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Joint U.S.-Ukraine commission pledges further efforts to preserve cultural artifacts

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — A joint U.S.-Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Commission met here on November 17-18 to review progress and discuss several new issues dealing with, as described in a joint statement, “the protection and preservation of cultural heritage of all national, religious and ethnic groups that is of common interest to the U.S.A. and Ukraine.”

Specifically, the commission, which was co-chaired by the chairman of the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of American Heritage Abroad, Michael Lewan, and the Deputy Minister of Culture and Arts of Ukraine Leonid Novokhatko, focused on the preservation of Jewish cemeteries and synagogues in Ukraine and discussed possible cooperation in preserving Ukrainian American cultural materials in the United States.

Ukraine also made the case for U.S. assistance in the return of the works of the 15th-16th century German painter and engraver Albrecht Dürer, which were removed in 1941 from Lviv’s Stefanyk Library by the Germans and found their way into American, as well as other countries’, museums, galleries and private collections.

The joint statement noted “significant headway” made since the last meeting of the commission in May of 1997 on the preservation of the cultural heritage “of national minorities in Ukraine, and in the protection of their rights, notably of the Jewish community.” It also characterized the Ukrainian government’s executive order on the preservation of burial sites in Ukraine as a “considerable achievement” and “positively assessed” Ukraine’s efforts in preserving Jewish burial sites in Lviv and Uman and returning the Brodskyi synagogue to the Jewish community in Kyiv. The statement also underscored the significance of the commission’s survey of cemeteries and the preparation of a catalogue of Jewish cultural sites in Ukraine.

The commission noted that some outstanding problems dealing with the return of religious property remain to be resolved.

The U.S. and Ukrainian sides also agreed to cooperate with the Ukrainian American community, especially in helping it protect and preserve archival materials about its roots. On this subject, the commission heard a presentation by Andrew Fedynsky, director of the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland.

On the plundered art issue, the joint statement records that it was raised by the Ukrainian delegation but does not indicate that any action was taken or planned.

“I am of the opinion, and I’m sure that all commission members will agree, that we greatly value the meeting’s accomplishments,” Mr. Novokhatko said in an interview before departing for Kyiv.

“It’s clear that there was a difference in our focus — and I stress the word ‘was,’ because we have now agreed to broaden the scope of the American commission, which until now had concentrated on the Jewish cemetery issue, while we did not want to limit our efforts to cemeteries,” he said.

Presenting the confiscated arts case for Ukraine was Oleksander Fedoruk, who chairs the Commission on the Restitution of Cultural Treasures working under the aegis of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. He said in an interview that he first raised the issue of art removed from Ukraine during World War II at an international confer-

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Anton Buteiko appointed Ukraine’s third ambassador to United States

Pledges to concentrate on economic matters

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko was appointed Ukraine’s third ambassador to the United States on November 20 by presidential decree.

During a brief appearance at a regular press briefing of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 24, Mr. Buteiko emphasized that as the new ambassador to the U.S., he will concentrate his efforts on economic matters and will work to deepen the still new strategic partnership between the two countries.

Ukraine has been troubled by the fact that it has not been able to establish an economic presence in the United States, even as it develops a special political partnership with Washington.

Mr. Buteiko said he will make improved economic relations his goal. “I will work for the interests of our businessmen and entrepreneurs and to improve economic relations,” said Mr. Buteiko.

He said that one of his goals will be to open the U.S. market to Ukrainian goods, including the Ukrainian steel industry, which has been thwarted in its attempts to enter the U.S. market amid accusations of dumping. Mr. Buteiko said he has already held discussions on this issue with Ukrainian steel producers.

Asked what he sees as the major problem in U.S.-Ukrainian relations, Mr. Buteiko answered that he sees many “questions” that need to be resolved in almost all aspects of the relationship. “These touch economic issues, consular matters and

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Historic St. Michael’s Golden-Domed Sobor is rebuilt

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — With the placing of a two-meter Byzantine cross on its largest cupola, the construction phase of the rebuilding of the historic 12th century St. Michael’s Golden-Domed Sobor in Kyiv was completed on November 21.

The restoration of the ancient church and monastery is one of two current efforts by the Kuchma administration to rebuild Ukraine’s most important architectural and cultural symbols destroyed by communism and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin during his reign of terror over Ukraine in the 1930s.

The other project is the reconstruction of the 11th century Uspenskyi (Dormition) Sobor of the Kyivan Cave Monastery complex (Pecherska Lavra). In a celebration of the beginning of construction of that Ukrainian landmark also held on November 21, the president placed a time capsule in the cornerstone of the edifice.

With his economic reform efforts continuing to sputter, the rebuilding of the two historic landmarks could well be the legacy President Kuchma leaves Ukraine.

Speaking before hundreds of onlookers on a brisk, sun-drenched November morning, with the six gilt-covered cupolas of St. Michael’s Golden-Domed Sobor gleaming in the background, President Kuchma called on Ukrainians to unite around their common historical and religious past.

“Each one should choose his road to this church. Take the path, leaving along it manifestations of good will and generosity. Let everyone make their contribution to this holy matter, which will become the symbol of national unity among all the [government] branches of power, churches, entrepreneurs, bankers, regular citizens — a union of all Ukrainians of the world,” said the president.

The national and local Kyiv governments have made

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Roman Woronowycz

St. Michael’s Golden-Domed Sobor as it entered the final phase of construction in mid-November in snow-covered Kyiv.

Ukraine's defense minister in D.C. for 'meetings of friends'

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Ukraine's Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk visited the United States on November 15-20, meeting with Defense Secretary William Cohen and U.S. commanders at the Pentagon and a number of military installations.

During the "meeting of friends," as Col.-Gen. Kuzmuk described his November 17 talks with Secretary Cohen, the two signed an agreement laying out U.S.-Ukrainian military contacts for the coming year, which includes joint exercises, visit exchanges and other activities of interest to both countries.

"There are a couple of issues that remain first and foremost on our binational agenda," Pentagon Spokesman Kenneth Bacon said following the meeting. They include helping Ukraine reform its military, especially the non-commissioned officer corps, continuing multinational military exercises as part of NATO's Partnership for Peace program, supporting Ukraine's continued participation in international peacekeeping efforts, and disarmament, he said.

Some of these objectives were pursued during Minister Kuzmuk's visits to Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Knox in Kentucky, the headquarters of the U.S. Army's Southern Command and Coast Guard Command in Miami, and a naval base on Key West, Fla.

The Washington portion of Gen. Kuzmuk's visit, in addition to some five hours of discussion at the Pentagon as well as dinner with Secretary Cohen, also included a meeting with Deputy Secretary of State for Arms Control John Holum and with senior officials at the White House National Security Council.

The visiting dignitary began the day by laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery. Later, he laid a wreath at the Taras Shevchenko Monument in downtown

Washington, where he lingered to exchange views and answer questions put to him by a gathering of Ukrainian Americans who came to witness the ceremony.

Asked about the possibility of Ukraine joining NATO, he said it is too early and that Ukraine is not ready for such a step. It will continue in its role under the special charter with NATO and within the Partnership for Peace Program, he said.

He expressed his satisfaction at the progress achieved in the formation of the joint Polish-Ukrainian peacekeeping battalion, which is commanded on a rotational basis by Ukrainian and Polish officers.

Future plans for the Ukrainian armed forces, he said, envision changing from the present draft system to career professional armed forces.

Minister Kuzmuk also expressed his concern and regret that the Russian Duma has failed to ratify a number of important bilateral and international pacts that would serve the security interests of Russia, Ukraine and the international community.

This was Gen. Kuzmuk's second visit to the United States as defense minister. His first visit was in April-May 1997.

Sevastopol becomes more Ukrainian

Eastern Economist

SEVASTOPOL – In Sevastopol's secondary schools, 36 classes, with a total 562 pupils, are taught in Ukrainian, the official state language, and 37,752 pupils in the city, or 75.5 percent, study Ukrainian as a subject.

Each year the number of parents willing to allow their children to study Ukrainian is growing. As a result, Ukrainian classes in the city have grown in the last two years.

Non-Jewish Holocaust survivors eligible for Swiss aid to needy

CHICAGO – The Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation has been selected by the Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust as one of three organizations to accept applications on behalf of non-Jewish survivors living in the U.S. (A separate fund has been established for Jewish Holocaust survivors.)

The fund for non-Jewish survivors consists of \$20 million provided by Swiss businesses, the three major Swiss banks and the Swiss National Bank. The fund is a humanitarian initiative established as a good-will gesture and is not meant as compensation for suffering or the restitution of lost assets.

Beneficiaries of the fund must be Holocaust survivors and needy. The definition of needy is living at or below the poverty line. A person living strictly on Social Security benefits would qualify. To qualify as a survivor of the Holocaust, a person must have spent at least one day in a concentration camp or extermination camp. Slave laborers qualify only if they had passed through one of these camp sites.

Individual recipients of the fund will receive a one-time grant in the amount of \$400. Because the funds are limited, priority is being given to persons born in 1921 or earlier. If sufficient funds remain, the next group to be considered will be those born between January 1, 1922, and December 31, 1927. There is no deadline for making application for the grants, which will be disbursed as long as there are funds available.

Applicants are asked to complete a form providing basic information: complete name, address, Social Security number, date and place of birth, ID or passport number, place and date of internment, and a statement of need. All information will be held confidential according to existing privacy laws.

Applicants should e-mail: polamcon@interserv.com or contact: Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust, Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation, 5711 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60646; telephone, (773) 763-9944.

Vandals deface Kyiv's St. Nicholas Church

Respublika

KYIV – During the nighttime hours of November 13-14, vandals defaced the Church of St. Nicholas at Askold's Tomb in Kyiv and then set it afire. The church is a national historic landmark.

The vandals painted satanic symbols and other graffiti on the church's walls and columns, then broke a window and threw a burning rag inside. An icon of the Blessed Mother and other articles in the altar area were destroyed by the fire. Authorities are investigating the incident.

NEWSBRIEFS

Rada to redraft budget by December 1

KYIV – After all parliamentary caucuses rejected the government's 1999 draft budget, the Verkhovna Rada announced on November 18 that it is sending the draft to its Budget Committee for redrafting by December 1, Ukrainian Television and Ukrainian News reported. Deputies criticized the draft budget for its "anti-social character," saying it provides for the financing of only 10 percent of the country's social needs. Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said deputies wanted to increase budget expenditures by 140 million hrv (\$41 million U.S.). Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko suggested a "limited and controlled" money emission to finance the budget deficit. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Brzezinski challenges Russia on Baltics

STOCKHOLM – Addressing a conference in the Swedish capital on security and cooperation in the Baltic region, U.S. political scientist and former presidential security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski urged Russia to formally repudiate its stand that the 1940 occupation of the Baltic States was lawful, the BNS reported on November 19. Pointing to a Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry document earlier this year claiming that the Baltic states had joined the Soviet Union legally and on a voluntary basis, Dr. Brzezinski argued that such an attitude "arouses a feeling of insecurity" among the three countries. He also repeated the idea, expressed earlier this week during his visit to Vilnius, of a charter between NATO and the Baltic states to improve security and confidence in the region. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet decrees budget, pension payments

KYIV – The government has approved a program to boost budget revenues by 2.7 billion hryvni (\$789 million U.S.) and payments to the state pension fund by 1.3 billion hrv in 1999, the Associated Press reported on November 18. To achieve that goal, the Cabinet of Ministers plans to force debtor companies to pay at least 30 percent of their debts to the state or face the seizure and sale of their assets. The government will also seek to privatize several energy companies, the Ukrtelecom monopoly and several state-run hotels. (RFE/RL Newsline)

50 percent below poverty line

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on November 19 set the poverty level at 118.6 hrv a month and the minimum

salary at 148 hrv per month. These new rates are to be applicable from October 1, 1998. Of a total of 345 registered deputies, 270 deputies voted for the law. The law states that the Cabinet of Ministers can propose changes and additions to the law by December 1. The Rada's Social Policy and Labor Committee proposed to establish the minimum salary rate at 65 hrv, and the poverty level at 80.1 hrv, but the proposed draft was not supported by the majority of the deputies. Meanwhile, Social Policy and Labor Ministry Social Department Head Olena Skrypnyk said that 50 percent of Ukrainian families currently live below the old poverty line of 73.4 hrv per month. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine sends new troops to Bosnia

KYIV – A Ukrainian air force IL-76 plane carrying a group of service personnel of the 240th special battalion left Dnipropetrovsk for the Bosnian town of Mostar on November 21. By the end of the month a total of 400 personnel will arrive in the town of Vrapcici, where the Ukrainian subdivision of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Bosnia is based. Officers and privates who have completed their tour of duty will return to Ukraine on the IL-76. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma appoints state television head

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma appointed Information Minister Zinovii Kulyk as president of the National Television Company, Ukrainian Television reported on November 18. Mr. Kulyk replaces Mykola Kniazhytskyi, who headed the television company for only six weeks. Mr. Kulyk commented that his predecessor had conducted an improper personnel policy by appointing "a large group of officers ... including a former USSR KGB officer and military intelligence officers" to the company's management. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma denies raising campaign funds

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has instructed the Ukrainian Security Service to investigate alleged cases of fund raising for his presidential election campaign, Ukrainian Television reported on November 18. According to the presidential administration, in some Ukrainian cities and regions unknown persons requested businessmen to contribute money to the presidential election campaign. "Of course, the president has not charged anyone with such

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INTERVIEW: Taras Kuzio of the NATO Information and Documentation Center in Kyiv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

The NATO Information and Documentation Center was opened in Kyiv in May 1997, immediately prior to the signing of the special charter between Ukraine and NATO. Its current director, Dr. Taras Kuzio, assumed his post in September, after the untimely death of the first director, Roman Lischynsky, a Ukrainian Canadian who died in an automobile accident in Ukraine in December 1997.

Mr. Kuzio, 40, is a Ukrainian Briton born in Halifax, England, who was a senior research fellow with the Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies at the University of Birmingham in England in 1995-1998 before moving to the NATO Information and Documentation Center in June 1998. From 1993-1995 he served as editor of the Ukrainian Business Review and directed the Ukrainian Business Agency. He also has worked as a research fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in 1992-1993 and prior to that headed the Ukrainian Press Agency in Great Britain.

The following interview, published in two parts, was conducted by Roman Woronowycz at the NATO office in Kyiv.

PART I

What is the primary purpose of the NATO's of Information and Documentation Center?

The objectives of the Information and Documentation Center are wide-ranging, dealing with everything from our relations with the [political] elites to the common person.

In terms of the elites, we have a relatively easy job, I would say, in that the bulk of Ukraine's elites – and I don't include the Communists in the elites here – are pro-West and pro-NATO, to varying degrees, of course, which makes our job easier than the job of the office in Moscow.

