristics that mark relations between Ukraine and the diaspora:

1. Only the existence of the Ukrainian state is the guarantee of the existence of the Ukrainian political nation as well as the

that, in supporting Ukraine, the Ukrainian diaspora is in fact supporting the national interests of the U.S., inasmuch as the U.S. government has established a strategic partnership with Ukraine and provides multifaceted political-economic, technical and military aid to Ukraine. ...

Of course, Ukraine will need the diaspora's help for a long time, just as the diaspora needs Ukraine, because it is only from Ukraine that we all derive inspiration; in Ukraine there is a place to utilize one's hands, heart and talent.

Among the main spheres of diaspora support for Ukraine which will remain priorities for a long time are the following:

1. Political and informational support of Ukraine within the U.S. administration and Congress: We greatly value the assistance in this sphere provided by such representatives of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. as Ulana Diachuk, Askold Lozynskyj, Bohdan Futey, Julian Kulas, Eugene Iwanciw, Orest Deychakiwsky, Ihor Gawdiak, Nadia McConnell and many others. Regular TWG meetings with key representatives of the American political elite play an important role.

2. Creation of a positive image of Ukraine in the mass communications media of the U.S.: Unfortunately, Ukraine today does not have the funds to aggressively penetrate the foreign mass media. The Ukrainian community, too, has few opportunities to influence the mass media. Possibly the only example of effective work by the Ukrainian diaspora was in the case of "60 Minutes," when the diaspora showed CBS that one cannot disseminate falsehoods about Ukraine with impunity.

We are grateful to the editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, Roma Hadzewycz, for publishing a thoroughly modern newspaper that prints interesting materials about the life of Ukraine and the diaspora. The American-Canadian Ukrainian-language newspaper Meest is interesting. R. L. Chomiak has expended great efforts to support the independent mass media in Ukraine.

The Embassy of Ukraine has its own webpage and regularly issues press releases, but this is not sufficient. Bulletins of the Ukrainian National Information Service of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have a small circulation and a limited circle of readers. We, our state and the diaspora must create a worldwide Ukrainian information space. ...

3. Promotion of inter-regional contacts: The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, headed by Nadia McConnell, began a very promising and interesting program. Eight Ukrainian and eight American cities from various regions of the U.S. and Ukraine have begun to cooperate based on the principle of "people to people, community to community" contacts. The Ukrainian community of Detroit initiated the signing of a sister city agreement with Zaporizhia, while Chicago (Marta Farion) is successfully continuing cooperation with Kyiv. It would be good if diaspora representatives of various states – Florida, Missouri, California, New Jersey, Minnesota and others – followed their example and developed active cooperation on the grass-roots level with regions of Ukraine.

4. Cooperation in the sphere of scholarship and education: Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak can serve as a good example in this sphere as twice in the past four years she has taught at universities in Kyiv. George Gamota teaches young physicists. Prof. Paul Dzul and his medical colleagues have created an English-Ukrainian diction-

There is a direct correlation between the state of the Ukrainian state, its existence or non-existence, and the state of the Ukrainian diaspora.

state-building nation that has a phenomenal strength of spirit and exceptional creative potential.

But, after the achievement of Ukraine's independence and the general euphoria connected to this historic event of worldwide significance, definite signs of fatigue, confusion and disillusionment appeared.

Dr. Vasyl Markus of Chicago, editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora, in his deeply analytical article "The Crisis of the Ukrainian Diaspora?" published in the journal *Vsesvit* (1998, No. 3) writes:

"The Western diaspora itself must be strong and alive; it must survive at least another two to three generations.

"This problem of the existence of the diaspora is marked by a serious question mark, not only in terms of objective sociological laws and processes, but also in terms of the existence of independent Ukraine ..."

"Our diaspora communities must formulate a positive concept for long-term survival and development; prepare a strategy for permanent existence beyond the borders of Ukraine."

It is difficult not to agree with these words.

Speaking of the problems of the Ukrainian diaspora as we see them from our vantage points in Kyiv and Washington, I will focus on two principal questions.

First: How will the internal transformation of the Ukrainian diaspora occur, taking into account the inexorable passage of time and acute demographic changes, as well as assimilation and the natural Americanization of the children and grandchildren of those who arrived here

Ukrainian ethnos. Only an independent state is capable of defending its nations from mass killings, deportations, famines, Chernobyls, ethnocide and informational aggression. Only a strong state is capable of helping its diaspora when it becomes necessary to defend it.

2. Only the existence of an independent Ukrainian state can give the Ukrainian diaspora the necessary stimulus for development and raise the authoritativeness of the Ukrainian community in the eyes of the leadership in the countries of their settlement. I cite Article 12 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "Ukraine provides for the national-cultural needs of Ukrainians who live beyond the borders of the state."

3. Ukraine, as a law-abiding democratic and pluralistic state, should not interfere in the internal affairs of the Ukrainian diaspora; it should not support one political or religious group over another. ...

4. Along with this, we are against the intrusion into the Ukrainian state of one ideology or political doctrine promoted by diaspora organizations, although, of course, anyone in Ukraine or beyond its borders has a full right to express his political opinions or disagreement with the actions of state authorities. ...

5. Simultaneously, the Ukrainian state greatly values the accomplishments of the Ukrainian diaspora, its organizations and individual representatives, their potential influence on the legislative and executive branches of governments in the countries where they reside, their ability to mobilize community opinion and to conduct, when needed, actions in support of Ukraine.

6. The situation in the U.S. today and, I expect, in the future is based on the fact

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THE 2020 CONFERENCE

Prof. Roman Szporluk of Harvard delivers keynote address

by Irene Jarosewich

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — A national history of modern Ukraine will not be able to be written without including aspects of the diaspora and its history, remarked Prof. Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, at the beginning of his keynote address at the evening reception on October 10, part of the program of The Year 2020 Conference held here October 10-11.

In the way that modern Polish history was influenced by the Polish exile community, and that the idea of modern Czecho-Slovakia was conceived in Pittsburgh, influence from the diaspora is also seen in the case of Ukraine, he continued, noting that it is hard to think of Ukraine's independence in 1991 without thinking of the diaspora's role — a role that needs to be better integrated into the mainstream of history.

Prof. Szporluk, who also holds the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Chair of History at Harvard, offered his views as a historian and academician, putting the present into the long-term context of the past and future.

He remarked that, in order to more fully understand any historical period, one must consider the events that influenced the world view of each generation and to take into consideration the events that informed the generation in power, as well as the one coming to power. Whereas, he explained, the experience that most informed his generation, both those in Ukraine and in the diaspora, was the second world war, today's 26-year-old will be only 48 in the year 2020. Both here and in Ukraine, the historical turning point for this younger generation will be 1991.

