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SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1999

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Canadian PM to champion Montreal doctor's child abduction case during visit to Ukraine

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Dr. Yury Monczak, a young Montréal-based cancer researcher, has been caught in a Ukrainian Canadian parent's nightmare — a nightmare of international proportions. However, it seems that his country's government is willing to take up his cause — all the way to the top.

Dr. Monczak's 6-year-old son, Ivan, was abducted on June 7, 1998, by his former wife and the boy's mother, Miroslava Bartchouk. On January 5, the Toronto Sun daily reported that an official at Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's office had assured the 38-year-old doctor that Mr. Chrétien would raise the matter in upcoming meetings with his Ukrainian counterpart Valerii Pustovoitenko. The Canadian prime minister is scheduled to make his first visit to Kyiv on January 27-28.

Reached by The Weekly on January 13 at his lab at the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital, Dr. Monczak said both Justice Minister Anne McLellan and Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy have written formal petitions to Ukrainian government officials asking for Ivan's immediate return, so far without success.

According to the report by Mark Dunn of the Sun's Ottawa Bureau, "both ministers indicated Ukraine has refused to respect Canadian laws by not sending the Canadian youngster home."

Dr. Monczak told The Weekly that Canada's officials have been very sympathetic and helpful. He told The Weekly that an official at Canada's Embassy in Kyiv, Jean Ludger-Bastien, has tried to personally contact the child through Ms.

Bartchouk's mother, Nila Klioukova, who resides in Kyiv.

According to Dr. Monczak, Ms. Klioukova was very hostile and on one occasion told Mr. Bastien "that nobody would ever see [Ivan] and that he would be placed under a bodyguard's watch so that nobody could approach him."

Dr. Monczak said he is exhausting every means to get secure his boy's return, lobbying both the Canadian and Ukrainian governments. The Montreal-based researcher said he spoke to former Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo and former Consul General in Toronto Serhiy Borovyk (currently an official at the embassy in Ottawa), and said he will contact current Ambassador Volodymyr Khandogiy in the near future.

The distraught father has placed Ivan's name on an international registry for missing children, the Missing Children's Network. He told the Toronto Sun he went to pick up his son for a summer vacation but found "Ivanko" had vanished and "some of Ivan's toys, stuffed animals and crayon drawings were left behind."

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Presidential election year brings maneuvering on referendum issues

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — As politicians maneuver for advantage in a presidential election year, in recent days calls for a national referendum on amendments to the Constitution have become more strident from across Ukraine's polarized political spectrum.

Both the left and the center-right have very different goals in going to the people to approve changes to Ukraine's fundamental law — efforts that to some degree are being spurred by the inability of the Verkhovna Rada to move on much major legislation due to the 50-50 ideological split in the body. However, both sides are trying to receive approval to implement plans they believe will make them more favorable in the eyes of the electorate in October when presidential elections are held.

The Communist Party has put forward the most dramatic proposal: to liquidate the office of the president and make Russian the second state language — two major items on the party's agenda since it achieved victory in the March 1998 parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, President Leonid Kuchma has suggested that he may give the nod to

a referendum to liquidate national deputies' immunity from criminal prosecution, a provision currently in Ukraine's Constitution.

During a political visit to Ternopil on January 10, Mr. Kuchma said the Verkhovna Rada has become a haven for those who now use the law to shelter themselves from responsibility for illegal actions and called for lifting parliamentary immunity.

The Procurator General's Office has said it has sufficient evidence to charge at least two current Ukrainian lawmakers, former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko and Mykola Agafonov, a member of the Peasants' Party from Dnipropetrovsk, with financial improprieties, if their protection from prosecution is lifted. The Verkhovna Rada has yet to act on the matter.

The president also has tossed about the idea of extending his constitutional authority to make changes to economic laws by presidential decree for another five years, another issue that he indicated might be brought before the people in a national referendum.