Of course the main difficult area for us is Parliament. There we will be attempting to do much more work, particularly with the parliamentary arm of NATO, the North Atlantic Assembly. That will primarily be work with the factions in Parliament and work with the defense and foreign affairs committees, but also to bring members of Parliament on visits to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

In terms of working with elites, we can help and we would like to help to work in areas such as helping to promote more widespread debate on Ukraine's security policy. As we know, Ukraine inherited far fewer experts in the foreign policy field than Russia, because Russia inherited everybody who was in Moscow and Moscow sucked up everybody from Kyiv and elsewhere in the old Soviet Union.

For example, the Ukrainian media only began touching foreign policy issues in the last three to four years. There is a case here of Ukraine moving out of its provincialism, one that was forced upon it in the Soviet era, and reaching out to the outside world.

There is great progress in the foreign policy debate in Ukraine with the creation of new institutions and new publications. I think we have a role to play in taking part in that discussion and in trying to help Ukraine in various ways. An example of that is the roundtable we held on Kosovo the other day, which was attended by security policy experts here. Originally we had thought that only 20 were going to turn up and in the end 80 turned up.

Dealing with the public at large is a more complicated matter. I wouldn't say that the public at large is hostile to NATO because public opinion polls only give

about 20 percent as the figure of those hostile to NATO. And those tend to be the older generation, they tend to be in the Donbas and Crimea, they tend to be lower educated and Communist Party members. Really, you are not going to be able to change their viewpoint.

And, after all, in many Western countries such as Greece, Italy, Spain, the Communists are hostile to NATO as well, so it's not a purely Ukrainian phenomenon.

The secretary general of NATO was, or is, a member of the Socialist Party of Spain, and in his past he was opposed to Spain joining NATO. So people's views evolve, but we should never expect that 100 percent of Ukrainians will support NATO. That's normal in a democratic society.

But there is approximately 50 percent of the population, according to opinion polls, who have no real information about NATO. Foreign policy concerns in the old Soviet Union were the preserve of the elites, and that's still true to some extent in Ukraine today. So a huge number of people have no idea what NATO is all about, what it is, why it's still around.

They have a bit of a better idea about the European Union, because it's more about economics, but even there a lack of information exists. So we have a potentially large area in which to work.

That can be done in many, many ways. It can be done in academic conferences and seminars; translations of publications into Ukrainian and into Russian for Crimea; working with television and radio; working through the military, dealing with conscripts and officers in the education sections of the army. So there is a huge area within which to work, potentially far more, in fact, than we have resources for. It is an open field in which we could do a lot more.

I would even include in that a very important area, which is working within the education curriculum. We get many requests from lecturers and teachers at both the school and university level, as well as in the military, asking for course work, for textbooks because the old ones can't be used any more. There is a lack of information on many things, such as the history of Europe after World War II, which, of course, includes the history of NATO, the history of the Cold War. There is great interest and demand, but that is still in the process of being created.

Going back to an earlier comment you made, why do you not include the Communists in your definition of political elites?

The ruling elites of Ukraine do not include the Communists. By the ruling elites you really are talking about, for example, the party of power, the government, the executive, the various ministries. The only foothold the Communists have in the elites is within Parliament.

What about the Communists' presence in the middle echelons of the Cabinet?

I would not say that they are influential in the Cabinet, the left maybe are. But what we are talking about here is foreign policy-creating elites.

As far as I understand, the committees in Parliament that deal with foreign policy have very little influence over the day-to-day running of Ukraine's foreign policy. Even there the foreign affairs and the defense and security committees are led by Communists, in both cases now, but with representatives on the committees from many different factions, so they cannot promote a single Communist view.

I think that Ukrainian foreign policy is in the process of transition, and I would divide it into two groups: a romantic group

and a pragmatic group.

The romantic group is more the center-right: maybe Rukh, the western Ukrainian point of view, which is that, regardless of the current domestic situation, we should already begin making noises about joining Western structures such as NATO. Of course, Mr. [Ivan] Zaiets, is probably the best proponent of that point of view.

And then you have this more liberal, centrist, social-democratic viewpoint associated with Kuchma and his people, and the National Democratic Party, New Ukraine and such, which is more pragmatic and says that we should adopt a profile of neutrality, non-bloc status, as an interim position that will allow us, on the one hand, to keep Russia and the CIS security structures at bay, and on the other, give us breathing room to eventually, in the future – when that will be no one knows – join Western security structures.

What do you see that needs to be done vis-à-vis NATO-Ukraine relations at the macro level? There is the NATO-Ukraine Charter, there is the implementation of the Partnership for Peace Program, but there is no evidence that relations have stabilized. What are the outstanding issues?

They haven't stabilized because this is an ongoing learning process for both sides. The charter was signed only a year ago. NATO is evolving as we speak beyond its Cold War profile into more of a political-military structure.

Cooperation with partner countries, such as Ukraine and Russia, is a relatively new thing for NATO, as it is for Ukraine. I believe that there is a great deal of will and interest on both sides for that cooperation to take place. And that cooperation includes a huge variety of areas, for example, ranging from questions of military and defense reform, a seminar on which took place in Kyiv for two days this past week, to science and environment, to civil-military relations, to civil emergency planning,



Taras Kuzio

to information and press, and to many other areas within NATO, political consultation, for example.

All of these areas are in the process of developing between NATO and Ukraine. They are in the early stages of their foundation. So I am not surprised that there are going to be nuances and various problems on both sides, which I think are perfectly natural. Both sides are still finding their way. I think what is important is that both sides realize the importance of cooperation. NATO, unlike unfortunately the European Union, has adopted a clear understanding of Ukraine's strategic importance.

Ukraine, on the other hand, has clearly signaled under President [Leonid] Kuchma since 1995 its desire for cooperation with NATO and other Western structures, such as the European Union.

I think that if we were to have this interview in a year or two years' time, we'd be surprised at the extent of the progress we would see because of the great interest and cooperation on both sides.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Embassies to emphasize commercial interests

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said on November 16 that Ukraine's diplomatic missions are ready to represent the commercial interests of Ukrainian enterprises internationally. He added that in the future the effectiveness of Ukrainian embassies will be evaluated by increases in the balance of trade between Ukraine and the countries they represent. (Eastern Economist)

Boeing's Sea Launch dispute resolved

KYIV – The U.S. Department of State has resolved charges related to 207 civil violations of the Arms Export Control Act allegedly committed by the Boeing Corp. in connection with its Sea Launch commercial satellite launch program. Boeing and the Department of State signed a consent agreement on September 29 wherein Boeing was assessed a civil penalty of \$10 million, of which \$2.5 million will go to restructuring its compliance program for Sea Launch. Boeing will now be permitted to proceed with the Sea Launch program under a restructured technical assistance agreement and a new, stronger internal compliance program. A criminal investigation by the Department of Justice into Boeing's conduct in connection with the program will continue. The violations which have been the subject of this settlement pertain to Boeing and not to Boeing's foreign partners in the Sea Launch program. The partners are Norway's Kvaerner Maritime, Russia's RSC-Energia and Ukraine's Pivdenne Construction Bureau. (Eastern Economist)

Nestle Corp. buys into Lviv confectioner

LVIV – The Lviv-based confectionery company Svitoch on October 9 signed an investment agreement with industry leader Nestle. According to the agreement, Nestle will invest \$40 million (U.S.) in the Ukrainian company; the majority of which will be paid out during the first year after signing the deal. Svitoch management has said that thanks to cooperation with Nestle, the confectionery company will be able to enter international markets, widen the domestic sales market and gain access to new technologies and cheap raw materials. Currently 2,252 shareholders own Svitoch's shares. Company employees own over 90 percent of the shares. The Svitoch management declined to say how the ownership fund is going to be redistributed after signing the deal with Nestle. (Eastern Economist)

Discussion on relations between Canada and Ukraine reflect potential vs. reality

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

Toronto Press Bureau

WINNIPEG – Discussions here at the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's 19th triennial conclave regarding relations between Canada and Ukraine, including those of Ukrainians on both sides of the ocean, to a large extent reflected current reality: fantastic potential, but full of sobering inadequacies.

This was evident even before the first session had taken place on October 10 in the Wellington Ballroom of the Lombard Hotel. To begin with, Canada's Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy sent his regrets, thus robbing the event of any direct potential for impact on the host country's policy.

Next, the excellently conceived idea to hear testimony from various groups who deal with their "home country," including representatives of the Jewish, Italian and Phillipino communities in Canada was scotched in the last few weeks prior to the congress.

Instead, participants were treated to a workmanlike overview of Canada-Ukraine relations by Dr. Bohdan Kordan of Thomas More College at the University of Saskatchewan. The Saskatoon-based political scientist, who is increasingly gaining a reputation for being the UCC's "in-house intellectual," subtitled his talk as a "contextual analysis" covering the years 1989-1997.

Then, Ukraine's outgoing ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo, offered his assessment of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Dr. Kordan's "contextual analysis"

Taking the G-7's Paris Conference of 1989 as a point of departure, Dr. Kordan showed that Canada's policy towards Ukraine was initially every bit as halting and hesitant as that of the U.S., and was characterized by its own "Chicken Kiev" speech.

A highlight of this early period was a declaration made in the aftermath of the August 1991 coup by Barbara McDougall, Canada's foreign minister at the time, to the effect that, in Dr. Kordan's paraphrase, "what was of importance to Canada was the process of democratization and not necessarily those who governed."

Dr. Kordan saw this as "an extraordinary statement, demonstrating, not only a lack of appreciation of the situation in the Soviet Union and its potential consequences, but also an appalling naiveté."

Happily, the political fallout this provoked among Ukrainian Canadians eventu-

ally "forced the minister to concede that 'Canada would look to be early rather than late'" in recognizing Ukrainian independence if the "yes" side won in the December 1, 1991, referendum, regardless of the domestic implications on the Canadian unity front.

For many in the audience this served as a pointed reminder both that unconditional positive regard for Ukraine has hardly been the rule in Canadian foreign policy, and that the Ukrainian Canadian community has played an important role in affecting the formulation of this policy.

Dr. Kordan surveyed what he called "The Mulroney Years and the Politics of Neglect" characterized by a focus on the part of the government headed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and Crimean uncertainties. He remarked on the change heralded by the election of the Liberal government in 1993, and the landmark term of André Ouellette as foreign minister. Under Mr. Ouellette, Ukraine was first conceived of as "a natural ally" for Canada, and the troubled Canada-Ukraine Partners Program was established (in August 1994). The now-modified CUPP has shaped both the UCC's ambitions with respect to Ukraine and the handicaps it must now overcome.

Mr. Axworthy, Mr. Ouellette's successor, led a trade and development expedition to Ukraine in October 1996, paving the way for a series of ministerial visits to Kyiv (including those of Art Eggleton, first as minister of industry and trade, and then as minister of defense), as well as the establishment of the robust private-sector based Canada-Ukraine Business Initiative (in June 1997).

According to Dr. Kordan, President Leonid Kuchma's visit in 1996 "raised buoyant expectations, but commercial and trade relations have remained minimal." However, on the geopolitical stage, he said Canada has made good on its conception that Ukraine is a "natural ally."

Asked by a workshop participant for an assessment of the UCC's role in formulating Canadian foreign policy, Dr. Kordan ventured that any bureaucracy or other government agency will be resistant to input from the broader community. When control of the CUPP was transferred to the Canadian International Development Agency, Dr. Kordan said, this led to an unfortunate insulation of the program from political pressure that might be exerted by the community.

"Senior bureaucrats saw the involvement of the Ukrainian community as a hijacking

of their own policy-making authority," the political scientist said.

In terms of perceptions, Dr. Kordan said the UCC had heavily damaged its credibility by allowing the closure of its Ottawa bureau. He said the UCC must roll up its sleeves and nurture a much closer relationship with Canada's senior politicians.

Ambassador Furkalo's parting praise

Ambassador Furkalo gave a presentation that was tinted with the roseate glow that a diplomat might give to a tenure that is coming to a close. In fact, the next day, Mr. Furkalo announced that he would not be staying in Canada for another three-year term (although he did not reveal at that time he was being reassigned to Belgrade.)

Ambassador Furkalo characterized Canada-Ukraine relations as one of "strategic partners and allies."

"There is no other country with which we have established a relationship of greater trust and cooperation," the departing envoy said. He credited Canadian diplomats with "the demolition of the Western approach of [setting] 'demands and conditions' [for continued diplomatic relations]," and affirmed that Canadians "broke Ukraine out of international isolation."

The Ukrainian diplomat said the agreement on cooperation in peacekeeping operations signed by Mr. Axworthy and his counterpart in Kyiv, Hennadii Udoenko, is unique in the world.

In an interesting turn of potential quid pro quo, Mr. Furkalo mentioned that Ukraine had wholeheartedly supported Canada's successful effort to secure a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council this year, and dropped a broad hint that "Ukraine is seeking a seat next year."

Mr. Furkalo said that while trade volume between the two countries "does not reflect our close ties, at G-7 meetings Canada often voluntarily intervenes on behalf of Ukraine."

Discussions and resolutions

Following the formal presentations, those in attendance broke up into three discussion groups to address the role of the UCC in shaping Canada's foreign policy, the role of the UCC with respect to the Ukrainian government and the UCC's role with respect to Ukrainian (civic and non-governmental) organizations in Ukraine.

However, while the topics were clearly outlined and the briefings provided by the Saskatoon-based scholar and the diplomat from Kyiv were stimulating in their own right, it was not exactly clear what expertise



Andriy Semotiuk, president of the Canada-Ukraine Foundation, delivers his report to UCC delegates at the 19th triennial congress in Winnipeg.

the UCC delegates could bring to bear on the questions at hand.

In the end, reopening the UCC's Ottawa bureau was seen as a priority, and a resolution mandating that the new executive do so immediately was adopted, as was a call that the UCC should "position itself as an information clearinghouse on the subject of government assistance programs, and organizations in Ukraine requiring assistance."

Another resolution mandated the UCC to "encourage local Canadian-based Ukraine-focused projects, such as student exchanges, grass-roots projects, city twinning projects, training in small business and business ethics; and consider instituting a policy of organizing one Canada-wide project annually for the participation of the entire community."

The questions of staffing, fund-raising and other logistical considerations were left to the incoming executive to resolve.

There were no resolutions concerning the UCC's role in the formulation of Canadian foreign policy, nor any dealing with the UCC's relations with the Ukrainian government.

While the UCC's adjunct Canada-Ukraine Foundation's purpose was to provide for a "clearinghouse of information" on the subjects mentioned, few delegates in the discussion groups seemed to make this connection.