He noted that the abolition of serfdom in 1848 — in terms of years is almost as close to the 1932-1933 Famine as 1998 — but the perspective of people in 1933 was closer to 1848 than to that of 1998. A similar situation marks another crucial year in Ukrainian history, 1918, which is also closer to 1848 than 1998. In 2020, in 22 years, 1848, 1918 and 1933 will be "ancient history to the generation that will be in power," said Prof. Szporluk.

Besides world events, other factors have shaped the diaspora's consciousness, including the very word "diaspora."

According to Prof. Szporluk, the concept of a diaspora is relatively new and before the use of this term began to be widespread, the diaspora considered itself to be an immigration. The term "diaspora" came into general use only in the 1980s. The Soviets began to use "diaspora" to describe Ukrainian immigrants in order to politicize them in a negative way.

"The Soviets needed to characterize immigrants negatively since the immigration fought against the 'silent liquidation' that was proceeding against Ukrainians in a complicated historical and political process," said Prof. Szporluk. The political immigration, not offended to be considered political, started to use the term about itself.

Several factors were common to the immigrations from Ukraine to North America, noted Prof. Szporluk, and gave the communities here their distinctive character: almost all the immigrants shared a similar geopolitical history and sociological features — they were western Ukrainians, predominantly Greek-Catholic; they came from a nation that was 90 percent agricultural; they took upon themselves an extraordinary mission — to fight not only for the survival of

A belief has existed in the diaspora that we are "the real Ukraine" and the antithesis of Soviet Ukraine. ... Now the roles are reversed: there is a "real Ukraine" — one that the diaspora did not envision — and our loyalty is being tested.

nation, but also for something as basic as the name, "Ukraine," "Ukrainian."

If after the second world war, "the Americans and British had not forced eastern Ukrainians [who were in European refugee camps] to the Soviet Union, where most of them were subsequently killed, then in all likelihood the diaspora would have looked quite different," he said. However, this confluence of factors resulted in a diaspora for whom the concept of Ukraine, and what it should be like, was fairly one-sided.

As for people in Ukraine, said Prof. Szporluk, we need to consider factors that shaped their consciousness, as well. In the elections of 1918, 10 percent of voters choose Communists; in recent elections, after the Famine, Stalin's Terror, the deportation of millions, Chornobyl — even after living with the evils of communism — more than two-thirds still voted for Communists.

"We in the diaspora need to understand," stated Prof. Szporluk, "that Ukraine has been deeply transformed by the Soviet experience — which we have to face — and which the diaspora cannot solve entirely itself."

"A belief has existed in the diaspora," he continued, "that we are 'the real Ukraine' and the antithesis of Soviet Ukraine. ... Now the roles are reversed: there is a 'real Ukraine' — one that the diaspora did not envision — and our loyalty is being tested." However, to paraphrase Winston Churchill, he added, contemporary Ukraine is the worst sort of Ukraine that you can imagine — except that there is no other.

Turning to academia, Prof. Szporluk noted that an independent Ukraine has transformed Ukrainian studies in the world. Areas of Ukrainian studies are opening up that previously did not exist, such as Ukrainian trade, military studies, international relations — entire new disciplines. Ukrainian projects no longer originate only in institutions related to Ukraine; instead nations, international bodies and institutions have undertaken projects to learn about Ukraine. Former "card-carrying Ukrainian scholars," noted Prof. Szporluk, are now part of the international community of scholars who work with Ukraine. And as with those who will be entering national leadership positions, students now in their 20s who are writing dissertations will be in their 40s in 2020, shaping academia and scholarship.

Besides expanding the field of Ukrainian studies, the post-Soviet period also brought another great revolution: extraordinary access to documentation. The job of academics and scholars has greatly expanded, he said, to provide context, ensure accuracy and adherence to proper methodology in the examination and use of these documents.

Furthermore, he noted, "our job as



Prof. Roman Szporluk

specialists is not only to influence thinking about Ukraine — but also about Russia. And as Ukrainian scholars, we need to participate in the rethinking of the entire Communist experience; the Ukrainian component needs to be brought in."

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute is an excellent example of the diaspora helping Ukraine, according to Prof. Szporluk, and in general, the establishment of Ukrainian studies chairs at Harvard, as well as the Ukrainian Research Institute is the type of diaspora project that will have lasting value. He said that summer institute students who returned to Ukraine have created a HUSI alumni organization, in effect, creating a network for the future, a network through which leaders, policy-makers and scholars will be found.

As a final thought to offer perspective on the state of affairs in Ukraine, Prof. Szporluk noted for his audience that, historically, Ukraine during times of great change and upheaval has found itself at war with its neighbors or in an internal war. "Ukraine has had seven years of independence and peace," he said, "I submit that we are the happiest generation in Ukrainian history."

Speech by...

(Continued from page 10)

ary of medical terms, promoted the establishment in Ukraine of the Ukrainian Medical Association and supported its conferences. Dr. Ihor Masnyk participates in research on the medical consequences of the Chornobyl disaster.

A great contribution to the development of Ukrainian historical scholarship is being made by Profs. Roman Szporluk, Taras Hunczak, Anna Procyk and others. It is perhaps in this area — understanding our tragic history — that the diaspora has helped us most with new ideas as well as facts previously unknown in Ukraine.

Cooperation in the fields of literature and culture also has been actively developed. The journal *Krytyka* founded by Prof. George Grabowicz in Ukraine has become one of the best journals of the highest intellectual caliber in Europe. Essential assistance in publishing matters is provided by Osep Zinkewycz. The names of such noted professors as Leonid Rudnytsky, Larissa Onyshkevych, George Luckyj, Lubomyr

Wynar, Dmytro Shtohryn and others who work prolifically with their Ukrainian colleagues are well-known in Ukraine. Unfortunately, we feel a lack as regards serious research into reforms in Ukraine and problems of the world financial crisis. We sorely need such studies.

5. Cooperation in the legal sphere: Federal Judge Bohdan Futey has provided invaluable assistance to Ukraine by personally playing an active part in the creation of the Constitution of Ukraine, reform of the justice system and establishment of the Constitutional Court. The constructive activity of Judge Futey can serve as an example of what a Ukrainian patriot can do to help his homeland at a time of difficulty. Many Ukrainians who work in the FBI and CIA and similar agencies provide Ukraine with practical assistance.

6. Cooperation in providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine: The activity of the charitable organization the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, headed by Nadia and Zenon Matkiwsky, is widely known. The activity of this foundation is an example of the Ukrainian diaspora's generous aid to Ukraine. Also actively involved in this

realm of activity are the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (Ulana Diachuk), the Ukrainian Fraternal Association (John Oleksyn), the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Anna Krawczuk), Daria and Anatole Lysyj, Dr. Eugene Holuka, and a host of other distinguished representatives of the diaspora.

7. Cooperation in establishing business contacts with Ukraine: We cannot boast about great projects in this sphere, although representatives of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. do participate in developing business in Ukraine: Wolodymyr Bazarko (telecommunications in Lviv), Stepan Dwojak (food business in Kyiv), George Chopivsky (agribusiness in the Poltava Oblast). We would like to see more involvement by Ukrainian American businesspeople in Ukraine.