The Ukrainian Constitution, approved

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U.S. delegation in Kyiv focuses on certification for foreign aid

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A high-ranking U.S. delegation told Ukrainian authorities on January 12 that if Ukraine is to receive the full amount of U.S. foreign aid in 1999, the country will have to work intensely in the next month to show U.S. authorities it has taken substantial steps down the road of economic reform and moved to resolve disputes between Ukrainian and U.S. business interests.

The group, led by Ambassador-at-Large for the New Independent States Stephen Sestanovich, met in Kyiv with Ukrainian officials on January 11-12 to discuss just what Ukraine must do to obtain the \$195 million in foreign aid that has been earmarked by the U.S. Congress, which is subject to certification by the secretary of state that Kyiv has met specific criteria as spelled out in the House of Representatives' appropriations bill.

In accordance with the bilateral economic assistance appropriations act, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright is required to certify before the House Appropriations Committee by February 18 that Ukraine "has undertaken significant economic reforms additional to those achieved in

fiscal year 1998, and include reform and effective enforcement of commercial and tax codes; and continued progress on resolution of complaints by United States investors."

If Ukraine fails to receive certification, it could face losing half of the \$195 million appropriation.

"It is very clear to us that a lot of work is being done on economic reform and the resolution of business disputes," said William Taylor, assistant coordinator of aid for Ukraine. "We will be looking very closely at how things turn out in the next couple of weeks. A lot still needs to be done," he added.

Mr. Taylor, along with his boss, Mr. Sestanovich, and representatives of the Treasury Department and the National Security Council, including President Bill Clinton's chief advisor on Russia and Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, held discussions with Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko and a host of other economic and reform leaders during their two-day stay in Kyiv.

Citing Ukraine as the largest single recipient of foreign aid among the new independent states of the former Soviet Union, Mr. Taylor explained at a press conference at the close of the delegation's visit that, in setting down the cri-

teria, the U.S. Congress only wants to be sure the money is properly used. "The provision of the Congress is a test to determine how effectively that money is spent," said Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor underscored that well-laid-out plans and statements of intentions by Ukrainian authorities will no longer suffice — today the U.S. is looking for "actual accomplishments." However, he added that he was impressed with the work currently under way.

Another member of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Treasury Secretary Edwin Truman, explained that Ukraine has moved on reforms in a halting manner and has been too slow to follow through on many initiatives, including the reduction of its bloated government bureaucracies; establishment of a transparent, fair and effective privatization process; implementation of structural reforms of its economy; business de-regulation; establishment of a fair tax code; and reform of the energy and agricultural sectors.

However, Mr. Truman lauded Ukraine for pulling through the world financial crisis while suffering fewer economic bruises than other countries, including its northern neighbor, Russia.

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Six-year-old Ivan Monczak

NEWS ANALYSIS

Gambling with Belarus's sovereignty

by Jan Maksymiuk
RFE/RL Newsline

By signing a declaration on the creation of a "union state" and two related agreements on December 25, 1998, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his Belarusian counterpart, Alyaksandr Lukashenka, have presented political analysts with yet another puzzle in Russian-Belarusian relations.

The two leaders have offered similar puzzles on two previous occasions: in April 1996, when they signed the treaty on the creation of the Community of Russia and Belarus; and one year later, in April 1997, when they transformed that entity into the Union of Russia and Belarus.

The Russian-Belarusian accords of 1996 and 1997 had one feature in common: they were worked out in secrecy and signed with great aplomb as "historic" documents. Both have subsequently caused great confusion and misunderstanding, not least among their signatories, and have produced no tangible results, with the exception of the creation of a couple of supranational bodies that have no real powers.

Judging from its content and the way it was adopted, the 1998 Russian-Belarusian declaration seems bound for the same destiny as its predecessors. At any rate, it is as vague and contradictory as the integration agreements of 1996 and 1997, calling for a single state with common leadership, but stressing that Russia and Belarus are simultaneously to maintain "national sovereignty."