Evhen Czolij, incoming UCC president by acclamation, delivers his remarks at the final plenary of the 19th triennial Congress of Ukrainian Canadians. At table from right: Nominations Committee Chair Harry Nesmaczny; outgoing UCC President Oleh Romaniw; UCC Communications Committee Chair Orystia Sushko.

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Mykhailo Liakhovych

UCC welcomes judge's comments on war crimes issue

WINNIPEG – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, a national umbrella organization that represents more than 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian heritage, has reacted positively to a recent statement by Justice Jules Deschenes, who headed the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals.

When the report of the Deschenes Commission was published in 1986, Justice Deschenes had recommended that Ottawa either adopt a "made in Canada" solution to the problem of dealing with alleged war criminals, bringing them to trial in Canada under Canadian criminal law, or else denaturalize and deport suspected war criminals.

Speaking recently at a B'nai Brith Canada symposium on "Building History: Legal Memory, Contemporary Judgments" in Ottawa, Mr. Deschenes remarked that, with the benefit of hindsight, and after carefully considering how the government has gone about bringing alleged war criminals found in Canada to justice, he would prefer to see criminal court trials of the accused.

Justice Deschenes noted that the government then made a political decision as to what course of action would be followed.

Recently, and over the protests of the UCC, the Ministry of Justice has opted for utilizing civil denaturalization and deportation procedures. For the state the burden of proof is far less rigorous in civil hearings than in criminal court. Opponents to this change in process cite the lesser burden of proof as unfair to the accused, especially given the seriousness of the allegations, and the financial burden imposed on the defendants.

UCC spokespersons also question the apparently selective focus of War Crimes Unit investigations, which concentrate on alleged Nazi war criminals, while failing to thoroughly investigate allegations about Communist war criminals hiding in Canada.

Judge Deschenes' opinion in favor of criminal court trials, thereby ensuring that a just punishment is meted out to anyone found guilty of having committed a war crime or crime against humanity, was welcomed by the UCC national executive.

"It represents an affirmation of what we have been saying should be done all along. We call upon the Minister of Justice, the Honorable Anne McLellan, to heed this learned judge's counsel on an issue that is of deep and abiding concern to our community," said the UCC's national executive director, Lydia Shawarsky.

Also speaking on behalf of the UCC, Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk noted that "Mr. Deschenes has now added his weight to the position that our community has been articulating for over a decade, namely that all war criminals found in Canada, regardless of their ethnic, religious or racial origins, or the period or place where they committed a crime against humanity or war crime, should be brought to trial in Canada under Canadian criminal law. That's the only fair solution to this alleged problem."

The chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, John B. Gregorovich, commented: "We are delighted that Mr. Deschenes has reminded all Canadians of the fairness of this approach, as compared to what may be the more expeditious, but we believe inherently unjust, process of denaturalization and deportation. We call upon the government and our friends in the Jewish Canadian community to take heed of this distinguished expert's counsel and to join us in pressing for criminal trials of all war criminals found in Canada, including those Communists who escaped here after the second world war and after the collapse of the Soviet empire," he added.

Denaturalization/deportation issue is hot topic at UCC congress

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

WINNIPEG – At the 1998 triennial convocation of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress the issue that raised temperatures highest was the matter of the deportation and denaturalization of individuals suspected of war crimes.

It almost resulted in organizational paralysis, as on October 12 newly elected president Evhen Czolij threatened to resign barely 18 hours after he had taken office if resolutions that placed the UCC on a collision course with the federal government were not dropped.

Mr. Czolij objected to calls for Justice Minister Anne McLellan's resignation, as well as to stipulations binding him as president and the UCC executive as a whole to consider the issue the number one priority.

In the end a more loosely stated commitment that the matter should be a priority and a simple censure of the minister's were adopted, along with others which staked out the UCC's position. (See sidebar on resolutions.)

The background

A controversy had been brewing since February, when rank-and-file members of the UCC across Canada began airing feelings of frustration that the national executive was not doing enough to pressure the federal government in this area.

In his pronouncements on the issue, outgoing UCC President Oleh Romaniw consistently stated the Ukrainian umbrella body's opposition to the government's approach since 1995, whereby the policy of criminal prosecutions had been supplanted by civil proceedings in immigration courts, where the burden of proof was lighter and protections afforded defendants lesser.

Mr. Romaniw had also been vocal in defense of Canada's policy of refusing to be a haven for war criminals, particularly in response to allegations made in a February 1997 broadcast by CBS "60 Minutes" titled "Canada's Dark Secret."

However, in the past year, some Ukrainians have claimed that the UCC simply left the chairman of its Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation (JCDD), Winnipeg-based immigration litigator John Petryshyn, out on his own without sufficient backing. They asserted that the UCC was distancing itself from the controversy in order to pursue an agenda of contacts with the government over national constitutional matters and Canada-Ukraine relations.

The UCC executive seemed to do little to dispel such notions. There was a telling element in Mr. Romaniw's triennial report to the congress in Winnipeg on October 9. The outgoing president provided a brief account of his meeting with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien in Ottawa, less than two weeks before the congress, and averred that "there had been no time" to raise the Ukrainian community's concern over the issue of denaturalization and deportation. Mr. Romaniw suggested that Mr. Chrétien had "directed the flow of the conversation" and "after all, one doesn't interrupt the prime minister."

Justice Minister Anne McLellan has avoided any direct meetings or even correspondence with UCC officials, preferring to contact constituents of her Edmonton riding, such as Eugene Harasymiw of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League.

For Mr. Petryshyn, the UCC's point man on this issue, it was difficult not to feel aggrieved. In July, the Globe and Mail daily ran an editorial cartoon that equated opposition to the government's policy with neo-Nazism.

From the time Ms. McLellan's prede-

(Continued on page 16)



Mykhailo Liakhovych

John Petryshyn, chair of the UCC's Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation, addresses the workshop on the issue. From left are: workshop panelists John Gregorovich, chair, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association; Orest Rudzik and Nestor Woychysyn, defense counsel on four cases before Canadian federal courts; UCC Toronto Branch President Maria Szkambara; and U.S.-based defense attorney Paul Zumbakis.

Resolutions of the 19th Congress of Ukrainian Canadians on the issue of deportation and denaturalization

Due to persistent, false and defamatory allegations linking the Ukrainian community in Canada with complicity in Nazi war crimes, the following four resolutions are hereby adopted:

1. Be it resolved that based on the will of the delegates of the 19th Congress of Ukrainian Canadians, the deportation and denaturalization issue should be a priority of the UCC.

2. Be it resolved that the UCC protests the abuses of the Canadian judicial process that have arisen in denaturalization and deportation cases against Canadian citizens based on the imported concept of "guilt by inference."

3. Be it resolved that the UCC directs the board to give a mandate to the UCC Toronto (Branch) Committee for Justice to organize and coordinate political action in the branches of the UCC and throughout the Ukrainian community in Canada.

4. Whereas Canada, as a leading nation in the world, has an international obligation to prosecute and punish all Canadian citizens that committed wartime crimes;

Whereas Canada, with its long-standing tradition of judicial fairness, has a domestic obligation towards its own citizens to ensure that Canadians living in Canada are tried for war crimes before Canadian criminal courts in accordance with Canadian rules of evidence;

Whereas Canada should not dodge its international and domestic obligations by instituting deportation and denaturalization proceedings with the hope that another country will deal with the alleged crimes committed by Canadian citizens during World War II;

Whereas justice delayed is justice denied;

Whereas the Honorable Justice Jules Deschênes recommended in his 1986 report to the Canadian government a "made in Canada" solution whereby alleged Nazis and alleged Nazi collaborators be tried and punished in Canada;

Whereas denaturalization and deportation proceedings are clearly unfair since:

a/ the Canadian government has either lost or destroyed its records pertaining to the admission into Canada of suspected World War II criminals;

b/ as a result thereof, under the guise of citizenship revocation proceedings, prosecutors are, in reality, conducting war crime trials without the safeguards enshrined by the Canadian Charter of Rights and other common law principles of fairness and justice;

c/ in the end, these proceedings are lengthy and very costly to the Canadian taxpayer, yet they do not attain the desired goal, namely to punish Canadians for war atrocities, and by the same token, to condemn such atrocities so that similar ones are not repeated in the future;

Whereas the Toronto Star, September 25, 1998, edition, reported comments of the Honorable Anne McLellan, minister of justice, to the effect that she was "disappointed" with a final decision of the Honorable Justice McKeown, a federal court judge in the Vitols case, thereby seriously undermining deportation and denaturalization proceedings under Canada's Citizenship Act;

Whereas on January 22, 1998, the UCC created an Educational Research Fund on Denaturalization and Deportation and Denaturalization (ERFDD) in order to properly research the events that transpired during World War II and immediately thereafter, and most particularly Canada's admissions policies and criteria at that time, and to sensitize the Canadian government, judiciary and media with serious expertise and analysis concerning same;

Therefore, be it resolved that the 19th triennial congress calls upon Canadians to support UCC's ERFDD in order to ensure that alleged World War II criminals be tried and punished in Canada in conformity with Canadian laws, as was clearly set out by the Honorable Justice Jules Deschênes in his 1986 Report and Recommendations to the Canadian Government.

Historic St. Michael's...

(Continued from page 1)

it clear that they intend to return St. Michael's to its place as the center of spiritual life in Ukraine – a position the monastery held until it was first disassembled and then blown up on the orders of Stalin as he worked to crush Ukrainian culture and spiritualism, and its intelligentsia, in the 1930s.

The monastery complex was once one of the meccas of the Orthodox world, explained Ruslan Kukharenko, head of the Kyiv City Department for the Protection of Historical Treasures, during a tour of the monastery grounds organized for journalists. In the 16th to 19th centuries visitors on religious pilgrimages would stay at the monastery complex while attending services at some of the hundreds of churches located in Kyiv at the time.

Mykola Orlenko, who is in charge of the construction project, called St. Michael's "a pearl of Orthodoxy."

Today Mr. Orlenko is working to rekindle that legacy, to return the grounds to their appearance in the late 19th century, when the church was last rebuilt. The architectural design is 19th century baroque and mirrors that of the church that stood on this spot until it was mined in 1936 by fervent Communists on Stalin's orders. The design was computer-rendered based on 19th century photographs and drawings.

More than \$12 million has been budgeted for the reconstruction of the monastery site, which in addition to the sobor will include two dormitories for monks and an already completed bell tower with a modern carillon system.

Also finished is Mykhailivskiy Square, in front of the 46-meter-high bell tower, alongside which stands a memorial to the victim's of Stalin's artificially induced famine of 1932, and a promenade that unites the monastery with the historic St.

Sophia Sobor about 300 meters to the north.

The second stage of the restoration process, the painting of the interior walls and the construction of the iconostasis, will take a year and should be completed by late 1999, in time for the official opening of the monastery complex during celebrations of the second millennium of Christianity.

The church, unlike St. Sophia's which today is a museum, will hold regular religious services. For that reason, many of the icons, mosaics and frescoes that were saved during a three-day effort by Orthodox faithful in 1936 prior to the monastery's destruction will not be moved into the new church. Today these artifacts are held either at the Kyivan Cave Monastery complex or at St. Sophia.

However, other religious objects that belonged to the church, some of which were deposited in the Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow after 1936, will be returned, according to Mr. Kukharenko.

Much of the church will be filled with new frescoes and mosaics, constructed according to the style and canonical techniques of the 12th century. The iconostasis will be built by experts out of linden wood, which is now being aged.

The six cupolas that adorn the top of the sobor's exterior were assembled using a unique design system. First, a metal structure was built and covered with wood, which was then overlaid with copper. Now a 12-step process is being utilized to gild the cupolas with more than four kilograms of gold.

The designers of the bell tower, which was opened to the public in May, decided that it should contain more than cold iron bells. "The bell tower is not simply a cultural object, it is a cultural symbol," explained Mr. Kukharenko. "We could have made it a hollow shell, but that was not the purpose, that it simply exist."

The planners filled the four floors of the structure with a museum devoted to the his-



Roman Woronowycz

A view of St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery from Mykhailivskiy Square.

tory of the monastery and old Kyiv; a chapel dedicated to the victims of the 1932-1933 Great Famine; and, of course, the bells, the largest of which weigh 84 tons, all of which can be rung manually or by a high-tech carillon system. The front exterior wall of the bell tower also contains a clock that is considered one of the most accurate in the Orthodox world.

Although the rebuilding of the church and monastery to their historical image is a remarkable feat, perhaps even more amazing is the archaeological trove that was discovered on the grounds during archaeological digs from 1994 to 1996.

Yurii Ivakin, chief archaeologist for the site, said that more than 260 valuable ancient artifacts were recovered during excavations. In addition, a portion of the ancient church still intact was uncovered, which today makes up a part of the current church's basement.

Another exceptional and unexpected find was the remains of another ancient church that stood between St. Michael's and the nearby St. Vasyl's Church (also known as Three Saints Church). Mr. Ivakin said that experts have yet to find any historical record that such a church existed.

The history of St. Michael's Golden-

Domed Monastery is, in a sense, the history of Kyiv and Ukraine. The monastery has been ransacked and destroyed numerous times through the ages, including during the Tatar invasion of the 13th century.

Most recently, it was a decision by Stalin to transfer the capital of Ukraine from Kharkiv to Kyiv and make the area marked by the churches of St. Vasyl, St. Michael and St. Sophia the new government center, which once again doomed the church.

The plan envisaged the destruction of the three churches along with the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Two buildings placed in a half circle, between which was to stand a huge monument to Lenin, were to be built on the site of St. Michael's and St. Vasyl's. A huge demonstration promenade was to extend past St. Sophia Sobor.

St. Sophia was saved by an international group in Paris that effectively voiced its disapproval of the destruction of the oldest existing church of the Kyivan Rus' empire. St. Michael's and St. Vasyl's were not.

However, the plan for the government center was never fully realized. Only one of the two government buildings was ever built. Today it stands on the spot once occupied by St. Vasyl's and houses Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After Ukraine declared independence, he was appointed advisor to President Leonid Kravchuk on foreign policy matters. He was elected to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada in 1994 and served on the Committee on Finance and Banking.

Mr. Buteiko, who hails from the Volyn region of Ukraine, graduated with an international law degree from Kyiv State University in 1974 and is fluent in English and French. He is married and has a son.

Mr. Buteiko will replace Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, who held the post of ambassador for four years, and whose time in Washington was marked by the development of the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, and improved relations with the large Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S.

On November 23 Dr. Shcherbak was appointed advisor on foreign affairs to President Leonid Kuchma.