8. Cooperation in military affairs: Since Ukraine began building its independent military forces, the Ukrainian diaspora has provided invaluable assistance. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw and Col. Stephen Olynyk became consultants to the Ministry of Defense and promoted numerous military contacts.

As you see, today we already have a

broad spectrum of cooperation between the Ukrainian diaspora and Ukraine. But there are many other spheres — technology, computer science, administrative management, economics, political science, etc., where cooperation with the diaspora is desired.

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The principal problem of the diaspora is how to maintain Ukrainianism, that spirit of the Ukrainian liberation struggle of our fathers and grandfathers, and at the same time become an influential segment of American society and not remain a peculiar, archaic ghetto in the U.S. ...

In conclusion, I would like to paraphrase the well-known words of President John F. Kennedy.

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nately, necessary to think of the Ukrainian ethos as an endangered species. Ukrainian language and culture have been suppressed for centuries. Knowledge of Ukrainian history among many has been obliterated; comprehension of Ukrainian history has been twisted and distorted in ways numerous and grotesque. That is in large part because, as Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky has correctly argued, in the 20th century Ukraine has been the object of a campaign of genocide. The definition of genocide that Bilinsky relies upon was one originally set forth by Raphael Lemkin in 1944; as cited by Bilinsky, Lemkin explained that:

"Generally speaking, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves. The objectives of such a plan would be disintegration of the political and social institutions, of culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups. Genocide is directed against the national group as an entity, and the actions involved are directed against individuals, not in their individual capacity but as members of the national group." (Yaroslav Bilinsky, "Foreign Policy of Ukraine," in S.F. Starr "The Legacy of History in Russia and the New States of Eurasia." [1994: Armonk and London, M.E. Sharpe], at fn. 16.)

If we look back upon the last seventy or so years, it is clear that Ukraine has been the object of a plan to cause the disintegration of its political and social institutions, and of culture, language, national feelings, religion, the economic existence of peasants and the personal security and dignity of persons who simply wished to maintain their identification as Ukrainians. Neither we nor the people of Ukraine have begun the long process of understanding and coming to grips with the genocidal campaign against Ukraine and Ukrainians. But now is not the time to give up before we've even started.

A fourth reason it matters is that Ukraine needs a lot of help. Let me mention some random, but important, examples. The isolation and marginalization imposed upon it by the empire based in Moscow have helped spawn confusion and misunderstanding as regards matters of basic economics, even among its elites. Furthermore, as regards coming to grips with its recent past, Ukraine has not even evolved to the point at which a country such as South Africa finds itself. In South Africa, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has successfully brought to light the various crimes committed by the previous police forces. In Ukraine, the relatives of Volodymyr Ivasiuk still cannot get a straight answer from anyone about the circumstances of the popular singer's death.

And, the various fifth columns that have historically plagued Ukraine like locusts are still doing their work. In Ukraine's capital you can walk into the Pecherska Lavra and be confronted with the extraordinary spectacle of a Russian Orthodox priest selling literature promoting a return to Russian tsarism who, even if you ask him politely

What will determine whether or not the diaspora survives and thrives for one and more generations? Three things come to mind: awareness, commitment and investment. Most importantly, the diaspora's future depends upon whether enough of us realize that our community, whatever its shortcomings and inadequacies, is a precious asset whose disintegration would be a tremendous loss to us, to our descendants and to the land of our forefathers.

whether he has any Ukrainian-language calendars or postcards, will snarl at you as if you had just spoken an obscenity. And, most recently, you can pick up The Ukrainian Weekly and learn that the current chairman of Ukraine's Parliament says things that in many other countries would be unthinkable.

What does the fact that Ukraine needs much help have to do with us? Well, it seems to me that if some or many of us members of the diaspora spent years talking about how we care about Ukraine, it is incomprehensible that we should turn our backs on her simply because now she is independent.

So as to pre-empt any possible misunderstanding about what we can offer, let me make clear that we members of the diaspora as individuals are not any smarter or more capable than people in Ukraine. What we can do, most importantly, is help further encourage our American and Canadian governments to help Ukraine help itself. In addition, what we also have and what we can offer to share with Ukraine is the various benefits we have accumulated both because we carry some remnants of pre-Soviet Ukrainian culture, traditions and world views with us as well as because we are the products of North American societies in which the practice and culture of rule of law have been evolving for some 800 years. We are also fluent in, and thus can help transmit, various potentially important concepts, such as affirmative action, reparations, due process and others from which Ukraine might benefit.

A fifth reason why it matters whether the diaspora survives and thrives is what I'll call the "footnote 16 reason." A half year ago I was reading a fascinating article about the campaign of terror that the Soviets launched against the Ukrainian population in Halychyna at the end of World War II. One of the footnotes in that article, footnote 16, told a story about a small contingent of UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army] fighters in 1954. In that year, four members of the UPA unit were betrayed by a fifth. The four, three men and a woman, came under siege while in a hideout on the ridge of a cliff overlooking a river in the Carpathian mountains. The four held out for more than a month, and then chose to commit suicide

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rather than surrender.

This story has stayed with me ever since I came across it. As many of you know, by 1954 most of the UPA had been crushed, and it was clear beyond any hope or illusion that the West was not going to go to war against the Soviets in order to liberate Eastern Europe. So, to begin with, I'm amazed that there were still people willing to fight and die for what they must have realized was a near-hopeless cause. Then, it's difficult to imagine surviving for more than a month in a small earthen hideout, without fresh water or food, without any normal sanitary conditions, and without any hope of escape. But they were still there in 1954, they were still fighting and dying under the most difficult of circumstances. And they were willing to sacrifice everything for Ukraine.

I think we owe it to that small contingent – and to all of the millions upon millions of other Ukrainians, whether in the 1940s and 1950s or in the 1910s and 1920s, who fought and died to preserve that which was handed down to us – to stay the course and keep our blood-and-tear-soaked heritage and traditions alive both for our children and grandchildren.

What will determine whether or not the diaspora survives and thrives for one and more generations? Three things come to mind: awareness, commitment and investment. Most importantly, the diaspora's future depends upon whether enough of us realize that our community, whatever its shortcomings and inadequacies, is a precious asset whose disintegration would be a tremendous loss to us, to our descendants and to the land of our forefathers. No one in his/her right mind allows something that is precious to waste away from neglect. So the first thing that is necessary is a collective realization that if we do not care enough about the diaspora's future, it will eventually wither away and disappear.

Once we come to that realization, we must collectively commit ourselves to the community's continuity. And that commitment must translate into our investment into that community, by which I mean investment of time, imagination and money.

Does the existence of an independent Ukraine enrich and invigorate the diaspora, or undermine its reason for being? An independent Ukraine is both good and bad for us in the diaspora, but the positive effects far, far outweigh the negative. The negative effects are that sometimes we focus all of our communal attention on Ukraine to the detriment of our own diaspora's needs and concerns, and that there are some people in the diaspora who seem to think that the diaspora might as well close up shop because, now that there's an independent Ukraine, there is no reason for a diaspora.