It also calls for unified governing bodies, but lists no guidelines for their formation. Nor does it explain how a single monetary system and unified customs policies can be adopted in the foreseeable future, let alone by mid-1999.

There is one factor, however, that may eventually make integration easier than it appears at present, namely the unpredictable Mr. Lukashenka, who seems to

Jan Maksymiuk is a staffer of RFE/RL Newsline.

Ukraine prepares for the euro era

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The new European currency, the euro, debuted in Europe on January 1, while Ukraine watched with mixed feelings. In late December, National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushenko explained that the country would not rush to introduce the euro on its financial markets. Nevertheless, the NBU set an official hrv/euro exchange rate at 404.0433 hrv to 100 euros, according to Infobank, and the euro began trading at the Ukraine's international currency exchange on January 11. Preparations for the euro's entrance into Ukraine had begun in January 1998. Since last January, new accounting, reporting and statistics systems have been introduced to the banking system. Using these same standards, banks also began using a classical monitoring system for bank supervision. NBU plans for 1999 include adapting the banking system to more international liquidity and capitalization standards. The second stage of monetary provisions is set to be implemented in 1999, including forming hard currency reserves and possibly working with the euro.

be in a tight corner as his presidency nears the completion of its fifth year in July 1999. Belarusian independent media have long argued that the true driving force behind President Lukashenka's integration efforts is his ambition to succeed Mr. Yeltsin at the Kremlin. Presidential elections in Russia are due in 2000, so Mr. Lukashenka is in a hurry to join the race. But there are also two domestic reasons for his third attempt at "storming the Kremlin."

First, his policy of "market socialism" in Belarus has practically come to a halt, and the nation faces an economic disaster. Pursuing integration with Russia is Mr. Lukashenka's desperate bid to stave off total economic collapse and to improve the state of affairs at home at the expense of the Russian economy.

Second, his political position in Belarus is not as secure as his authoritarian rule may suggest. Under the 1994 Constitution (abolished in the November 1996 referendum, which has not been recognized by any European country with the exception of Russia), Mr. Lukashenka's presidential term ends in July 1999. If he continues to hold that office for two more years – as stipulated by the new constitution, adopted in the same referendum – he will cease to be recognized as a legitimate leader by European countries (as is already the case with the legislature hand-picked by President Lukashenka). As a political usurper, Mr. Lukashenka may find it extremely difficult even to deal with Russia. If, on the other hand, he were to allow presidential elections in Belarus in 1999, he would automatically admit that the 1996 referendum was a fraud.

The creation of a new state entity with Russia would result in a new legal situation in which President Lukashenka might avoid political responsibility for his past actions. And if Mr. Lukashenka succeeded in Russia's presidential race – an outcome that many consider unlikely, no one would dare impose a visa ban on him or call him a "hooligan of Europe," as one European newspaper did when reporting on the diplomatic housing scandal in Miensk.

Regardless of what might motivate Russia toward a merger with Belarus, there is no doubt the latter will have to give up some sovereign rights or even completely surrender them in the planned union state. Even Russia's staunchest proponents of integration with Belarus do not dare suggest that Belarus, with its 10 million citizens, should be given the same say in the union as Russia, whose population is 15 times larger.

For the time being, President Lukashenka speaks about "marrying" two incompatibles: Belarus's full merger with Russia and Belarus's sovereignty. Clearly, he wants to leave Belarus as a retreat for himself in the event his "storming of the Kremlin" fails.

Yury Drakakhrust, a Belarusian political analyst, commented to RFE/RL that President Lukashenka is conducting a "cynical game" in which Belarus's sovereignty is hostage to his political ambitions. "If Lukashenka fools his Russian partners, there is a risk that he will get to the Kremlin and subsequently incorporate Belarus into Russia. If Lukashenka is fooled, Belarus may become a part of Russia even before [Russia's presidential] elections," Mr. Drakakhrust commented.