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The Weekly Svoboda	December 16	December 2
The Weekly Svoboda	December 27	December 12
The Weekly Svoboda	December 30	December 12

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Anton Buteiko...

(Continued from page 1)

other things," said the new ambassador.

Mr. Buteiko also expressed a desire to stay in close contact with the Ukrainian diaspora of the U.S.. "I place high value on the contributions of our U.S. community. I will continue to develop relations with the community that my predecessors began," said Mr. Buteiko. "I hope that I can be as effective as they were."

Mr. Buteiko, 51, has served in the Ukrainian diplomatic corps since 1974. He held the post of first secretary of the General Secretariat of the Ukrainian SSR in 1978-1980. In 1980-1986 he was assigned to the United Nations Secretariat in New York, where he was responsible for developing legal documents on international treaties.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Pittsburgh District Committee meets

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. – The Pittsburgh District Committee of the UNA held its fall organizing meeting on October 17 here at the Branch 120 UNA Club.

Presiding at this meeting was UNA National Secretary Marta Lysko. Also present was Nicholas Diakiwsky, advisor and chairman of the Pittsburgh District Committee. Branches represented at this meeting were: 96, Pittsburgh; 120, Aliquippa; 161, Ambridge; 264, Carnegie, and 113, Derry.

Mrs. Lysko began by discussing organizing achievements for 1998 and thanked local branch secretaries for enrolling 36 new members, especially Mr. Diakiwsky with 11 new members, Michael Turko, nine, Peter Kohut, eight and Eli Matiash; four.

Mrs. Lysko then explained the new computer system and the upcoming changes in

premium notices, billing, assessment lists, and the like. She also explained in great detail the new Blue and Gold membership program and discount card.

Other topics discussed were dividends, the scholarship program, Soyuzivka and secretarial courses, which in the future might be held not only for new secretaries, but also as refresher courses for long-term secretaries

Following the meeting, a buffet luncheon was served, hosted by club manager, Mr. Matiash, and his wife, Anne.

Mrs. Lysko was then interviewed for the Pittsburgh Ukrainian Radio Program by its director, Michael Komichak. She directed her remarks regarding the various types of insurance policies available from the UNA to the new wave of immigrants, who are not familiar with these products.

UNA releases Christmas cards

by Oksana Trytjak

UNA Special Projects Coordinator

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association has once again published Christmas cards as part of its fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian National Foundation, a tax-exempt nonprofit corporation created by the UNA to support educational, charitable, religious and scholarly projects.

Packets of the new Christmas cards were mailed to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly subscribers. This year's traditional Christmas theme was chosen from among originals submitted to the Home Office in response to an ad

(Continued on page 9)



“Happy Carolers” (1992) by Luba Maksymchuk of Kyiv.

ORGANIZERS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNA DISTRICTS from July 1 to September 30, 1998

Br.No.	Organizers	New Memb.	Amount of Insurance	SP	UL	Can. Office	Total in 1998
ALBANY DISTRICT							
13	P. Shewchuk	2	43,000	1			7
88	S. Hawryluk	3	9,000				16
		5	52,000	1			
ALLENTOWN DISTRICT							
47	J. Binczak	2	20,000		2		5
137	S. Kolodrub	3	15,000				9
438	K. Sargent	1	5,000				2
	A. Worobec	1	10,129		1		
		7	50,129		3		
BALTIMORE DISTRICT							
15	A. Worobec	2	10,000				5
	O. Zynjuk	1	50,000				
320	P. Fenchak	1	3,000	1			1
		4	63,000	1			
BOSTON DISTRICT							
178	S. Lazor	1	3,000				1
307	D. Galonzka	5	23,000				8
		6	26,000				
CENTRAL DISTRICT							
323	M. Bilyk	1	10,000				2
CENTRAL NEW JERSEY							
269	C. Gerbehy	1	5,000				9
353	O. Rinnyk	1	100,000				1
		2	105,000				
CHICAGO DISTRICT							
125	G. Paschen	1	50,000				1
399	A. Skyba	1	50,000				1
		2	100,000				
CLEVELAND DISTRICT							
112	M. Kapral	2	6,000				2
180	N. Miahky	1	3,000				1
222	L. Mudri	2	20,000				2
		5	29,000				
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT							
59	T. Slevinsky	1	10,000				5
350	S. Bakaj	2	6,000				2
		3	16,000				
DETROIT DISTRICT							
82	O. Maruszczak	8	50,000				8
146	G. Korbiak	2	9,000	2			2
165	M. Pelechaty	2	50,000				2
174	V. Krywyj	4	65,000				8
175	A. Lawrin	4	17,000	1			6
292	I. Pryjma	1	5,000				3
341	I. Petrichyn	4	16,000				4
		25	212,000	3			
MONTREAL DISTRICT							
434	A. Dolnycky	3	9,000				5
465	T. Moroz	2	6,000				6
473	V. Banit	3	18,000				3
		8	33,000				
NEW YORK DISTRICT							
8	M. Kulczycky	2	30,000				2
86	J. Danilack	3	75,000		3		5
	Heritage	1	10,000				
130	G. Yurkiw	3	20,000				7
194	O. Goy	2	6,000				6
267	J. Flis	1	3,000				1
293	M. Dushnyck	1	3,000				1
327	W. Szpaczynsky	4	12,000				9
	Z. Zarycky	5	40,000				
361	J. Danilack	4	100,000		4		9
	O. Liteplo	2	8,000	2			
450	E. Milanytch	1	5,000	1			1
		29	312,000	3	7		

Br.No.	Organizers	New Memb.	Amount of Insurance	SP	UL	Can. Office	Total in 1998
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY DISTRICT							
25	R. Ferencevych	1	3,000	1			1
37	Heritage	1	3,000				2
70	J. Danilack	4	42,000		4		7
	C. Kozak	1	10,000		1		
76	J. Danilack	1	3,000				11
	A. Worobec	2	10,000				
134	Heritage	3	22,000	1			9
	I. Lazirko	1	10,000		1		
234	E. Oscislawski	14	328,734		13		23
371	L. Staruch	3	20,000		1		4
		31	451,734	2	20		
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT							
10	L. Streletsky	2	20,000				14
216	A. Worobec	1	10,005		1		6
231	W. Pastuszek	2	40,000				6
422	W. Jewtushenko	1	15,000				2
430	M. Pryszlak	1	3,000				1
		7	88,005		1		
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT							
56	P. Kohut	1	3,000				8
63	M. Turko	5	40,000				9
113	G. Phillippi	1	3,000				1
120	E. Matiash	1	10,000				4
161	J. Binczak	2	20,000		2		11
	N. Diakiwsky	1	5,000				
338	O. Pishko	1	10,000				1
		12	91,000		2		
ROCHESTER DISTRICT							
285	A. Skibickyj	2	6,000				3
316	M. Sweryda	1	5,000				5
437	L. Chomiak	1	5,000	1			1
		4	16,000	1			
SHAMOKIN DISTRICT							
242	J. Chabon	1	5,000				7
305	M. Hentosh	2	20,000				4
382	J. Cresina	1	2,000				4
		4	27,000				
SYRACUSE DISTRICT							
39	J. Danilack	1	25,000		1		6
	J. Kotch	8	96,000	3			12
271	A. Chopko	1	3,000				2
		10	124,000	3	1		
TORONTO DISTRICT							
432	O. Svistoun	2	5,000	1			5
	J. Zorych	3	15,000				
888	M. Chomyn	8	328,087			8	52
	S. Glisic	2	6,000			2	
	B. Hrnjak	5	340,000			5	
	T. Tsarinaia	3	300,000			3	
		23	994,087	1		18	
WILKES-BARRE DISTRICT							
409	G. Boland	1	25,000				4
WINNIPEG DISTRICT							
421	S. Mazur	1	10,000			1	1
WOONSOCKET DISTRICT							
206	L. Hardink	1	25,000				8
YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT							
230	A. Borovitcky	1	5,000				1
VARIOUS							
380	W. Ficyk	1	5,000				1
777	J. Danilack	1	25,000		1		12
	Heritage	2	13,000				
		4	43,000		1		

Maria Oscislawski
Organizing Department

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Kuchma administration must act now

As billionaire financier George Soros slowly begins disassembling his charitable foundation in Ukraine, what should be made clear is that he is not the first to leave this economically confused country, and that his reasons, although in part personal, also reflect what to some has been obvious for a long time: the Ukrainian leadership has no political will to complete economic reforms.

It was early last year that Motorola, a large U.S.-based multinational corporation, had announced it would suspend a contract with the government because it was fed up with "the ever-changing rules of the game" in Ukraine. Most people took the words to mean that the extensive and multi-tiered system of graft that has developed in Ukraine made it impossible for Motorola to proceed.

But institutionalized graft is only one of myriad problems that have stemmed the flow of investment into this country and made economic reforms nothing more than an exercise in promises and planning. A huge, bloated bureaucracy, a lack of structural reform, sky-high taxes, non-transparent and questionable privatization processes – the Kuchma administration has failed to deal with all of these problems.

As Mr. Soros explained in announcing huge financial cuts at the Kyiv office of his International Renaissance Foundation: "I have given up on Ukraine. Ukraine lacks political will and any kind of leadership."

For Mr. Kuchma it has long been time to stop talking the talk and start walking the walk. In his speech before the Verkhovna Rada on November 19 the president carefully and accurately fleshed out what needs to be done to get the economy moving. It is not the first time he has made that speech.

As Serhii Holovaty, Mr. Kuchma's former justice minister and an announced candidate for the 1999 presidential elections, said after the speech: "It was a basic economics lesson for college students. He did not mention any accomplishments, or specifically what yet needs to be done."

As Mr. Kuchma lurches towards the fall 1999 elections he is talking like a candidate – not like a president who has already had four years to implement a program of economic reform. Sure, the Verkhovna Rada run by a Communist majority is doing everything to leave the country in the worst shape possible before the elections. In his speech President Kuchma rightly criticized the legislative body for failing to pass more than 40 bills associated with economic reform.

However, there are things the president can do without Verkhovna Rada approval. He can begin by implementing his proposal to purge the bloated government of 30 percent of its work force. Nor does he need Verkhovna Rada permission to begin an intensive anti-corruption effort within the ranks of the bureaucracy, with an accent on his tax collectors, educators and militia.

The Kuchma administration must begin to make needed structural reforms and fight corruption in its government ranks now, or more organizations like the Renaissance Foundation will begin to pack their bags and exit Ukraine. The country then may truly find itself again in close partnership with Russia – on a lonely economic island far from the shores of the world economic community. That may please the average communist, but it will not help the average Ukrainian.

Dec.
5
1997

Turning the pages back...

A year ago on December 5, Col. Leonid Kadenyuk re-entered Earth's atmosphere and entered the history books as independent Ukraine's first space-faring cosmonaut. He had served as payload specialist aboard the U.S. space shuttle Columbia that lifted off on

November 19 from Cape Canaveral, Fla., and returned on December 5. While in space he conducted the Collaborative Ukraine Experiment, which studied the effects of microgravity on plant growth.

His journey was both the fulfillment of a personal dream – he had yearned to be an astronaut since he was a boy – and a symbol of the expanding strategic partnership between the U.S. and Ukraine. It was the result of a pact signed in November of 1994 by Presidents Bill Clinton and Leonid Kuchma during the latter's visit to the U.S.

The launch was witnessed by millions around the world (we don't know how many Ukrainians watched ...), and some special guests at the Cape, among them President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and nine top students of Ukraine's top high schools in Ukraine – the best of the best – who were chosen to travel to the U.S. as guests of NASA.

Col. Kadenyuk, who was chosen to participate in the shuttle flight by the National Space Agency of Ukraine, took several noteworthy items with him into space: a Ukrainian flag; a portrait of Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, and a copy of his "Kobzar"; and recordings of Ukrainian songs sung by famous Ukrainian artists such as Anatolii Solovianenko, Dmytro Hnatiuk, Sofia Rotaru and others; as well as a recording of the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Col. Kadenyuk's back-up for the shuttle flight, fellow cosmonaut Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi, said that "Ukraine and the cosmos have always been connected." He listed three Ukrainians who made immeasurable contributions to space exploration: Mykola Kybalchych (1853-1881), an inventor, foresaw space flight and developed the idea of jet propulsion; Yurii Kondratiuk (1897-1941/1942), a scientist and inventor, was a pioneer in rocketry and space technology who came up with the concept of multi-stage rockets; Serhii Korolov (1907-1966), an aeronautical engineer, designed the first Soviet guided missiles and spacecraft.

Dr. Pustovyi also noted that Pavlo Popovych, a Ukrainian, became the USSR's fourth cosmonaut in 1962. Thus, it can be said that Ukraine always was a space-faring country and the shuttle flight by Col. Kadenyuk, he added, represents "Ukraine's return to the cosmos."

Source: "Ukrainian cosmonaut flies aboard U.S. shuttle," "Ukraine's junior scientists attend launch" by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, November 23, 1997 (Vol. LXV, No. 47); "Leonid Kadenyuk and Ukraine's students become a part of history" by Oleh Bula, November 30, 1997 (Vol. LXV, No. 48); "Ukrainian cosmonaut completes mission" by Philip Chien, December 14, 1997 (Vol. LXV, No. 50); "Ukrainian cosmonauts address community gathering in Newark" by Roma Hadzewycz, February 22, 1998, (Vol. LXVI, No. 8), *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

A critique: Krytyka and the press

by Irene Jarosewich

Among the casualties of the Soviet legacy in Ukraine is the art and the craft of public communication: 70 years of totalitarian control of information crippled a society's capacity for discourse.

Roughly put, in the West, each time a writer picks up a pen, a speaker a speech, a journalist pounds a keyboard, an unconscious question hovers in the mind: what's the point? The basic point, of course, is to transmit information in such a way that the recipient understands. However, there is also an assumption that the recipient is worthy of respect, therefore the giver of information exercises responsibility – to choose words carefully, to understand the recipient's base of knowledge, to not waste the reader's or listener's time.

As the mediators between the giver of information and its recipient, editors have the responsibility of striving for excellence – to balance the task of sustaining individual style with the obligation of fulfilling the "ABCs" of an editor's job: accuracy, brevity, clarity. In the West, this entire process of communication is very egotistical since it puts the responsibility of crafting communication into the hands of individuals.

For several generations, under the closed system of the Soviets, the primary object of respect was not the individual – it was the Communist Party and the party's constructs. Whenever a writer took to pen, a speaker to speech, the answer to the unconscious question "what's the point?" was threefold: either to transmit what the party wanted, to oppose what the party wanted, or to waffle somewhere in between. As a result, three styles of communication evolved: officious party line, confrontational anti-party and a sort of "cover-one's-behind" obfuscation. An editor's job was to ensure conformity, not cultivate uniqueness. In turn, the party made sure that the responsibility of crafting communication was not in the hands of individuals.