But the benefits of the existence of an

Education activist...

(Continued from page 3)

dred meters from the murder scene, police noticed a suspicious man. Seeing the police, the man began to flee, then stopped abruptly, took out a pistol and shot himself.

The man was identified as Volodymyr Yemelianov, born in 1956, and the pistol in his possession was identified as the murder weapon. Citing unidentified sources, Postup reported that Ms. Kondratiuk had just purchased an apartment from Mr. Yemelianov.

At the time of the murder, Mr. Yemelianov's sister was in the car with Ms. Kondratiuk and Mr. Melnyk. She escaped from the automobile, ran to phone and called a friend, who then notified police about the shooting.

independent Ukraine are far more numerous. Most importantly, an independent Ukraine melts away much of the remoteness that those of us who did not have first-hand experience with Ukraine felt. Now we and our children can visit, see, smell and touch a Ukraine that actually exists! Its existence also plays a major role in rebutting the age-old negation of us as Ukrainians in North American newspapers, schools and society. Now we can stick a map of Europe in front of the most benighted professor or newspaper editor and tell him, "This is where my parents/grandparents are from, and this is the country of which Kyiv is capital," and so on.

Only an independent Ukraine could have provided my diaspora family with the unique experience of watching Ukraine play a World Cup qualifying-round soccer game in a stadium in which some 50,000 people, including, among others, Ukraine's president and the chairman of Rukh, were waving blue-and-yellow flags.

Ukrainian independence has also had the salutary effect of forcing us to realize, at long last, that there really are no substantive political differences among us in the diaspora as regards Ukraine. Is there anyone in the diaspora who wants for Ukraine something other than that it be a democratic state with a real market economy? Is there anyone who wants something other than that Ukrainian language and culture have the same natural place and power that the Polish language and culture have in Poland, the Russian language and culture have in Russia, the Swedish language and culture have in Sweden? Obviously not. Is there anyone in the diaspora who does not want Ukraine to find a way to control official corruption and bribery? Or is there anyone who does not want Ukraine to develop its own class of legitimate entrepreneurs, reduce taxes so that they do not choke off all free enterprise, and eliminate the layers upon layers of parasitic bureaucrats? Obviously not.

An independent Ukraine should also help us become more comfortable with being a diaspora. Before there was a Ukraine, many in the diaspora thought that the community's only task was the preservation of a language and culture that was undergoing extinction on its home territory. For many, the community's entire focus was on this task of preservation and nothing else. Although this was understandable, this exclusive focus was also in some respects unhealthy for the diaspora and for its prospects for the future. Put another way, perhaps the existence of an independent Ukraine will allow us to complete the evolution from an émigré community to a diaspora.

Lastly, an independent Ukraine provides us with a mission. Although Ukraine is independent, it has a long way to go. When I try to explain Ukraine to some of my non-Ukrainian friends, I tell them that today's Ukraine is like a deep lake in which millions upon millions of the largest and best fish were slaughtered and into which, for 70-some years, certain neighbors and their local representatives dumped millions upon millions of gallons of the most poisonous toxins imaginable, and that those toxins included Soviet morality, Soviet culture, Soviet economics, Soviet totalitarianism and Russification. And during the 200 years preceding that catastrophe, other, only slightly less harmful, but still highly poisonous toxins were dumped into that same lake; those toxins included serfdom and colonialism. Then, seven years ago, the polluting stopped – but, the lake remains devastated. It now has to undergo the long and laborious process of cleansing and regeneration.

We in the diaspora must continue to search for ways to make some small contribution to this process. It's a marvelous opportunity for a wonderful mission. And, the stronger our North American diasporas are and become, the greater our chances of doing something useful for Ukraine.



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THE ART SCENE: "Shoom Sisters" exhibit works in Toronto

by Yuriy Diakunchak

TORONTO – "When you feel embarrassed or feel yourself repelled by some things, that's when you know you should do it," said Winnipeg-based Olya Marko, describing her philosophy on making art. Sometimes what she creates makes people uncomfortable, even angry.

"I have so many ideas that I can't stand still for what others think. I am concerned only with my ideas. I am very self-centered, narcissistic," she said.

Ms. Marko was in Toronto to open an exhibit that she

and associate Halia Stolar – the "Shoom Sisters" as they bill themselves – organized. The tandem's name comes from a verse in a poem by Ms. Stolar "... this shoom (buzz) in my head ..." The show, which opened on September 13 at Toronto's Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, ran through September 30.

Though the two artists inspire each others' work, their styles are far from similar. "We hadn't seen each other's art until we unpacked," said Ms. Stolar. But the two are constantly discussing the future, planning new shows, providing support for each other. "We talk art, we dialogue, but we don't make art together," said Ms. Marko.

One controversial piece in the show appeared to be Ms. Marko's "The Fluid That Goes To The Heart."

"It's the first time I used my own bodily fluids," she said, referring to the row of used tampons that are strung along the bottom of the work.

The painting embodies the artist's own perception of her place in this world. She seems to be saying that the past continues to course through our veins even if portions of it are periodically expelled, discarded, left outside the body to shrivel up.

But controversy is rarely found where one actively seeks it. At this show, the audience seemed to react more to the fact that Ms. Marko's work is in large part computer generated, than to Ms. Marko's deeply personal decision to display her own bodily fluids.

At the post-opening party a few guests, painters of an older generation, were overheard questioning the whole idea of creating with the aid of computers. And in the past, the Shoom Sisters have sometimes garnered more attention for the titles of their shows than for the contents thereof. Previous shows, "It's Not Easy Being Ukrainian" and "Woman Gives Birth to Two-Headed Ukrainian," have attracted some irate reactions. "It's like you can't have a title unless they [the community] approve it," said Ms. Stolar.

Though both artists draw on their experiences as Ukrainian Canadians for their works, both also claim a desire to break away from things Ukrainian.

"My subconscious is haunted by the place [where] my father was born," said Ms. Marko, who wears two tiny "Trolleys" instead of earrings. "I'm sick and tired of this Ukrainian stuff. I wish it would just leave my head. But the farther you go, the closer you get to your archetype ancestor."

"The more you try to get away from it, the more it

pursues you," added Ms. Stolar.

Ms. Stolar seems to be more stuck in her Ukrainian roots than Ms. Marko. She draws heavily on her family's Hutsul background in a number of her works.

Some of her pieces have a kitschy quality, such as the Toronto Series, which consists of four gaudy, lace and bead icon-like images. The two "Women of History" paintings in the show reminded me of something that one would normally see hanging in the halls of a Ukrainian Saturday school.

Where Ms. Stolar reaches into the personal experiences of her forebears, rather than solely into their "cultural heritage" she succeeds in evoking a response from her audience.