If this latter scenario prevails the Belarusian opposition will be put to the test in the coming months as it seeks to avert what many regard as the peaceful annexation of one country by another.

Rada may discuss abolishing presidency

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Vice-Chairman Adam Martyniuk told journalists on January 11 that this week the Parliament may consider abolishing the post of the Ukrainian president, Ukrainian News reported. According to Mr. Martyniuk, deputies will be asked to vote on whether the Verkhovna Rada should debate a constitutional amendment that reinstates a parliamentary republic and abolishes the presidency. If at least 226 deputies support that motion, the Constitutional Court will be asked to rule on the "constitutionality of the issue," Mr. Martyniuk added. The amendment may be considered during the parliamentary session that begins on February 2. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rukh may back Udovenko in election

SYMFEROPOL – The rightist Rukh Party is most likely to submit ex-foreign affairs minister and Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko as party candidate for the 1999 presidential elections, said Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil in Symferopol. He said Mr. Udovenko is "the most influential and the most popular politician, which could lead to the formation of a young government if elected." The final decision on the Rukh choice of a candidate will be approved at the upcoming party congress. Mr. Chornovil added that the current president "has little chance" in the election, since the "reform process has stalled." (Eastern Economist)

Industrial output down by 1.5 percent

KYIV – Industrial production shrank by 1.5 percent in 1998, compared with 1997, the Associated Press reported on January 10, citing official sources. The Ukrainian economy has been steadily declining since the country gained independence in 1991: industrial output was reduced by 38.4 percent over that period, according to official data. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM admits failure in agriculture

KYIV – Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko on January 10 said government efforts to reform the agricultural sector have yielded few results, the Associated Press reported. "We must acknowledge that the agricultural sector has largely turned into a poorly managed, inert and heavily indebted structure which is not attractive to investors," he commented. According to official data, the total debt of Ukrainian farms is 13.3 billion (\$3.8 billion U.S.). Mr. Pustovoitenko

said some 11,000 farms, or 90 percent of their total number, finished 1998 with losses, while agricultural output fell by 2 percent last year, compared with 1997. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Luhansk businessman shot

LUHANSK – Vladyslav Kryvobokov, head of Viktor-Invest, was shot eight times in an unsuccessful assassination attempt at 7 p.m. on January 9. Mr. Kryvobokov is a head of the social organization Rukh za Sotsialnyi Zakhyst, (Movement for Social Protection) and publishes a newspaper under the same name. He was rushed to Luhansk City Hospital No. 1. He survived surgery January 10, during which eight bullets were removed from his body, but doctors said the next day that his condition remains critical. The militia of Luhansk regard the assault as connected to Mr. Kryvobokov's commercial activity. (Eastern Economist)

New poverty markers set for new year

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma signed a law in the beginning of January setting the new poverty line and the minimum monthly income (MMI) levels. As of January 1, the MMI equals 73.7 hrv with the poverty line for the first quarter set at 90.7 hrv. Social Policies and Labor Minister Ivan Sakhan said the Cabinet of Ministers had agreed to these indicators. He added that on April 1 the poverty line is expected to be increased to reach 94.5 hrv. (Eastern Economist)

Estonia aids flooded Zakarpattia

TALLINN – Estonia will send nearly half a million kroons' worth of food relief to western Ukraine in order to help alleviate suffering resulting from the recent floods. According to agreements signed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ühinenud Meiereid (United Dairies) will send milk and cheese products, and the fish processor Virtsu Rand will send canned fish, while AP & KO Ltd. will supply canned meat. Western Ukraine was hit by extensive floods resulting from heavy rainfalls in November 1998. The Estonian government responded to the U.N.'s call for aid in mid-December by allocating 484,644 kroons, or \$36,000 (U.S.), from its humanitarian and foreign aid reserve. (Eastern Economist)

Planned aid to Iraq is symbolic

KYIV – Humanitarian aid to Iraq to deal with the aftermath of Operation

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andrij Kudla Wynnnyckyj (Toronto)
Irene Jarosewich
Ika Koznarska Casanova

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Presidential election...