With the collapse of the party's information monolith, the *raison d'être* for Soviet communication styles disappeared. Yet, like bad habits, the styles remain. As a result, even today, much of what passes for public communication in Ukraine feels like an abandoned, rotting warehouse. In the lifeless hulks of Soviet-style sentences, one can hear the echoes of party rhetoric and the hollow sound of ideological constructs.

As an editor and journalist, I have spent long hours going through the proliferation of new and established "literary-cultural" and "socio-political" journals, as well as "independent" newspapers, seeking accurate information, clean language, crisp design, clever illustrations, something, anything, more than just a fleeting indication that Ukrainian intellectual life hasn't been Sovietized to the core.

After reading several issues of the new journal *Krytyka*, I sighed with relief. All hope is not lost – there is a solid spot of brightness in the confusion and muck that passes for post-Soviet Ukrainian writing.

The product of the vision of one of its co-founders, George Grabowicz, professor of Ukrainian literature at Harvard University and the journal's editor-in-chief, *Krytyka* was three to four years in the making. With literary critic Mykola Ryabchuk as managing editor in Kyiv, the monthly journal of critical reviews, essays and discussion was first published in August 1997.

According to Prof. Grabowicz, "We wanted to bring a new quality, a new level of discourse into Ukrainian culture, to introduce an intellectual journal, one that was not parochial, one that was liberal, without espousing any particular ideology."

"From the beginning we were also determined that we would not limit topics to only Ukrainian matters," he added. "This is especially important for a journal that wants to establish new level of discourse. More



than 30 percent of the articles deal with topics, or bring in writers, from outside Ukraine, for example Norman Davies, George Soros, Marvin Kalb, Alfred Sprode, Ulrich Schmidt, Olha Natiuk from Poland. ... Readers will not get this kind of professional discourse in any other paper in Ukraine."

The belief that an informed and critical individual is the bedrock upon which to build an informed and critical society is reflected in the journal's content. The journal's strategy is to be current without being superficial or peripheral. The editors strive to increase the reader's base of knowledge without being archival or overbearing. The journal's leitmotif is to dig into periods of Soviet history barely touched.

Young writers, the journal's base of support, are encouraged to tackle potentially difficult topics and, as Prof. Grabowicz noted, "to remain objectively critical" about such institutions as the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, "which is a 100 percent Soviet institution with no reform in sight, and with no discussion of reform" and the Union of Writers of Ukraine, "an ossified entity."

The journal's commitment to editing well is notable. The content is managed with a much lighter, more fluid touch than other Ukrainian periodicals, though Western readers may still feel overwhelmed by lead articles that run 4,000-5,000 words. This length is less intimidating for readers in Ukraine accustomed to articles that run 10 full columns of tiny print across the centerfold of a full-size newspaper.

I was most impressed with the sensitivity to language. The pieces are well-crafted and readable. In the lowest common denominator debate between flotsam (Ukraine's Russified, Sovietized, jargonized, militarized Ukrainian) and jetsam (the diaspora's Anglicized, Polonized, pre-war Galician Ukrainian), the journal's pages are a refreshing reminder that there is a Ukrainian language, with standards more or less intact.

Respect for the reader is reflected also in all aspects of the journal's production, which is done in Ukraine. The layout and design are crisp, and the journal is printed on a comfortable, heavy-stock oversize tabloid paper. Type size is readable, and typeface is pleasant. Illustrators, among them Mykola Kumanovskiy from Lutsk, Volodymyr Kostyrko from Lviv and Hlib Nechaiev, from the U.S., provide excellent illustrations and innovative cover designs.

Now, after a trial year of publication, the journal is ready to develop its subscription base in Ukraine, as well as in North America. To subscribe, address requests to: HURI Publications, Att'n: Krytyka Subscriptions, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; e-mail, huri@fas.harvard.edu; telephone, (617) 495-3692; fax, (617)495-8097. A one-year subscription is \$50 for individuals, \$75 for institutions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Regarding canonicity and Constantinople

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Weekly (November 8) provided a balanced and accurate overview of the 15th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. Indeed, the conclave was conducted with competence and apparent fairness.

Now comes the hard part: the rationale offered by the officialdom at the Sobor (and before) for the omophorion with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. It is the stipulation, among several, that by being "recognized" and by participating in larger Orthodox conclaves, the Ukrainian American clergy will find a sympathetic audience for Ukrainian autocephaly.

But the worldwide Orthodox community is not a colossus with whom Ronald Reagan could conspire to bring the Russian empire to its knees. With its "many faces," this is a rainbow that has never been keen on raising its voice about anything that might annoy the bear. As an example of its moral compass, did you ever hear of its declaration of its indignation at Serbian atrocities and rapes in Bosnia, perpetrated by the lunatic fringe of our faith? Where was the outrage?

Ukraine cannot count on the ambivalence of this rainbow, much less on its positive involvement. In its hour of need,

Ukraine's Orthodox tradition requires from Church leaders not the petite bourgeois incarnation, but the vision and courage of Ivan Vyshenskyi, Martin Luther and Savonarola. But I already hear: gimme a break. As it is, the clergy did not even summon the fortitude to show up at a reception for Patriarch Filaret in New Jersey on November 13, where he was presented a plaque from the U.S. Congress.

Apparently, the newly acquired "canonical" argumentation by Ukrainian American hierarchs became a cozy cover story. It is a red herring that has nothing to do with the reality of life or faith, or with anything that is important for the survival of our ethnic identity in the U.S. It is being used to obfuscate and deflect attention from the more relevant issues, such as Patriarch Bartholomew's epistle to Moscow's Patriarch Alexei of July 11, 1995, in which he denigrated the Ukrainian Church, using vocabulary that is the ecclesiastical equivalent of trash-talk.

The patriarchs of Constantinople have outlasted 500 years of Turkish dominance by honing survival skills second to none. From their perspective, Ukrainian grievances are a tempest in a teapot that cannot be allowed to boil over. Instead of ruminating in illusions, annulment of an ill-conceived and poorly defined pact could serve as a reality check in Bound Brook.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

Contrasts in issue dated October 25

Dear Editor:

What a striking clash of views on art and culture was evidenced by two articles in the October 25 issue!

In his opening address at The Year 2020 Conference, Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky listed among his reasons for a continuing need to preserve Ukrainian culture in the diaspora the fact that "...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."

Contrast that with the report on "Shoom Sister" Olya Marko, who incorporated a row of her own used tampons in a piece of "art" (her term, not mine) she exhibited on September 13-30 at Toronto's Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation.

Carol Webber
Harwich, Mass.

UUARC's appeal and federal campaign

Dear Editor:

On the bottom of page 6 in your November 22 issue there is an appeal from the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee for money to buy St. Nicholas gifts for children in Ukraine. On the facing page (page 7), in the next column, there is a letter from Bohdan Nehaniv of Troy, Mich., telling us that the UUARC again is missing from this year's list of the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). "The office of UUARC did not have any meaningful explanation as to why the only Ukrainian organization was deleted from the government roster," adds Mr. Nehaniv.

The UUARC is seeking a paltry sum of \$20,000 "for St. Nicholas." Had the UUARC seen to it that it was included in

the CFC list of charities, the number of Ukrainian American bureaucrats (and federal retirees, because they, too, get the CFC forms in the mail) would have contributed many times that, especially if instead of seeking \$20,000 through a tearful appeal, the UUARC officials had undertaken a vigorous campaign to let the bureaucrats know they could choose it from the CFC list that includes the Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 Jewish charities and the United Palestinian Appeal. Many federal employees contribute to the CFC through payroll deduction, which means that money flows to the charities every two weeks, all year long. That's cash flow.

Didn't I hear a couple of years ago that a no-nonsense, managerial-type woman is now in charge of UUARC and we'll see major changes in its work? Right!

R.L. Chomiak
Washington

UNA releases...

(Continued from page 7)

in Svoboda. Original works selected for this year's cards are by 10 contemporary artists from Ukraine, Canada and the U.S.: Marta Anna, Petro Holovatyj, Danylo Koshtura, Zenowia Kulynych, Vitaliy Lytvyn, Luba Maksymchuk, Natalka, Myron Ruzhyla, Yuriy Trytjak and Irene Twerdochlib.

The cost of one packet of 12 cards with Christmas greetings is \$12. All the proceeds from this project will be used to aid the Ukrainian community in the diaspora and in Ukraine. Contributions are tax-deductible through the Ukrainian National Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) corporation.

By using these cards, senders are promoting Ukrainian traditions, encouraging Ukrainian artists and spreading the spirit of Christmas.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Tonics for the holidays

Serious bibliophiles looking for holiday treats this year have a veritable cornucopia of delights from which to choose.

I heartily recommend "A History of the American People," by the renowned British historian Paul Johnson. An Englishman who actually loves America and believes that "the creation of the United States is the greatest of all adventures," Dr. Johnson's writing is a restorative tonic for those of us weary of the "America is evil" school of thought spawned by leftist, revisionist historians. Throughout his richly documented profile of life in America, Dr. Johnson takes the high road, emphasizing the strong religious roots of America and the high principles which they effected. Often witty and sarcastic, Dr. Johnson is neither chic nor politically correct. In describing the wondrous and wide appeal of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poems, for example, he writes: "There were no sexual hang-ups in his life, no mysteries, no hidden, smoldering pits to be explored. So he has been largely ignored by 20th century literary academics."

If Paul Johnson emphasizes what is right with America, Robert H. Bork's "Slouching Towards Gomorrah: Modern Liberalism and American Decline" reviews what has gone wrong since the 1960s. "The defining characteristics of modern liberalism," writes Dr. Bork, "are radical egalitarianism (the equality of outcomes rather than of opportunities) and radical individualism 'the drastic reduction of limits to personal gratification!'" Examining the cultural debris left behind by the 1960s, Dr. Bork agrees with columnist Charles Krauthammer who wrote: "As part of the vast social project of moral leveling, it is not enough for the deviant to be normalized. The normal must be found to be deviant." Is it any surprise, therefore, when critics of our president's behavior are labeled "puritanical," "unsophisticated," "unrealistic," "immature" and "mean-spirited?" Our new moral mantra seems to be "everybody does it."

The liberal elite are skewered by Thomas Sowell in "The Vision of the Anointed: Self-Congratulation as a Basis for Social Policy." Dr. Sowell reviews the tactics of the academic and media "anointed" who pontificate on any and all issues a variety of techniques to put down the "benighted," that is, "untermenschen" like you and me. One method is to argue from a perspective of all or nothing. During the Cold War the anointed informed us that any criticism of the Soviet Union was hypocritical because the U.S. is not perfect. Today we are told we shouldn't criticize our president's perverse habits because we're all flawed.

Another book by Dr. Sowell that I found enlightening was "Race and Culture: A World View." His basic premise is that cultural values are more important than race and other considerations in determining the success of any nation or group. An Afro-American himself, Dr. Sowell spent more than a decade studying various ethnic groups. He discovered that political ideology and power are often more consequential than economic concerns. Stalin's deliberately created famine in Ukraine was an economic disaster. "Yet this operation, Dr. Sowell writes, "was a political success in terms of breaking the back of Ukrainian opposition to the Soviet program."

I also recommend two biographies, "Lenin: A New Biography" by the late Dmitri Volkogonov and "Pope John Paul II: The Biography" by Tad Szulc. The former is about evil incarnate and the last is about goodness personified. The first monograph

obliterates the bromide that Lenin was a good Marxist whose ideals were perverted by Joseph Stalin. While Russia starved, Lenin plundered the state treasury, murdered thousands and imprisoned hundreds of thousands – all to preserve the revolution.

Mr. Szulc's biography puts the lie to the notion that the pope was unconcerned about Ukrainian Catholics. "General Jaruzelski," writes Mr. Szulc, "believes that the crucial 'factor' in creating a basic understanding between John Paul II and Gorbachev was the Soviet leader's commitment in their conversation to grant formal recognition to the Greek-Catholics in Ukraine ... and to return their confiscated properties." So significant was the role of Ukrainian Catholics in the Vatican-Kremlin dialogue that the KGB secretly installed listening devices in the Pontifical Oriental Institute where Ukrainian Catholic priests lived and trained.

An autobiography I enjoyed is "A Journey Through Illusions" by the extraordinary Kurt I. Lewin. Born in Ukraine, Mr. Lewin was one of many Jews shielded from the Nazis by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. For two years he lived as a Studite monk named "Roman Mytka"; he learned our liturgy so well he often served as a cantor. His literary portrayal of Ukrainian Catholic ritual is profoundly moving, as is his poignant description of the Studites. "They accepted every task entrusted to them by Metropolitan Andrew" writes Mr. Lewin, "including sheltering Jews at the risk of their lives. They did it voluntarily, for the love of Christ, without expecting thanks or a reward. Like most Ukrainians, they were not particularly friendly toward Jews, or interested in them. Nevertheless, a large number of Jews (over 200 of them) were saved in extraordinary circumstances, considering the size of the order."

When the war ended, Mr. Lewin joined the Polish army and eventually found himself in Israel, where he served as a commander in the Haganah during the siege of Jerusalem. He later moved to the United States, married (he named his first son Andrew in honor of Kyr Sheptytsky) and became a highly paid consultant on international affairs. Still later he was actively involved in the campaign to beatify Metropolitan Sheptytsky. The byzantine politics of the Vatican and the obstacles to this end are carefully chronicled in his book. Ukrainian readers should be forewarned that Mr. Lewin's views will not always be consonant with ours.

I found three books especially helpful in trying to unravel Ukraine's current socio-political snarl. "Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity" by Francis Fukuyama was an epiphany. Two other volumes, "The Character of Nations: How Politics Makes and Breaks Prosperity, Family and Civility" by Angelo M. Codevilla and "The Virtue of Civility: Selected Essays on Liberalism, Tradition, and Civil Society" by Edward Shils, offered even more insight. Rule of law, strong local government and a civil society are the result of long-established habits, argues Dr. Codevilla. Ukrainians have no such habits. "Without territory and without tradition there can be no nation; without a nation there can be no civil society," writes Dr. Shils. Ukraine, some of us would argue, is not yet a nation.

There you have it, a full plate for the holidays. Enjoy!

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Celebrating private collectors: exhibition of works by Archipenko and Gritchenko

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum will open an exhibition of lithographs by Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964), as well as oil paintings and watercolors by Alexis Gritchenko (Oleksa Hryshchenko, 1883-1977) on Sunday, December 6.