"S. S. Samaria Crossing, 1949" is a work inspired by a wooden suitcase full of documents left by her father. The work is deceptively antiseptic, a collage of memories from a trip taken long ago. The documents incorporated into the piece hide a story of dislocation and the pain caused by leaving behind that which is dear.

One of the letters is signed (in Ukrainian) Y. Akyhc (or wait, "chekay," spelled backwards), a cryptic warning from an uncle to her father to not return to Ukraine. Lots of people with immigrant parents have boxes full of yellowed documents stashed in attics and basements. Ms. Stolar has managed to breathe life into these dusty scraps. In her work they become more than just the record of one man's sojourn on this earth. Instead they come to symbolize the uncertainty that marks our lives.

Ms. Marko's style is less obviously influenced by Ukrainian motifs, although pysanka and vyshyvka (embroidery) patterns appear often. (Perhaps the two artists are right – you just can't run away from your heritage.) Ms. Marko employs dimensional and perceptual tricks that allow the viewer to discover new elements within the works on each viewing. One work in particular, "Lunation," is so hauntingly mesmerizing that I kept returning to stare into its depths, hoping I would discover some secrets therein.

A particularly moving piece is titled "It Could Have Been Mars." The work, an arrangement of texts and photographs placed on a 15-foot banner-like drop-sheet, follows the experience of Anela Brus (Ms. Marko's mother) from the 1930s, through the 1940s as an Ostarbeiter, refugee and DP, up to the 1980s. The work is accompanied by Anela's gritty memoirs of the war period, presented in a 13-page booklet.



Olya Marko and Halia Stolar, known as the "Shoom Sisters."

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Skoryk anniversary concerts to begin U.S. tour in November

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The series of concerts marking the 60th anniversary of the birth of prominent contemporary Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk, which commenced this year in Australia, is currently under way in Ukraine, and will commence in the U.S., beginning November 13.

During his stay in Ukraine, Maestro Skoryk was awarded the Yaroslav Mudryi Prize by President Leonid Kuchma and was named “Man of the Year” of his native city of Lviv for promoting Ukrainian music abroad.

This month concerts of Maestro Skoryk’s music were held at the Kyiv and Lviv operas, with the participation of Maestro Skoryk and such prominent performers as cellist Maria Tchaikovska.

A five-day all-Skoryk music festival opens at the Lviv Opera on November 3 and will continue at various venues throughout the city.

Upon his arrival in the U.S. on November 10, anniversary concerts for Maestro Skoryk will be held in various cities throughout the U.S., among them: Parma, Ohio (November 13), Detroit (November 14), Chicago (November 15), Philadelphia (November 20), Washington (November 21) and New York (December 12). For separate concert listings, see “Preview of Events.”

Performing at the concerts will be Maestro Skoryk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, and the Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevich, violin; Yuri Kharenko, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello.

The concert program includes: “Three Pieces for Piano: Lullaby, The Lira Player, Folk Dance,” “A-RI-A” for violin and piano, “Melody,” “Burlesque,” Five



Myroslav Skoryk

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The New York concert, which will be held as part of the Music at the Institute series (MATI) at the Ukrainian Institute of America, will present a somewhat different program, featuring Maestro Skoryk, the MATI Chamber Orchestra and Virko Baley, conducting.

The series of anniversary concerts for Maestro Skoryk commenced in Australia earlier this year followed by an interlude this summer in the U.S., with concerts at the Grazhda in Jewett Center, N.Y., under the auspices of the Music and Art Center of Greene County and the world premiere of the composer’s latest work — Piano Concerto No. 3 – on July 12 at the prestigious Music Mountain concert series in Falls Village, Conn.

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Crimean Tatar leader...

(Continued from page 3)

And the Communists?

The Communists are categorically against us. President Leonid Kuchma promised us that the question of restoring a quota system in the Crimean Parliament would be reconsidered. He was supposed to have proposed an initiative on this in the Ukrainian Parliament. I spoke about this issue with Communist deputies, including ones elected in Crimea. I told them that for the sake of stability in Crimea it is important to give Crimean Tatars the opportunity to defend their interests legally in Parliament, and not leave them with no option but to do so outside it and resort to forms of civil disobedience. But the Communists were strongly opposed to a quota system and advised us to solve our problems through the Communist deputies.

You mention civil disobedience. How in all these years did you manage to refrain from advocating violent means of resistance?

I have always believed that when violent means are used innocent people die, and that no just cause can justify the taking of innocent lives. That is why I have never contemplated calling for the use of violence, although there have been very critical situations when we were provoked by attacks on our settlements and had to declare a state of emergency and a general mobilization of our forces. But even then, it was with the aim of defending ourselves against bandits, and not attacking others.

What role do international organizations play in helping the Crimean Tatars and the Ukrainian Government cope with the problems of return and reintegration?

During the last few years, the circle of international organizations that have been helping to address the problems of the

Crimean Tatars has been significantly widened. One of the pioneers was the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] with its program aimed at facilitating the reintegration of Crimean Tatar returnees. The OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] has also played an important role, especially the high commissioner on national minorities, Max van der Stoep. His office has in fact created a working partnership with the UN's refugee agency, the UNHCR.

The initiatives of UNHCR, headed by Madame Sadako Ogata, have had an exceptional impact. The effectiveness of the activity of UNHCR representatives, both at the headquarters and field levels, in protecting and assisting refugees and displaced populations, including Crimean Tatars and other formerly deported peoples, has contributed significantly to overcoming the problems inherited from the former Soviet empire.

Finally, what did you feel when the high commissioner for refugees was awarding you the Nansen Medal?

I felt very great happiness and satisfaction. I was filled with the hope that we have really made significant headway in solving the problem of the return of the Crimean Tatars to their historical homeland. There was also another important aspect for us. The document on the presentation of the Nansen Medal states that it has been awarded to the chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people. As you know, the Mejlis, the elected assembly of our people, is still not recognized by the leadership of Ukraine. Therefore, I hope that the awards will have an influence on the Ukrainian leadership and help us to settle this question.

I also want to add that it was very pleasant for me to see representatives of our state at the awards ceremony in the Palace of Nations. I hope they were as happy as I was that such a high award was being given to a citizen of Ukraine.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

effectively implements economic reforms will have a major role to play within the European economy." Noting that Ukraine's economic potential is greater than Poland's, Dr. Brzezinski said that, if Ukraine followed the example of its East European neighbors, it could reach the level of economic development of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary in 10 years. "I am more optimistic about Ukraine than Russia," he said. He noted also that the impact of the current crisis had been much greater on Russia than on Ukraine. "Ukrainian GDP has not fallen as deeply as in Russia, and the hryvnia is more stable than the ruble, which allows the U.S. and the West to provide Ukraine with assistance for economic reforms, such as those that were provided to Poland during the last 10 years." (Eastern Economist)

Chornovil invites the "Iron Lady"

KYIV - Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has accepted an invitation to visit Ukraine from Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Chornovil met during a United Kingdom Conservative Party session that concluded on October 8 in Bournemouth. Mrs. Thatcher said she would be pleased to visit and expressed interest in the 1999 presidential elections in Ukraine. The Rukh leader suggested she lecture at Ukrainian universities on democracy. Rukh sources say she may still visit this year. (Eastern Economist)

Chornobyl-related cancers increase

KYIV - Ukraine's Ministry of Health and United Nations officials have reported a rise in the number of Ukrainians suffering from thyroid cancer, the DPA news agency reported on October 19. "The disease is a consequence of the catastrophe at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant," Ukrainian Health Minister Andrii Serdiuk told Interfax. Some 1,030 children now suffer from this disease in Ukraine, Dr. Serdiuk said, whereas "not long ago" there were only 800 to 900 victims. (RFE/RL Newsline)

National Bank...