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in June 1996, gives the president such powers temporarily; they are to expire in June of this year if the nation's chief executive cannot win the approval of either the Verkhovna Rada or Ukraine's citizens to extend them.

The president first suggested that he may call a referendum to retain his constitutionally mandated authority when he spoke at a meeting of Ukraine's regional press in Kyiv in early December and reiterated it on January 10 in Ternopil.

According to President Kuchma, without this extraordinary authority, completing economic reforms will be impossible given the paralysis in the Verkhovna Rada and the resistance of a majority of national deputies toward movement to a free-market system.

Ukraine's Communist Party jumped on the referendum bandwagon on January 11, after hearing rumors that a public vote on changes to the Constitution was in the works.

Verkhovna Rada Vice-Chairman Adam Martyniuk, who is a member of the Communist faction, responded to reports that a petition-gathering campaign led by oblast leaders had begun for a popular referendum on the president's two proposals by stating that his party would demand that questions on abolishing the presidency and making Russian a second state language also be considered.

Mr. Martyniuk said the party's cadres had been instructed to attend any local meetings at which the issue of a referendum might be raised. "The Communists are prepared to assist the presidential structures in calling a nationwide referendum," said Mr. Martyniuk.

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko on January 12 attempted to quash any plans for a referendum organized by the executive branch. He said the executive branch, whether at the local or national level, does not hold the constitutional right to initiate a national referendum. That right, according to Mr. Tkachenko, belongs to "citizens of Ukraine, political parties, public organizations and work collectives."

"Irrespective of specifically what question on constitutional amendments is

initiated by the executives of local bodies of government, such actions are inadmissible and shall be prevented," said Mr. Tkachenko.

On January 13 President Kuchma's press secretary, Oleksander Martynenko, denied that President Kuchma or his administration had anything to do with gathering petitions. "Neither the president nor the presidential administration have any connection to any massive actions for a referendum," said Mr. Martynenko.

The president's press secretary said he had information that the Rukh Party and the National Democratic Party had begun petition-gathering initiatives. "From what we understand, in Lviv more than 90,000 signatures have already been gathered," said Mr. Martynenko.

No one from the Rukh press office was available to comment on the party's role in organizing a referendum.

The NDP, while neither confirming nor denying that it is responsible for gathering signatures on a possible referendum, said the issue of deputies' immunity should be decided by the Parliament. An NDP leader, Volodymyr Filenko, explained that the general issue of immunity should be considered in parallel with the specific cases of Messrs. Lazarenko and Agafonov. "The Verkhovna Rada should decide this question on its own, without waiting for a referendum," said Mr. Filenko.

The Communist faction, meanwhile, had put together a draft bill on amendments and addenda to the Constitution providing for the cancellation of the presidency. On January 12 party leaders presented a motion that the Constitutional Court review the bill to confirm its legality. The motion was put to the Verkhovna Rada for a vote three times on January 12 and twice more the following day, each time failing to receive a majority of 226 votes.

Even with the fifth failure, Chairman Tkachenko said the Parliament would return to the motion and the bill on January 14.

The same day, President Kuchma's press secretary, Mr. Martynenko, took pains to inform reporters that the president does not support the bill. "I don't know if it needs to be said, but the president supports the institution of the office of the president," said Mr. Martynenko.

circumstances."

Dr. Monczak told The Weekly that Ivan's mother tried to abduct their son, an only child, once before. He said that in the summer of 1994 he returned from work to find both Ms. Bartchouk and Ivan missing. After a frantic search, they turned up at an abused women's shelter in Montréal.

Ms. Bartchouk filed for divorce at that time and was granted custody of their son. However, Dr. Monczak's petition for a restraining order on his wife, which banned her from leaving the municipality of Montréal, was also granted that year.