This is the first exhibition in a series titled "In Celebration of Private Collectors." The works on display are from the collection of Zenon and Olena Feszczak and are now part of the Fine Arts Collection of The Ukrainian Museum. An opening reception, with champagne, is scheduled for 2 p.m. at the museum. The exhibition will be on view through February 1999.

The museum is celebrating private collectors, since it is often through the efforts of such individuals that museums are given the opportunity to acquire important works of art or entire art collections. While presenting an opportunity to enjoy rarely seen, superb works of art, this particular series of exhibitions will also invite the viewers to learn about the collectors and the formation of their collections.

The stories of their lives and the stories of their collections are a cornucopia of experiences, as unique and compelling as each painting or sculpture they have ever owned. Though diversified in individual tastes, the collectors nevertheless share a trait that is common to them all: an overwhelming passion for art.

Several outstanding collections have formed important holdings of the Fine Arts Collection in the museum. For example: 128 watercolors and drawings by primitive artist Nikifor (1895-1968) are from the collection of the late Vadym Lesych; Vadym Pavlovsky bequeathed more than 300 paintings and drawings by architect, graphic artist and painter, Vasyl Krychevsky (1873-1952); Dr. Volodymyr Pushkar donated, among other works, paintings by Ivan Yizhakevych (1864-1962); notable works by prominent Ukrainian artists, who created in Ukraine and the diaspora during the last 80 years, were bequeathed to the museum by Bohdan and Oksana Rak. This collection includes a monumental painting by Oleksa Novakivsky (1872-1935).

The remarkable collection of prints by Alexander

Archipenko, and paintings and watercolors by Gritchenko clearly reveal the interest and deep appreciation of art of the man who collected them, the late Zenon Feszczak. Throughout his career he made a special effort to promote Ukrainian art and artists and introduce them to the Ukrainian American community and the American public.

Mr. Feszczak's extensive personal collection included Ukrainian and international artists, but the collection of Archipenko and Gritchenko represented his most important holdings. It was his earnest wish that these works come intact, as a collection, to The Ukrainian Museum.

Born in Ukraine, Mr. Feszczak came to the United States in 1949 and completed his studies in the field of art in 1958, earning an M.F.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. For many years he worked in Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia Civic Center Museum and the Port of History Museum as a design director and later as deputy director, organizing and curating numerous exhibitions in fine art, applied art, technology and archaeology.

A long-time friend of The Ukrainian Museum, he served on its board of trustees from 1977 until his untimely death in 1993, generously contributing his talent to the design and presentation of most of the museum's major exhibitions, such as "Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles" (1977), "The Lost Architecture of Kyiv" (1983) and "Masterpieces of Wood: Houses of Worship in Ukraine" (1987), among many others.

Although the Archipenko lithographs shown in this exhibit are a minuscule representation of the sum and quality of the oeuvre of this great Ukrainian artist; each work opens a window to the unlimited possibilities that the artist had explored and the many he had reached. Upon his death, art historian Sviatoslav Hordynsky wrote: "Archipenko went far beyond the limits of Ukrainian art, which suffered a suppression of its cultural and social development due to political pressures. But, at the same time he propelled Ukrainian art toward world recognition, into a realm of universally appreciated ideas and interests."

An explorer and innovator, Archipenko "contributed to the sculptural vocabulary new options that have challenged subsequent generations of sculptors. To list the innovations that have been credited to Archipenko is to define many of

the unique elements of 20th century sculpture," wrote Linda Weintraub in "Archipenko: Drawings, Reliefs and Constructions" (1985).

Archipenko was born in Kyiv. Except for the first 20 years, he spent his life outside the borders of his native land, yet the influences of these young years stayed with him through his life. As noted in the Dictionary of Art, "He remained indebted throughout his career to the spiritual and visual effects found in the Byzantine culture of his youth."

The works of Gritchenko presented in this exhibition are mostly watercolors painted during the years 1920-1923, following his stay in Constantinople and Greece. This period marked the artist's most inspired and prolific span of creativity. At an exhibition of these works in Paris, one French reviewer wrote: "These wall decorations uncover myriad poetic wealth, where every brush stroke speaks. He (Hryshchenko) expresses the magic of the East with colors, which vibrate with deep tones. An artist, a painter of broad proportions, he is also a poet, capable of embracing and moving us with his work."

Gritchenko was born in Krolevets in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine. He studied philology and biology in Kyiv, St. Petersburg and Moscow, before he turned to art. His frequent travels throughout Europe deeply influenced and to a great degree effected the style of his work. Initially, an enthusiast of Cubist painting, he changed his style to a vibrant expressionism, which he individualized by applying an exotic oriental color tableau.

In 1923 The Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia acquired several of his works, thus introducing him to the American public. In 1963 he donated more than 70 paintings and watercolors to the Alexis Gritchenko Foundation, which he had established (at present the works are at the Ukrainian Institute of America). During his lifetime Gritchenko was a well-respected artist and personality in international art circles; his works continue to be cherished in many personal collections and in museums throughout the world.

For further information contact: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 228-0110; e-mail, UkrMus@aol.com; web-page, http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum/

Zuk duo participates in international conference in Cyprus

MONTREAL – During the 20th International European Piano Teachers Association Conference, which took place on October 1-6, in Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, the piano duo of Luba and Ireneus Zuk, representing Canada, performed a recital of two piano works by Ukrainian and Canadian composers. They performed works by Halyna Owcharenko, Myroslav Skoryk, George Fiala, Clermont Pepin and Roger Matton before conference participants representing 37 countries and the Cypriot audience.

The theme of the Cyprus conference was the influence of traditions of different countries on classical and contemporary music. The presentation of Ukrainian music by the Zuk duo at this prestigious international conference was of particular importance as it con-

tributed to establishing a positive Ukrainian presence among significant contemporary international cultural achievements.

Reporting on the conference in The Cyprus Weekly of October 9-15, Demetra Molyva, the author of the lengthy article headlined "EPTA conference brings international pianists to Cyprus," gave a detailed account of the conference program and referred to the participation of the Luba and Ireneus Zuk duo at a special gala concert. The writer also focused on the opening address by George Vassiliou, former president and now head of Cyprus European Union negotiating team, who stressed that "the musical arts have a vital role to play in society and in peacemaking."



At the European Piano Teachers Association Conference held in Nicosia, Cyprus, (from left) are: Ireneus Zuk, Canadian correspondent; Katerina Antoniou (Cyprus), EPTA council president; Carola Grindea (United Kingdom), EPTA founder, Nadia Lasserson, (United Kingdom), EPTA secretary; and Luba Zuk (Canada), EPTA associate member.

Joint U.S.-Ukraine commission...

(Continued from page 1)

ence in 1995. Some of that art ended up in the United States, Germany, Poland, Russia and elsewhere, he said.

"These treasures, illegally removed to foreign lands, must be returned. Such are the norms of international law," Mr. Fedoruk stressed.

The Dürer collection, which was initially taken to Berlin, he explained, was ultimately split up and dispersed to a number of museums and galleries in Germany, England, Canada and the United States. In this country they were sent to Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, Boston and New York (The Metropolitan Museum and Morgan Library).

Mr. Fedoruk pointed out that in January 1943 the United States, Great Britain and the former Soviet Union signed a joint declaration which stipulated that art stolen during the war must be returned to its rightful owners.

Despite Poland's claim to the Dürer works, Mr. Fedoruk stressed that these art objects were stolen from Lviv and that is where they should be returned. "That is our position, and it's the same position that Germany and Holland, for example, take with respect to their treasures," he said.

Art works were not the only precious objects taken from Ukraine during the war, he added. A number of archives, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society archive, were spirited away by the Germans and remain to this day in Warsaw.

"This whole issue is very complicated, very emotional, and it will be the subject of further negotiations," he said. "We will not drop the issue. We will keep it alive until these articles are returned to their rightful owners – which is the city of Lviv."

The stolen art issue will come up again at the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets on November 30-December 3. The conference, co-hosted by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, is a government-organized international meeting of over 40 governments and a limited number of non-governmental organizations seeking to address Nazi-confiscated assets, including art.

Ukraine will be sending a special delegation to that conference, Mr. Fedoruk said.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Marching to a folk beat

by Helen Smindak

Andriy Milavsky has been surrounded by Ukrainian folk music all his life. He grew up hearing it played by his grandfather's band at weddings and family functions in his native village of Bibrky outside Lviv, in Ukraine. At the age of 5 he was initiated into the band as a regular member; standing on a chair to offset his pre-school height, he played the drum. After his grandfather's death, he and his brother Levko continued to perform at weddings, carrying on the family tradition.

He went on to earn a master's degree in music from the Kyiv State Conservatory, became an accomplished clarinetist and toured Western and Eastern Europe with state orchestras, performing classical and folk repertoire at major venues. For a time, he also played clarinet with the Kyiv band headed by the famous folk musician known as the Ukrainian nightingale, Vasyl Popadiuk. Yet he never forgot the rousing, exuberant beat of the folk music of his boyhood.

That love of village music drew the handsome young man to a variety of native woodwinds, which he learned to play on his own, and eventually led him to form a Ukrainian folk ensemble that would preserve the folk traditions, songs and melodies of the Ukrainian people, especially the folk music of the Carpathian mountains.

The Cheres ensemble was born in Kyiv in September 1990, with six musicians – all folk virtuosos in their own right – dressed in the colorful, hand-embroidered garments worn by the mountain people. The group took its name from the metal-studded wide leather belt worn in ancient times by Carpathian warriors and now by shepherds and travelers.

Transferring with Mr. Milavsky to New York in 1992, Cheres has become a popular performing group on the East Coast, appearing before SRO audiences in New York nightclubs like the Knitting Factory and electrifying crowds at festivals and international fairs and concerts.

The ensemble has performed at a cultural celebration sponsored by the International Cultures Mission of the United Nations, given a concert at the Charles Sumner School, Museum and Archive in Washington and appeared on a weekend edition of NBC's "Today" show in a live broadcast from the New York Botanical Garden. In October 1997 Cheres arranged three new dances for Philadelphia's Voloshky Dance Company and provided live accompaniment for the troupe's 25th anniversary celebration.

Last year Mr. Milavsky and his ensemble recorded two fine discs: "UnBloc(k)ed," a three-CD compilation of Eastern European music, released by Ellipsis Arts, and "The World In Our Backyard," highlighting ethnic music from the neighborhoods of New York, on the Chubby Dragon Productions label.

Just a few months ago Cheres came out with its first solo CD, "Cheres: From the Mountains to the Steppe," featuring instrumentals and songs that range from Ukraine's Carpathian mountain region in the west to its central steppes. The new CD relies heavily on a wide array of traditional woodwind instruments played by Mr. Milavsky – wooden pipes, soprano and tenor pipes, double horn, the 12-foot-long trembita (shepherd's horn), tylynka (long metal pipe), panpipe, bagpipe and ocarina (also called the sweet potato). All the instruments were hand-made by masters in the Carpathian mountains.

Other instruments, such as the violin and tsymbaly (hammered dulcimer) are



Petro Hritsyk

The Cheres Ensemble: (from left) Marion Pidvirny, Andriy Milavsky, Tania Vilka, Lilia Dlaboha and Sashko Kozak (not visible: Alexander Fedoriouk, tsymbalist).

currently in the hands of Ihor Makar and Oleksa Fedoriuk, with vocals handled by Tanya Vilka.

The exciting new CD, available at the Surma shop in New York's East Village and by catalogue from the Yevshan Corp. (1-800-265-9858) opens with the sound of the trembita that was used by mountain shepherds to communicate from one hilltop to another. It continues with the entrancing "Legend of the Opryshky," a homage to the 18th century Carpathian Robin Hood, Oleksa Dovbush, and his brigade; a wedding processional sung by a sweet-voiced maiden of the Bukovyna region; and a lively, festive polka from the verdant foothills of the Carpathian mountains.

The spirited music centers on the turbulent but harmonious melodies of "troista muzyka" – the traditional trio of violin, flute and tsymbaly – a vital village trademark that calls forth an impromptu dance or a village celebration. Fiery instrumentals include the traditional circle dance-song "Kolomyiky" from the Hutsul town of Kolomyia (literally, "wheel-washing place"), performed on the double flute, and interspersed with romantic ballads and a gentle lullaby from eastern Ukraine.

Though the instrumentals are tumultuous and rapid, they are clear and precise, a tribute to the excellent techniques and skills of the musicians, who articulate each note. Much of Cheres' success can be credited to Mr. Milavsky, who says, "I gained the feeling of the music while beating the drum, not from books."

Folk-genre authorities who have been taking notice of the folk orchestra and its CD include Joseph Hickerson, former head of the Archive of Folk Culture at the Library of Congress, who declared, "Cheres is simply the best purveyor of authentic Ukrainian folk music in the United States today."

Mr. Milavsky and his vivacious wife, Lilia Dlaboha, a photo editor at Everett Collections and a published poet who appears with Cheres as a vocalist and drummer, told me during an interview that Cheres has received more attention from American audiences and folk-music fans than from Ukrainians. Like her husband,

Ms. Dlaboha has an affinity for folk music. "It's in her genes," Mr. Milavsky notes. "I'm very happy to have met Lilia; she's very helpful and puts in a lot of time working on Cheres' publicity."

The couple said they plan to do a CD spotlighting the melodies and songs of the Lemko region. Mr. Milavsky added: "While my brother Levko is in town, after touring as a clarinetist with the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Choir, we would like to record a CD clarinet quartet of classical music, too."

Since moving to New York, the versatile founder of Cheres has appeared with the Amato and Riverside operas, performed solo works on clarinet and wooden flute for Lydia Krushelnitsky's staging of the Lesia Ukrainka drama "Lisova Pisnia" and served as music director for a Yara Arts Group production at the La Mama Theater. He wrote the sound logo

for the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network that brings television programs from Ukraine to the U.S. and has taught clarinet and piano students at the Ukrainian Music Institute and the Westchester Music School. Yet he still finds time to direct the choir each Sunday morning at All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Manhattan.

Currently, Mr. Milavsky is preparing to direct a December workshop on Eastern European folk music and songs at an Upper East Side music school. There is a good chance he will be working with Mark Morris and the Philadelphia Ballet on a coming production of "A Night on Bald Mountain," if grants come through. And he'll be heading for Connecticut with the Cheres ensemble in the near future to present a one-hour concert in New Haven. It's all part of living with folk music.



Lilia Dlaboha

Brothers Levko Milavsky, principal clarinetist with the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, and Andriy Milavsky, guest clarinetist with the symphony at its Carnegie Hall debut in the summer of 1998.

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Ukrainian credit union says 'thank you' for 46 years of growth in Philadelphia

HORSHAM, Pa. — The Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, Philadelphia, said "thank-you" to its members by sponsoring a picnic on September 20. Upon entering the multi-use sports complex of the Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Club, over 425 guests were given vouchers for refreshments and chances to win one of 25 door prizes.