(Continued from page 1)

efforts to prop up the hryvnia during the financial crisis of August and September, grade Mr. Yushenko's performance as unsatisfactory and request the president to relieve him of his duties.

After vigorous and at times unruly debate, the motion did not carry. However, one that calls for an investigation into the procedures of the NBU did.

A report by the Security Service of Ukraine, which criticized an NBU investment in the Credit Suisse Bank in Cyprus and questioned NBU investment procedures, spurred the Social Democratic (United) faction to propose that an investigative committee be formed to look into the NBU's investment policies and actions. The legislative body approved the formation of the committee by a simple majority of 180 votes.

The tone for the attack on NBU policies and its chairman was set in remarks by Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko on October 10 when he told the newspaper Segodnia that he did not understand why the hryvnia was still falling with regard to "that damned dollar."

President Leonid Kuchma also had criticized the NBU, which is quasi-independent of government structures, on October 8 when he called the bank's financial support of the Ukrainian currency "short-sighted." However, at an

Half of businesses not paying taxes

KYIV - The Ministry of the Economy has said half of Ukraine's businesses have paid no taxes so far this year, Ukrainian Television reported on October 15. To prevent such losses in the future, the ministry proposes to lower tax rates in a tax reform that is to be debated by the Verkhovna Rada during its current session, the DPA news service reported. The ministry urges lawmakers to decrease the value-added tax from 20 to 15 percent and cut taxes on company profits from 30 to 20 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's foreign debt is \$10.243 B

KYIV - As of September 1, Ukraine's state foreign debt stood at \$10.243 billion (U.S.), President Leonid Kuchma told raion administration heads on October 8. This total includes \$2.380 billion owed to countries of the former Soviet Union; \$4.001 billion to international financial organizations; \$2.627 billion for commercial and other credits; and \$1.069 billion for foreign credit lines. President Kuchma claimed that Ukraine's per capita debt is low compared with that of other post-Soviet countries. However, the president admitted that there had been problems with the return of investments in a number of companies. In particular, Mr. Kuchma cited the Donetsk and Kryvyi Rih ironworks and steelworks, which used investments for other than their designated purposes. (Eastern Economist)

Hungarian foreign minister visits Kyiv

KYIV - Hungary's Foreign Affairs Minister Janos Martonyi said in Kyiv on October 12 that the weakness of Ukrainian firms is the main obstacle to improving bilateral economic ties, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Martonyi, who met with President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, and Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, said Kyiv must resolve the issue of better guarantees for Hungarian investments. Mr. Tarasyuk said the two sides discussed the possibility of tighter travel and trade regulations for Ukrainians and their goods if Budapest joins the European Union. (RFE/RL Newsline)

October 12 Cabinet of Ministers meeting the president said the NBU took "very professional" measures to deal with the economic crisis, according to an RFE/RL report.

The NBU spent hundreds of millions of dollars in September attempting to prop up the hryvnia as it went into free fall in the wake of the collapse of the Russian ruble in August. The Ukrainian currency lost more than 50 percent of its value before it stabilized in the last week at 3.42 hrv to the dollar.

The government, which had established a foreign currency fluctuation trading band for the hryvnia at the beginning of the year to assure investors of the currency's stability, had to reset the trading band to 2.5-3.5 hrv to \$1 after the crisis began last month, and after the NBU had failed to keep the hryvnia within the earlier band of 1.85-2.25 hrv to the dollar.

Mr. Yushenko defended his bank's approach to the crisis by explaining that what is most important to him is to ensure the maintenance of the currency band.

"The most important thing is that depositors did not withdraw from the banks until August 27, and we lived a whole month without market fluctuations," Mr. Yushenko told the Cabinet of Ministers meeting on October 12. "I am confident that Ukraine's conduct at that moment was brilliant, although some people may disagree."

Friends and acquaintances are deeply saddened by the tragic and untimely death of Oksana Kondratiuk and her husband, Roman Melnyk, on October 1, 1998, in Lviv.

Oksana Kondratiuk was the Director of the International Center of Education, Science and Culture (ICESC) under the Ministry of Education in Ukraine. Oksana held this position since the establishment of the Center in 1992. Prior to that Oksana was the Inspector of the National Educational Board covering educational institutes in the Lviv Region of Ukraine, including special schools for disabled and sick children.

As director of the ICESC, Oksana was responsible for promoting the development of educational, cultural and scientific links in Ukraine with other countries of the world. Oksana's proficiency in the English language enabled her to participate in numerous international conferences, seminars and roundtables relating to the problems of educational development its working methods and theories.

Oksana's accomplishments are numerous and her work made a difference in the lives of so many. She was a person of great character and truly an outstanding ambassador for Ukraine. In the fall of 1997 Oksana was very honored and privileged to have met with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton during her visit to Lviv.

One of Oksana's final international initiatives was organizing a multi-faceted cultural program in Lviv known as "Vienna Days" on September 8-12. The program was in connection with the official re-opening of the Vienna Café in Lviv. During the remodeling of the building in which the ICESC is located, historical archives revealed the existence of a popular meeting spot for Ukraine's intelligentsia up until 1939 - The Vienna Coffee House. It was Oksana's international contacts that rekindled the interest and subsequent re-opening of this joint Austrian/Ukrainian initiative.

Oksana's boundless energy and spirit will be deeply missed by all who knew her. This tragic passing is a loss not only to the family and friends of Oksana, but also to the Ukrainian nation. The void that has been created cannot be replaced.

We will all learn to continue without Oksana's ever-valuable contributions, and we pray that God will give her family the strength to endure in the coming days and to thrive, as she would want them to, in the coming months and years.

We extend our deepest sympathy to the families of Oksana and Roman. To Oksana's sons Taras and Yarema we all cherish the rare and wonderful opportunity we had to know and work with your mother. She was proud of both of you. Let us all remember her by the wonderful example she was.

Vichna Im Pamyat!

Donations to a Memorial Educational Fund for Oksana's sons can be made to:
 AHRU-Fund for Taras & Yarema Kondratiuk - ACCT #23964-008
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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Illinois state treasurer honored in DeKalb



While on the campaign trail in Illinois, State Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka (left), who is running for re-election, made a stop in DeKalb, Ill., to attend a dinner in her honor. Present were Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, a member of Ms. Topinka's ethnic advisory committee, and his wife, Lesia.