The divorce was finalized by a Québec Superior Court decision on May 1996. According to Dr. Monczak, in his decision Judge Herbert Marks established that accusations of assault on Ms. Bartchouk and Ivan were without foundation (by his wife's admission). "I spent \$45,000 countering perjury," the cancer researcher said.

Dr. Monczak met his ex-wife in Kyiv in July 1990 during a Ukrainian medical society visit to the Ukrainian capital. The couple were married in Montreal in October 1991. Ms. Bartchouk was granted landed immigrant status in January 1993.

Dr. Monczak said his former spouse is a journalist by training, that she worked

Ukrainian government denies reports of mercenaries fighting in Sierra Leone

WASHINGTON – Several major American newspapers, quoting the authorities in Sierra Leone, have recently published information about the participation of Ukrainian citizens on the side of rebels in the civil war that ravages that country. The Embassy of Ukraine has responded that neither the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, nor other relevant state authorities of Ukraine have any information to support allegations mentioned in the news reports.

According to the International Convention Against Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, adopted by the United Nations in 1989, mercenary activity is qualified as a crime. Ukraine signed the convention in 1990 and ratified it in 1993.

Having acceded to this international document, the Embassy stated, Ukraine pledged to undertake all necessary measures to counter such activity. Article 63-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine envisages imprisonment from three to 12 years for "recruiting, financing, maintaining and training mercenaries," as well as for "participation without sanction of relevant state authorities in armed conflicts of other states with the goal of receiving material or other personal benefits."

Should the specific facts of mercenary activity by the citizens of Ukraine, including that in Sierra Leone, be confirmed, those involved would be subject to criminal punishment in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, noted the Embassy of Ukraine.

U.S. delegation in Kyiv...

(Continued from page 1)

He praised Ukraine for stabilizing its currency and working out new debt repayment schedules with its domestic and foreign creditors.

Mr. Pascual, President Clinton's chief national security advisor on Ukraine and Russia, said Ukraine must come up with a clear strategy to convince Congress that the country is moving, not merely to stabilize the country, but towards economic growth. "In the end a climate must be created to move beyond stability to growth," explained Mr. Pascual. "That growth is the foundation for creating jobs and giving people stability in their lives."

He said that little changes are as important as major overhauls, and cited as an example the need to allow the ministries of finance and treasury to obtain control over budget accounts that in the past have been off the budget. "It is critical to developing trust among taxpayers that their taxes are being spent effectively," said Mr. Pascual.

He also suggested that the government should get out of the oil and energy business and allow "strategic investors" to take over in those and other major industries.

at a museum of literature in Kyiv when they met and found employment as a long-distance telephone clerk when living in Montréal.

As corroborated by the Toronto Sun story, in Judge Marks' May 1996 decision, both parents were forbidden to make out passports in Ivan Monczak's name without written permission from the other. According to the January 5 report, police are treating the case as an abduction because Dr. Monczak's ex-wife violated a court ruling that forbade anyone from taking Ivan out of Québec.

Mr. Dunn wrote that "the same court granted full custody to Monczak after the abduction and issued a writ of Habeas Corpus ordering the child be brought back."

Dr. Monczak said that if the prime minister fails to get his son back he will have to travel to Ukraine and plead his case before a foreign court. The first formal hearing on the issue is scheduled to take place in Kyiv on February 2.

Dr. Monczak told Mr. Dunn on January 4 that his son "is the biggest treasure I have. He has been abducted. A great injustice has been [done] to him, and I think my government, my prime minister, should stand up for this little boy."

The group also discussed with Kyiv officials a list of claims by U.S. investors against Ukrainian businessmen. Many of the disputes are holdovers from last year's certification criteria, which required only that Ukraine show substantial progress in resolving the disputes.