Credit union tellers and back-office personnel, who usually receive deposits from members and process various forms, greeted each member at the entrance. The credit union's CEO/treasurer, Ihor Chyzowych, also was on hand to greet each member.

Many of the guests took advantage of the music provided by Mriya to dance in the pavilion, others took advantage of the tennis courts to improve their tennis skills. All chose to enjoy the beautiful picnic area of Tryzub.

During the picnic, Mr. Chyzowych explained that thanks to the trust of its 5,200 members, the 46-year-old credit union has grown to over \$92 million in

assets. He pointed out that the hard, and often unrecognized, work of its original founders created an excellent foundation for the current good financial health of the credit union. He thanked many individuals whose long and dedicated service had helped the credit union development.

Mr. Chyzowych then announced that Tryzub has launched an ambitious building campaign to expand its facilities. He explained that the credit union has agreed to provide financial assistance to Tryzub in the form of matching funds to a maximum of \$100,000.

Roman Stelmach, the credit union's branch and marketing manager, joined Mr. Chyzowych on stage and, with the assistance of two young credit union members, distributed 25 door prizes to winners.

Several members of the credit union's board of directors were also present to chat with members and guests.

One unidentified member stated that it was the first time he had received a thank you from a Ukrainian organization just for being a member. He hoped to be thanked again next year.



Greeting a picnic guest (from right) are: Ihor Chyzowych, CEO/treasurer; Myroslava Knyaz, mortgage clerk and teller; Larisa Rios, office supervisor; and Oksana Smolynets, teller.

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BASEBALL JOURNAL 1998: An inside look at Ukraine in international competitions

The following is the third in a series of accounts of Ukraine's competition on the International Baseball Association's circuit, compiled by Basil P. Tarasko, the U.S.-based coach and coordinator of three Ukrainian teams. Mr. Tarasko is a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York and a member of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada.

As readers of last year's baseball journal will know, Ukraine's 16 and under National Baseball Team qualified to compete in this year's AA Youth World Baseball Championships, held in Fairview Heights, Ill., about 15 miles from St. Louis, Mo.

PART I

Tuesday July 7

Team Ukraine arrived in St. Louis to take part in the International Baseball Association's main event. This is the first ever trip of a Ukrainian National Baseball team to the United States – a historic trip for our young Ukrainians to the country where the sport was born.

To prepare, exhibition games were scheduled for July 8, 9 and 10. We traveled in two 15-passenger vans donated by the tournament's organizing committee. Although we got lost on the way to the ballpark on occasion; when we did get there, we did well. Ukraine managed to win two of three exhibition games.

Saturday, July 11

Korea hosted Ukraine at the Pam Am field in Fairview Heights. Evhen Bliznyk of Kyiv became the first native of Ukraine to come to the plate in a major championship in the U.S. He promptly singled to lead off the game. Serhiy Holovko of Kirovohrad scored the first run for Ukraine and hit our first extra base hit, a double. Konstantyn Shrets (Kirovohrad) had three hits and an RBI, knocking in Evhen Kudra (Kirovohrad).

Evhen Tkachenko (Kirovohrad) was Ukraine's starting pitcher, but he walked the first two batters and was taken out of the game. Holovko relieved and pitched eight effective innings, allowing four unearned runs while striking out nine.

Korea scored two runs in each of the first two innings aided by numerous Ukrainian errors. Ukraine bounced back with two runs in the third inning to pull within two runs. Korea added two runs in the sixth to seal the victory. Final score: Korea, 6-Ukraine, 2.

Sunday, July 12

Ukraine hosted Chinese Taipei, co-favorite to win the championship along with the host country. Ukraine is over-matched, managing but one hit in losing the game. Final score: Taipei, 11-Ukraine, 0.

Andriy Kubalsky (Kirovohrad) took the loss for Ukraine.

Monday, July 13

Ukraine hosted South Africa. Ukraine scored four runs in the third inning to take its first lead in the tournament. South Africa answered by scoring a total of seven runs in the next three innings to take an 8-4 lead. Ukraine scored one run in the bottom of the ninth, but it wasn't enough. Final score: South Africa, 8-Ukraine, 5. Holovko took the loss for Ukraine and pitched seven and a third innings and struck out 10 South African batters. Bliznyk, Gromov and Kubalsky had runs batted in.

That evening, major league baseball's St. Louis Cardinals hosted World Baseball Night with a parade of countries followed by a game against the



The Ukrainian team during the Parade of Countries at World Baseball Night at Busch Stadium in St. Louis.

Cincinnati Reds. Mark McGwire did not hit a home run. Our boys were truly amazed by Busch Stadium – you should have seen their eyes!

Tuesday, July 14

Ukraine faced Brazil. Ukraine showed the effects of losing to South Africa by getting only two hits in a 13-0 loss to Brazil. Ukraine used five different pitchers in a vain attempt to stop the Brazilians.

Wednesday, July 15

Team Ukraine completed the Group A competition by facing the National Team of Mexico, another power in international baseball. Ukraine continued to struggle at the plate against superior pitching. The first hit for the blue-and-yellow side came in the seventh inning. Mexico scored often and easily defeated Ukraine 16 to 1. Ukraine finished last in Group A, but our young men continued to hustle no matter what the score.

Thursday, July 16

Italy hosted Ukraine in the ninth to 12th place round. Ukraine came out swinging aggressively, but Italy made all the tough defensive plays. Italy took an early 3-0 lead, then Ukraine scored one run to make the game close, briefly. Soon after, Italy solved our pitching and scored often. Ukraine started to show signs of wear and tear playing for the ninth consecutive day. Yet we battled till the end. Final score: Italy, 14-Ukraine, 1.

Friday, July 17

A day off for Ukraine. Time to jump into swimming pools. The temperature during the week was in the high 90s and low 100s. Team Ukraine once again attended a Cardinals baseball game. This time, McGwire hit two home runs. Our boys were truly impressed. We will never forget this game!

Saturday, July 19

Ukraine faced South Africa for 11th place. Holovko on the mound. Ukraine jumped out to an early two-run lead, but South Africa responded quickly with four runs, three of which were unearned. South Africa continued to score to take a commanding 6-2 lead. All looked lost for our young men from Ukraine, but our

(Continued on page 14)

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An inside look...

(Continued from page 13)

boys would not quit. We scored three runs to narrow the South African lead to 6-5. All this time Holovko pitched in and out of trouble to keep the score close. In the top of the seventh, Tkachenko hit a clutch two-out single to knock in two runs and put Ukraine ahead 7-6.

At this point, Holovko needed but nine more outs to earn Ukraine's first victory on America soil. He did his job by striking out six of the last nine batters to seal our first victory. Ukraine wins!

What a scene after the last out! All the players and coaches converged on the mound. You would have thought that we won the World Series. In a way we did. Eleventh place in the world is not too shabby.

That afternoon, in nearby Cahokia, Ill., Michael and Olga Kuschnieryk hosted the entire Ukrainian delegation in their home for a traditional Ukrainian meal of borsch, sour cream, dark bread, followed by dozens and dozens of varenyky. What a delicious meal! We are grateful for their hospitality. These two wonderful people and their friend Stefan came to four of our games and cheered us on.

Sunday, July 19

Team Ukraine went to watch the championship game as the tournament's two undefeated squads, the U.S. and Chinese Taipei squared off. In a thrilling 30-hit show, the U.S. barely got by Chinese Taipei 11-10, as both sides scored seven runs in their halves of the seventh inning. Venezuela defeated Australia for the bronze medal.

Special thanks to "Kontakt" TV and Oleh Kulas, who spent an entire day covering the opening ceremonies and our opening game against Korea.

Special thanks to Gale Mitchell, mayor of Fairview Heights, and all the volunteers who were so kind and helpful to us.

Finally great thanks to Leslie Durham, our team mother and tour guide, who also washed our uniforms and provided any kind of help whenever it was needed.

Monday, July 27

For the under-16s, it was back to Ukraine; for me, it was off to the Czech Republic where the Junior European Baseball Championship for 16- to 18-year-olds was being held, in Ostrava. Last year our team had been promoted to Pool A by winning the European Pool B Championships in England.

Our first opponent, Italy, scored early by taking advantage of shoddy fielding to take an early 4-0 lead. Ukraine fought back to pull within 5-4, aided by poor fielding by the Italians. Our own miscues continued, however, with a total of six errors leading to seven unearned runs. Ukraine fell to Italy 14-4. Not a pretty debut.

Alexander Trofimenko of Symferopil had two hits, while Kosta Tarasenko of Kirovohrad scored two runs.

Tuesday, July 28

We were scheduled to play archrival Russia, but rain fell all day. All games were cancelled, increasing the tension.

Wednesday, July 29

Because of yesterday's rainouts, Team Ukraine had to play two nine-inning games

in one day, first facing our neighbor to the north, Russia, and then Croatia. A difficult task lay ahead for our young Ukrainians.

Russia stunned Ukraine in the first inning, scoring three runs, but we answered with single runs in the first two innings to pull within 3-2.

Trofimenko did not allow another run into the sixth inning. In the bottom of the sixth, Ukraine scored three runs to take a 5-3 lead: Alexander Myroshnychenko (Kirovohrad) doubled to tie the score then Trofimenko's single gave Ukraine the lead for good.

Trofimenko continued to pitch well and held Russia without a run until the ninth inning. In the bottom of the eighth, Alexei Serganov (Symferopil) hit a clutch two-out double to knock in two runs to seal Ukraine's first victory in European Junior Pool A Championship competition. Ukraine wins! Final score: Ukraine, 8-Russia, 4.

Ihor Krasnukha led our attack with three hits and two stolen bases. But the story of the game was the pitching of 17-year-old Trofimenko. He pitched a complete game, allowing eight hits and three walks, while striking out 11 Russians. Each and every time that he had to make that perfect pitch to get out of a difficult situation, he did. He had that will to win for Ukraine. He wanted to beat Russia.

Major League Baseball scouts, including Bob Isabella of the Atlanta Braves, remarked that this was the best pitching performance of the tournament. Trofimenko, a left-hander, throws in the 85-mph range with a nasty slider. He is a major league prospect, according to the scouts. As the coordinator of scouting in Eastern Europe for the Atlanta Braves, I interviewed Trofimenko and received all his pertinent data for the Braves.

Just three hours later Ukraine had to play again, this time against Croatia. How would Ukraine react after the emotional victory over Russia? Ukraine answered by scoring three runs in the first two innings, but twice left the bases loaded.

We looked tired in the hot sun, but Valentyn Hryshchenko of Kyiv came to the rescue by striking out the first four Croatians. Valentyn pitched a masterful complete game, allowing seven hits and two walks, and struck out 10. Ukraine scored seven runs in the final five innings to defeat Croatia 10-1. Ukraine won the first double header in its five-year international competition history. Ihor Choronomaz of Kyiv led the hitting attack with four hits and three RBIs. Tarasenko and Serganov added two hits each.

Thursday, July 30

Ukraine had a day off, but watched intently the game between Italy and Russia. A victory by the Italians would allow Ukraine to finish in second place in Group competition. Italy defeated Russia 9-3. Team Ukraine qualifies to compete in the medal round competition.

Friday, July 31

Rain again hits Ostrava. All games are postponed.

Saturday, August 1

Last day of the tournament. Once again Ukraine must play two games in one day. Will history repeat itself?

(Continued on page 15)

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Coach Basil P. Tarasko receives the fourth-place award for Ukraine's junior team at the competition in Ostrava, Czech Republic.

An inside look...

(Continued from page 14)

Game 1: Netherlands, tournament favorite, hosts Ukraine.

We managed only one hit and lost to the Netherlands, the eventual champion of the tournament, 14-0.

At the same time the Czech Republic lost to Italy 12-2 to set up the bronze medal game between the Czechs and Ukraine.

The home team was Ukraine with Trofimenko on the mound. The Czechs scored a run in the top of the first inning, but Ukraine answered with two in the first and three in the second, highlighted by a double by Trofimenko that drove in two runs. Score: Ukraine, 5-Czech Republic, 1. All looked well for Ukraine.

Trofimenko was on his game. Yet the Czechs scrambled back, aided by opposite field hits that should have been caught by our outfielders. They took the lead 6-5.

Ukraine tied the score in the eighth on a rare passed ball in an intentional walk situation given to Ihor Chornomaz.

The game went into the 11th inning. A two-out error by Prykhodsky, followed by a throwing error by Trofimenko, allowed two unearned runs to score. Ukraine battled back to get the winning run at the plate with two outs, but Myroshnychenko struck out to end the game.

Final score: Czech Republic, 8-Ukraine, 6. Trofimenko went the distance, striking out 15 Czechs, while walking none in another great pitching performance.

Final results in the tournament: Netherlands won the gold, Italy won the silver, the Czechs took the bronze, and Ukraine finished in fourth place.

It was a disappointing finish for our team, but if someone had asked us before the tournament whether finishing in fourth place was acceptable, we would have said "Yes, yes."

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Denaturalization...

(Continued from page 5)

cessor, Allan Rock, had announced a shift to civil proceedings in January 1995, Ottawa seemed to pay little heed to the community's concerns. Ms. McLellan has consistently avoided contact with national UCC officials since she took office. She did meet with Mr. Harasymiw in August 1997 to hear his concerns about the hiring of Neal Sher, former director of the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations, as a consultant, before giving a green light to the appointment in December.

Rubbing salt in the community's wounds, a report commissioned by the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration issued in March, titled "Not Just Numbers," included recommendations to further broaden the grounds under which individuals could be stripped of their status as Canadians. In July, the Ministry of Justice reaffirmed its commitment to the pursuit of the civil option in prosecuting war crimes cases and announced a quintupling of the budget for the effort.

On September 23, just prior to the UCC's triennial, the Justice Ministry suffered its first formal setback in its denaturalization and deportation effort. Justice William McKeown, who had some months earlier ruled that Wasyl Bogutin should be stripped of his citizenship because of a misrepresentation of his wartime past, ruled that Peteris Vitols had not done so. In an article in the Ottawa Citizen daily on the following day, Minister McLellan was quoted as saying, "We're disappointed with the decision of Mr. Justice McKeown, but obviously we will respect it."

Some in the Ukrainian community were outraged, feeling that the minister had tainted future proceedings on the matter, and called for the minister's resignation. Others felt that Ms. McLellan was merely expressing her opinion as the country's top prosecutor that a case had not gone her way.

The workshop

In a measured fashion, during the workshop on the issue held on October 10, Mr. Petryshyn asked "Why is Minister McLellan disappointed?" The JCDD chairman suggested that her disappointment was surprising and, to his mind, inappropriate.