Chicagoans honor Illinois secretary of state



CHICAGO – The Ukrainian American community of Illinois recently held a reception in honor of Secretary of State George H. Ryan at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago. Seen above at the reception are (from left): State Sen. Walter Dudycz, Mr. Ryan, Bohdan Watral and Michael Kos.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ⚡ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ⚡ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ⚡ Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ⚡ Full names (i.e. no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ⚡ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ⚡ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ⚡ Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

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TO THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY!

In April we turned to you on behalf of the many teachers and students of Ukraine for financial assistance. Please help us purchase and ship duplicating technology to Ukraine in order to alleviate the critical shortage of text books.

A number of you have responded to our appeal, and, as a result of these donations, 25 (twenty-five) Canon and Toshiba photocopiers of varying quality were already purchased and shipped to Ukraine for distribution to schools and other teaching institutions. The donors' names will be announced in local Ukrainian newspapers.

NEVERTHELESS THIS IS ONLY 'A DROP IN THE OCEAN' COMPARED TO THE LARGE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH REQUIRE THIS TECHNOLOGY.

Thus, we turn to you again - our concerned and generous Ukrainian Community, to donate to this very pressing need at schools in Ukraine. **Ukraine, unfortunately is not yet in a position to solve this problem alone.**

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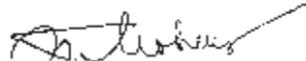
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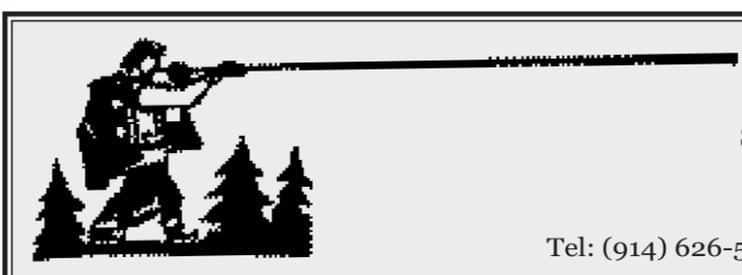
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IMF, Ukrainian leaders...

(Continued from page 2)

deteriorated further. At the end of September, the National Bank's foreign reserves stood at \$1.08 billion, some \$250 million short of the target.

Patricia Bartholomew, an economist at the Kyiv office of Germany's Commerzbank, said she expects more problems ahead. "Ukraine needs to develop a competitive economy, but there has been trouble getting legislation through the Parliament." She expressed the view that the situation in Ukraine will "continue to frustrate the IMF."

The Verkhovna Rada has already postponed discussion of the budget and is unlikely to approve it. Since July, Ukraine has issued seemingly inconsistent presidential and Cabinet decrees, some in line with goals agreed upon with the IMF, some taking a sideways step, and some directly in opposition.

The clear conflict is between measures toward deregulation and steps that allow for government intervention in the economy, such as protecting Ukrainian-produced goods, writing off tax arrears and expanding the list of excise exemptions on local goods.

The breadbasket...

(Continued from page 7)

Acknowledging the pain is an important step toward healing and in this, the 65th anniversary year of that genocide tragedy, we need to thank the Congress of the United States for helping our community to honor the victims and remind their descendants in Ukraine that they still have unfinished business. The Great Famine victims deserve a monument. Nothing would mean more than giving the people their land. Just watch. Once that happens, people will again start calling Ukraine the "Breadbasket of Europe."

Mr. Sekarev of the EU-funded research center speculated that the IMF may be willing to overlook measures that contradict the spirit of IMF policy as long as they do not contradict agreed conditions and as long as most legislation remains consistent with agreed reforms.

IMF officials said that production goals and other targets and deadlines in the government's memorandum to the IMF are flexible.

Patrick Lenain, the IMF's top official in Kyiv, said, "we know we have to remain flexible and we have to adjust." He added that IMF officials know that "a lot is not going to happen, or it will happen faster, or slower" than planned and new measures may be necessary. Mr. Lenain went on to say that if criteria are not met, IMF officials will consider waivers.

While quarterly reviews will look at long-term trends, the IMF will also review Ukraine's progress before deciding to release each monthly tranche of the loan. The frequency may be an indicator that the IMF has doubts about Ukraine's ability to keep its promises. Only Russia has disbursements with the same frequency; other IMF country loans are regulated on a quarterly or even half-yearly basis.

The IMF money is critical to balancing Ukraine's budget, servicing high-interest government debts, paying for imports and maintaining the hryvnia as a viable currency. Moreover, loans from the World Bank are conditioned on the government keeping to the IMF program, and private lenders and investors rely heavily on the IMF as an indicator of Ukraine's economic prospects.

Commerzbank's Ms. Bartholomew expressed the view that "the IMF is in a very difficult position." She said, "they do not want to seem too strict, they are trying to get as much reform through as possible without pushing it too far and causing a backlash against reform."

"But," she added, "they also don't want to be seen as a pushover."

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Sunday, October 25

NEW YORK: The Slavic Heritage Council of America presents "European Folk Festival" – an afternoon of Slavic music, dances and choral renditions to be held at Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center, 65th Street and Broadway. The performance starts at 5 p.m. Among the seven Slavic groups performing are the Syzkryli Ukrainian Dancers of New York, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky. Tickets, available at the Alice Tully Hall Box Office, are \$25; \$18 for senior citizens and children under age 12.

Thursday, October 29

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 64, is holding a talk by Chrystia Nawrocky on her reflections on various aspects of life in Lviv. The presentation will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, 64 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

Friday, October 30

NEW YORK: The Mayana Gallery is holding an exhibit of oil paintings by Vasyl Holubiv titled "Carpathian Memories: Landscapes of My Life." The exhibit opening will be held October 30 at 7-9 p.m.; the exhibit runs through November 15. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-5 p.m. Mayana is located at 136 Second Ave. (fourth floor). For additional information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144.

Saturday, October 31

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Oleksandr Konovec, professor of history and chairman, Institute for Ukrainian Studies, Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv, and a Fulbright scholar at Columbia University, who will speak on the topic "The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: The Historical Tradition and Contemporary Problems." The lecture will be held at society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: A Halloween masquerade

dance, sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), Whippany Branch, will be held at St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Route 10 and Jefferson Road, starting at 9 p.m. Costumes are desirable, but not required. Music will be by the Unicorn, with Michael Koziupa. For more information call Anna Dodds, (973) 701-0821.

Saturday-Sunday, October 31-November 1

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: The annual fall bazaar at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston will be held at the parish, 24 Orchardhill Road, on October 31 at 10 a.m.-3 p.m. and November 1 at noon-3 p.m. The event, sponsored by St. Olha's Sisterhood, will feature a Ukrainian kitchen, baked goods, crafts, raffle and a white elephant table. For more information call (617) 524-9588 or (617) 522-3323.