Mr. Petryshyn outlined his committee's efforts in January to establish the Educational Research Fund on Deportation and Denaturalization. Its aim is to allow the UCC to conduct research and retain experts in questions of history and law. He expressed frustration with the low response to repeated calls to support the ERFDD and its fundraising goal of \$250,000.

He thanked former Reform Party Justice Critic Jack Ramsay for his efforts in securing the April 28 parliamentary hearing into the hiring of Mr. Sher, and Progressive Conservative Justice Critic Peter MacKay's for his active and cogent participation in the review.

The JCDD chair commented on the Justice Ministry's war crimes division report and the announced increases to its budget, telling his audience that "it's your money they're spending, so you have a right to tell them whether you approve of how they're spending it."

While Mr. Petryshyn asserted that "the battleground is in the courts," he said the UCC should intervene on general points of law and principle, not in advocacy for particular individuals under prosecution.

The UCC official reiterated his expectation that the umbrella body would once again hook up with the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Association (SUSK) in a lobby effort similar to the successful mobilizations of 1985-1986, which featured visits to the offices of members of Parliament and

senators, and participation in public debates on the war crimes issue.

The chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, retired Toronto-based lawyer John Gregorovich, also was a panelist. "The current situation is as it was in 1985 - an attack has been mounted on the Ukrainian community and individuals within it," he underlined.

The UCCLA chairman reiterated his contention that Canada's policy "has created two classes of citizens: people who are Canadian by birth face criminal court proceedings; people who are Canadian by choice [immigration] face denaturalization and deportation hearings."

Mr. Gregorovich said the Canadian government's policy "reflects [its] view of our ability to exert influence in Canada." He pointed out that during the Deschênes Commission of Inquiry the community attracted powerful allies, and thus it was able to influence the government of the day in the way it pursued prosecutions. He said that in 1995, when Mr. Rock announced the policy shift, there was "no reaction."

Olia Odynsky-Grod, the daughter of Wasyl Odynsky, a man, currently subject to denaturalization and deportation proceedings, was given the floor to present a personal perspective on what it means to have a family member be the target of a federal prosecution.

Ms. Odynsky-Grod said that since the RCMP came knocking on the family's front door in August 1997, she has come to realize that "this fight [is] not only about Wasyl Odynsky - my father," because of the concerns felt by others who also came to Canada after the war.

"During discussions with potential witnesses for my father," Ms. Odynsky-Grod related, "one gentleman concluded by saying:

"I grew up dominated by the Poles in Ukraine and felt like nothing. Then came the Russians and the Germans, and I felt like nothing. The Germans forcibly took me to work in a factory, and I was nothing.

"Later, for four years I sat in a [displaced persons'] camp, praying that some country would take me and I felt like nothing. But then Canada took me in, and on the day I became a Canadian citizen I was a somebody. Even though other Canadians called me a DP, even though I spoke in broken English and they laughed at me, in my heart I knew I was somebody.

"But today, Ukrainians are once again the target of disparaging comments. Ukrainian history is once again being questioned. And once again, at age 78, I know I am nobody."

Ms. Odynsky-Grod said that Yaroslav Botiuk, a Toronto-based lawyer who presented testimony before the Deschênes Commission, told her "The cause is just - don't give up." She said: "It's become my motto. I hope it will become yours."

Orest Rudzik and Nestor Woychshyn, two Toronto-based lawyers who represent four defendants subject to hearings also gave presentations. Mr. Rudzik said the community should guard against the urge to "substitute venting [of anger] for action."

The defense counsel said that in 1985 the Ukrainian community was successful because it hired the best lawyer it could find, the late John Sopinka, but that in this round it had "gone to sleep."

Mr. Rudzik concurred with Mr. Gregorovich's suggestion that all Ukrainians in Canada are under attack, saying that "once again, assertions have surfaced that German extermination policies were almost secondary to the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime's collaborators, and that Ukrainians outran Germans in perpetuating these atrocities."

Mr. Woychshyn pointed out that, "when the government decided to bring forward denaturalization and deportation cases, our organizations were essentially

(Continued on page 17)

Denaturalization...

(Continued from page 16)

silent until this matter came home to roost and affected our community – namely some of its individual members – directly.”

“Had we acted earlier,” added Mr. Woychyshyn, “we might have had greater fairness in the process now.”

Messrs. Rudzik and Woychyshyn both said there are important and precedent-setting legal issues to be debated, and that just as Canada had “created” a form of prosecution for war crimes in 1986, and thus made an important contribution to world jurisprudence, the opportunities continue to exist if the country’s best legal minds, including those in the Ukrainian Canadian community, get involved.

Mr. Woychyshyn pragmatically, added “it is not realistic to expect the government to stop this line of [denaturalization and deportation] cases” unless it loses another three or four cases in a row following the recent Vitols decision. Mr. Woychyshyn said the government “is not likely to make the same mistakes [as in the Vitols case] again.”

He said that a general legal fund has to be created, and not necessarily a monetary one. “We haven’t gotten any aid in terms of information, logistical support or money,” he explained. Mr. Woychyshyn welcomed any advice other lawyers might have in arguing particular points of law. He also said the period in question requires considerably more responsible academic study.

The view from the U.S.

Paul Zumbakis Jr., the Chicago-based lawyer well-known to the Ukrainian community in both the U.S. and Canada since the 1980s, and who has often been invited across the border to discuss the issue of war crimes prosecutions, also was a panelist.

Mr. Zumbakis told the community not to be unduly discouraged by Minister McLellan’s reticence in meeting with UCC officials or not responding to invitations to attend the conference. “After all,” he quipped, “you don’t expect baloney to come to the meat grinder.”

He said Canada was “just getting what we’ve had [in the U.S.] since the late 1970s.”

“[Denaturalization and deportation proceedings] are political trails that Western societies [purport to] abhor,” Mr. Zumbakis said. “Jury trials are dangerous to people who are tyrants. The OSI hates jury trials.”

The lawyer praised the U.S.-based Latvian community for its strategy of establishing a fund, back in 1975, which has been constantly replenished, in anticipation that a member of the community might be named in a case. “The result: the OSI decided not to go after them,” Mr. Zumbakis said.

In addition to a cooperative legal effort, the Chicago jurist said it is important to establish good lines of communication with the intellectual community – academics, journalists, writers. He said it is particularly important to contact members of the Jewish community in order to try to arrive at a balanced view of the historical and legal issues involved in war crimes prosecutions.

Mr. Czolij was not a panelist in the workshop, but made his views clear. He concurred with Mr. Rudzik’s contention that more than venting and “thunderous resolutions” are required.

“When the Deschênes Commission was established, we didn’t pass resolutions, we hired one of the country’s best lawyers and gave him ammunition – money,” the new UCC president said.

A Montreal-based lawyer, he offered the community some free advice on how to best assist litigants’ efforts: “Don’t applaud them, pay them.”



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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

a task," presidential press secretary Oleksander Martynenko commented. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Independent deputies go public

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada deputies' group Independents held their first press conference on November 17. This group was founded a month ago by deputies not affiliated with any parties. The head of the group, Valentyna Hoshovska, said the group wanted to express its views on conditions in the country. Another member, Hryhorii Omelchenko, said, "Do not believe the threats that the future elections will be dominated by Communist Party representatives. People have a more mature understanding and will figure out who is who." Ms. Hoshovska explained the reasons the Independents group was founded: "Earlier it was important to fit all deputies into any faction, just to get everyone organized. Our Independent Group is the only faction that expresses and stands for practical people's interests. Every member of the faction can express proposals and be accepted." Mr. Omelchenko proposed to postpone the presidential and Verkhovna Rada elections scheduled for October 1999 to May-June 2000. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma dissatisfied with power structure

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said that "the power structure determined in the Constitution by the former Verkhovna Rada does not include mechanisms that could induce the Parliament to form a majority and operate as a responsible, efficient legislature," Holos Ukrainy reported on November 14. In the president's opinion, Ukraine's inefficient Parliament should either dissolve itself or transfer its legislative powers to the president or the Cabinet of Ministers. Mr. Kuchma said some 750 draft bills are currently awaiting consideration by the Verkhovna Rada. He added that the Parliament has viewed only one out of the 48 decrees he has issued this year to deal with urgent economic matters. President Kuchma said that even if he were to dissolve the Parliament, there may be no change since it is necessary to amend the Constitution "to lay down the levers of co-existence and the principles of balance between the Parliament and the government." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv decrees "additional budget revenues"

KYIV – Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov on November 12 said the government has issued a decree "ordering all ministries and departments to accumulate at least 700 million hrv (\$205 million) in additional budget revenues," Ukrainian News reported on November 13. Mr. Mitiukov said the decree provides for, among other things, the sale of assets seized by tax authorities from debtor companies. He added that the document reveals the government's resolve not to

resort to money emissions in paying wage and pension arrears. Mr. Mitiukov also said the government intends to reduce borrowing in coming years to prevent its debt from becoming unmanageable. He stressed that the threat is posed, not by the size of the debt (some \$15 billion), but by the period for its repayment. The government will not apply for "short-term and expensive loans," he commented. (RFE/RL Newsline)

IMF to send another mission to Kyiv

KYIV – The International Monetary Fund will send another mission to Kyiv before deciding whether to continue disbursing the \$2.2 billion loan to Ukraine, the Associated Press reported on November 9. The IMF's team wrapped up negotiations with the Ukrainian government in early November but left without signing any accord on the next loan tranche. Meanwhile, former Russian Vice Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov had said in Kyiv on November 9 that the IMF cannot "save" either Russia or Ukraine, Interfax reported. Mr. Nemtsov criticized IMF experts for "imposing their liberal proposals" on Russia and Ukraine instead of accepting programs submitted by the governments of both countries. In Mr. Nemtsov's opinion, the reason for the crises in Russia and Ukraine is that the IMF-imposed programs that "the authorities did not want to carry out." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Zaporizhia deputy dies at age 45

KYIV – National Deputy Oleksander Kuznietsov, elected to the Verkhovna Rada from the 88th electoral district in Zaporizhia Oblast, died on November 7 at the age of 45. Mr. Kuznietsov had suffered a stroke on November 5 while in the Parliament chamber. He was a member of the Rada's Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information. Unaffiliated with any party, he belonged to the Independent deputies' group in Parliament. He was a graduate of the Moscow State University. He started his career as a locksmith, going into journalism at a Zaporizhia paper, then on to the post of editor-in-chief of the Aleks TV and radio broadcast company. The Verkhovna Rada held a moment of silence on November 10 in memory of Deputy Kuznietsov. (Respublika, Eastern Economist)

Conference of entrepreneurs held in Kyiv

KYIV – Approximately 1,000 entrepreneurs from all over Ukraine participated in Pathways to Cooperation, an international conference on medium and small business development held on November 19-20 at the Institute for International Relations. Organized by Small Business Development Committee and financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the conference drew the attention of a number of top officials, including Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko, National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushchenko and U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer. (Eastern Economist)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, December 4

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club will present a lecture titled "The Symbolic Language of Ukrainian Ornamentation." Zenovia Krakovetska, head of the Ukrainian Folk Artists' Association in the Lviv region, will be the featured speaker. The evening will be held at 7 p.m. at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144. Website: <http://www.brama.com/mayana/>

Saturday-Sunday, December 5-6

SILVER SPRING: The Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority is holding an exhibit of linoprints by graphic artist Bohdan Soroka, chairman, department of graphic design, Lviv Academy of Art. The exhibit will be held at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 16631 New Hampshire Ave. Exhibition hours: Saturday, 6-9 p.m.; Sunday, 2-5 p.m. For further information call (301) 438-7771.

KENMORE, N.Y.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 97 presents an exhibit and sale of selected woodcuts and etchings by Jacques Hnizdovsky. The exhibit/sale will be held at St. John the Baptist Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., at noon-3 p.m. There will be a wine and cheese reception on Saturday, December 5 at 4-8 p.m. For additional information call Maria Paszkowsky (716) 835-6288.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The public is invited to a Christmas bazaar and food fair sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branches 93 and 106, to be held in the school hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave., on Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., and Sunday, 9:30 a.m.-1 p.m. Select from fine art pieces and holiday items, Ukrainian specialty crafts, cards, books, music and videos, and baked goods. Enjoy a hearty Ukrainian lunch as well. For further information call (860) 563-8139.

Sunday, December 6

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: A concert in celebration of Myroslav Skoryk's 60th anniversary, with Maestro Skoryk, singer Marianna Vynnytsky and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky will be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 24 Orchard Hill Road, at 2 p.m. The program will feature popular songs and jazz compositions by Maestro Skoryk. The concert will be followed by a wine and cheese reception. Suggested donation: \$10. For further information call (617) 522-9858.

Monday, December 7

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Dr. Borys Gudziak, director, Institute of Church History, and vice-rector, Lviv Theological Academy, on the topic "Religion, Interconfessional Relations and Society in Ukraine in the 1990s." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, December 12

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents works by Myroslav Skoryk in celebration of the composer's 60th birthday, with The Vanguard Chamber Players - Gen Shinkai, flute; Jacqueline Leclair, oboe; David Gresham, clarinet; Martin Kuuskman, bassoon; and Greg Evans, horn; the MATI Chamber Orchestra; Maestro Skoryk, piano, and Virko Baley, conductor. The concert program will comprise: Partita No. 1 for String Orchestra (1965), Partita No. 3 for Two Violins, Viola and Cello (1975) - North American premiere, Partita No. 6 for String Orchestra (1996) - North American premiere, Partita No. 7 for Wind Quintet (1998) - world premiere, and Concerto No. 3 for Piano, String Orchestra and Drum (1998) - New York premiere. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va.: The Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will hold its third annual Christmas party in Virginia Beach at 7 p.m. The TUCA extends an open invitation to all Ukrainians in the Tidewater area and especially to all armed forces personnel stationed at the area's military installations (Norfolk Naval Base, Langley AFB, Oceana NAS, Little Creek, Fort Eustis, etc.). For directions and further information call Olena Boyko, (804) 843-4533.

Sunday, December 13

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum's Christmas bazaar, to be held at 11 a.m.-5 p.m., will feature an array of folk craft gifts for the holidays, including embroidered men's and women's shirts, decorative embroideries, ceramics and woodwork objects. The bazaar will offer art books, exhibition catalogues, as well as children's story books imported from Ukraine. Jewelry, Christmas cards and greeting cards for other occasions, as well as works of art will also be available. Beautiful Christmas tree decorations, home-baked medivnyky and makivnyky, as well as other baked goods will be for sale. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave. For more information call (212) 228-0110.

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

- Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.
- To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.
- Text should be double-spaced.
- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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