Sunday, November 1

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: The Yale School of Music and the Yale-Ukraine Initiative present the Kiev Camerata, a virtuoso orchestra of 32 players from Ukraine, featuring conductor Virko Baley and piano soloist Mykola Suk. The program includes Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night," "Messenger 96" by Valentin Silvestrov, "Concerto-Triptych for Strings" by Ivan Karabyts, Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4, "Passacaglia No. 2" by Yevhen Stankovych, and Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony. The concert will be held at the Morse Recital Hall, Sprague Memorial Hall, 470 College St., at 3 p.m. Tickets: \$12 to \$20; students, \$6. For further information or credit card orders, call (203) 432-4158.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group Cultural Fund and The Alla Rogers Gallery host Ukrainian French artist Volodymyr Makarenko at an afternoon reception featuring an exhibition of his paintings and a retrospective slide show presented by the artist, at The Alla Rogers Gallery, 1054 31st St. NW in

Georgetown, at 3:30-6 p.m. The event is free, but reservations are requested; call (202) 333-8595.

Monday, November 2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The seminar in Ukrainian studies series at Harvard University and the Center for Jewish Studies present a lecture by Antony Polonsky, Walter Stern Hilborn Professor of Judaic and Social Studies, Brandeis University, who will speak on the topic "Jews, Poles and Ukrainians in the Revolution of 1848 in Galicia." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Tuesday, November 3

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute is offering a three-week "Gerdany-Loomwork Ukrainian-Style" workshop starting November 3. In this series, Maria Rypan, program director and instructor, will teach how to make a pendant-style necklace on a custom-made wooden loom. Fee: \$35. Classes will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7-9 p.m. To register call (416) 923-3318.

Thursday, November 5

WASHINGTON, D.C.: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), Greater Washington Chapter, in cooperation with The Washington Group invite the public to meet with Dr. Richard Casuccio, president of Interplast Virginia, who will describe the recent Interplast/UMANA mission to Zaporizhia, Ukraine, to correct congenital birth defects in children. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. at the Freedom House ballroom, 1319 18th St. NW, (near the Dupont Circle metro station). For further information, contact Askold Mosijczuk, M.D., (301) 593-2811.

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute presents a panel discussion titled "Pulse of the Media: Print, TV, www.," with panelists: Stefan Genyk-Berezowskyj, "Svitohliad" TV; Nestor Gula, Zdorov; Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj, The Ukrainian Weekly; and Andrew Ukrainec, InfoUkes. The panelists will discuss the role, relevance and purpose of the Ukrainian media in North America. The discussion will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7 p.m. Fee: \$5. For additional information call (416) 923-3318.

Friday, November 6

NEW YORK: The New York Bandura Ensemble, the Mayana Gallery and the Ukrainian Art and Literary Club invite the public to an evening celebrating the life and work of one of this century's legendary bandurists, Dr. Zynovii Shtokalko (1920-1968). The evening will feature a musical performance by bandurists Julian Kytasty and Mykhailo Andrec, readings from Shtokalko's literary work by Olya Kyrychenko, and an exhibition of photographs and memorabilia from the collection of Leo Maistrenko. The program begins at 7 p.m. in the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave. (fourth floor). For additional information call Julian Kytasty, (212) 995-2640, or Slava Gerulak, (212) 260-4490.

Saturday, November 7

SAN DIEGO: A candlelight memorial for the victims of the Ukrainian Famine will be held in the Hall of Nations, Balboa Park, at 6 p.m. The event is co-sponsored by the House of Ukraine and the San Diego Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. For additional information call R. Yaremko, (619) 588-1046 (evenings).

HARTFORD, Conn.: The public is cordially invited to a traditional Embroidery Dance, presented by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branches 106 and 93. The dance will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by Fata Morgana. Tickets: adults, \$15; students,

\$10. For table reservations, call (860) 563-8139 or (860) 956-1862.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 71, is holding its traditional autumn dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., starting at 9 p.m. Music will be by Tempo. There will be a buffet and raffle. Tickets: \$10.

Sunday, November 8

NEW YORK: A service commemorating the Great Famine in Ukraine will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 2 p.m. Among those participating will be Auxiliary Bishop Robert Brucato of the New York Archdiocese, and former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America urges the Ukrainian community to actively participate in this solemn commemoration.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a roundtable of emerging Ukrainian American writers. The event is organized by Askold Melnyczuk, editor of the journal AGNI, Boston University. Panelists include: Olena Kalytiak Davis, poet and lawyer from Juneau, Alaska, author of "And Her Soul Out of Nothing," 1997, University of Wisconsin Press, recipient of the Brittingham Prize for First Book of Poetry; Dzvinya Orlovsky, poet and co-publisher at Four Way Books, Marshfield, Mass., author of "A Handful of Bees," 1994 and the forthcoming "Edge of House," Carnegie Mellon Press; Larissa Szporluk, poet and reviewer, teacher at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, winner of the 1997 Barnard New Women Poets Prize and author of "Dark Sky Question," Beacon Press, 1998; as well as aspiring writers Kristina Lew, journalist, Metuchen, N.J.; and Kristina Lucenko, editor at the Promethean literary journal at City College in New York. The roundtable will be held in Lamont Library, Forum Room, Harvard Yard, at 2-4 p.m. For more information call HURI, (617) 495-4053.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Ladies Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its 23rd annual Christmas Bazaar. The bazaar will be held in the parish hall, 74 Harris Ave., at 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Featured will be the Ukrainian Restaurant (eat-in or take-out), Santa's Attic, craft items and a pastry table. In addition, a special Beanie Baby raffle will be held. For further information, contact Sandra Hreczuck, (508) 883-4327.

Friday, November 13

PARMA, Ohio: The concert "Music of Myrsolav Skoryk," in celebration of the composer's 60th birthday – with Maestro Skoryk, pianist Volodymyr Wynnytsky and the Leontovych String Quartet performing – will be held at St. Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 6810 Broadview Road, at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, November 14

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: An autumn dance, to benefit St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church of Whippany, N.J., will be held at the Ramada Inn, 130 Route 10 (westbound), at 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Music will be by Sitch. Tickets: \$15 per person, in advance; \$20 per person, at the door. For reservations and tickets call Ihor Lodziuk, (973) 366-6255, or Donna, (973) 627-4205.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, November 21

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: The public is invited to a benefit-banquet in honor of the 40th jubilee of the Ukrainian Library at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. The banquet will be held at the center, 700 Cedar Road. Cocktails are at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. On the occasion of its 40th anniversary, the Ukrainian Library is sponsoring an all-Ukrainian literary competition in the short story category. Submitted material will be judged by a three-member panel of literary scholars, with prizes to be announced during the banquet program. Reservations for tickets to the library's banquet, at \$35 per person, must be made no later than November 15. For additional information, contact the UECC office, (215) 663-1166, or the library board chairperson Sophia Hewryk, (215) 474-7396.

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