Seven claims still have not been settled, including ownership of Gala Radio in Kyiv and the Roksolana Hotel in Ivano-Frankivsk. Also outstanding are several disputes over agricultural equipment, and the granting of a permit to build a hotel in Kyiv. Mr. Taylor explained that he believes all are resolvable. "In all the disputes, solutions are possible. The two sides must simply work to resolve them," said Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Truman of the Treasury Department and U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer acknowledged that some of the U.S. criteria for disbursement of foreign aid mirror requirements put forth by the International Monetary Fund's Extended Fund Facility (EFF) agreement with Ukraine, in which the financial organization has agreed to provide more than \$2 billion in credits to the cash-strapped country.

Mr. Truman said tax reform and the implementation of a realistic budget with accurate macroeconomic figures are key steps in meeting both IMF and U.S. Congress criteria.

An IMF mission arrived in Kyiv the day after the departure of the U.S. delegation to begin discussion and analysis of the 1999 Ukrainian budget and Kyiv's compliance with EFF requirements. The IMF delayed the last installment of its credit extension until it could review the 1999 budget, which Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada approved on December 31, 1998, after a considerable battle among left and center-right forces.

The U.S. delegation also expressed satisfaction with the pace of the Kharkiv Initiative, a promise by the U.S. to stimulate business activity in the Kharkiv Oblast given after the Ukrainian government agreed not to sell turbines manufactured by a Kharkiv factory to Russia, which is building a nuclear reactor for Iran in the city of Bushehr.

Mr. Taylor said a joint Ukrainian-U.S. business center had opened in Kharkiv late in 1998, which would help to match U.S. investors with Kharkiv firms. Ambassador Pifer added that Kharkiv-area businesses finally had formulated business plans and prospectuses "for Mr. Taylor's office and the U.S. Department of Commerce to convey to the thousands of U.S. businesses that have expressed interest in doing business here."

"The U.S. can now act as a broker for bringing these people together," explained Ambassador Pifer.

Canadian PM...

(Continued from page 1)

"It wasn't until Monczak received an anonymous phone call from Ukraine that he learned of Ivan's whereabouts," the Sun reporter wrote.

Ivan Nestor Monczak, who has brown hair and blue eyes, was born in Montreal on November 9, 1992, and appears on the Child Cyber Search Canada (CCSC) website (<http://www.childcybersearch.org/>), which also carries a photo and information about his mother.

Upon the advice of Halyna Freeland of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, Dr. Monczak retained Ukraine-based jurist Natalia Petrova, and the matter was formally brought before a court in Ukraine in November 1998.

Soon afterwards an official diplomatic dispatch on the subject from Canada's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was forwarded to Ukraine.

Reached by The Weekly on January 12, Sophie Galarneau of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) said Mr. Chrétien has been apprised of the case and that he does intend to raise the matter with officials in Ukraine, but added that such assurances are "hard to confirm." She cautioned that "it always depends on events, the situation and the

Detroit/Windsor Graduates honor three community activists

by Carolyn Kapustij

WARREN, Mich. — Three exceptional Ukrainian community activists and leaders — Justine Malaniak-Nelligan, Rosalie Waskul Kapustij and Alexander List were honored at the 59th gala anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor. This event, held annually to award scholarships as well as to present the Ukrainian of the Year Award, took place on Sunday, November 1, 1998, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich.

More than 150 people attended to pay tribute to this year's honorees: Mrs. Nelligan, the 1998 Ukrainian of the Year; Dr. Kapustij, honored posthumously as Ukrainian of the Year; and Dr. List, president of the Graduates and recipient of the

Distinguished Service Award.

The afternoon began with choral selections performed by members of the Immaculate Conception High School Choir. Master of Ceremonies Dr. Walter Yaworsky then called upon the Very Rev. Richard Hawrish, pastor and founder of St. Paul the Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Windsor, to deliver the invocation. Dr. Yaworsky continued the program by proclaiming the traditional toasts to the United States, Canada and Ukraine followed by a minute of silence commemorating Graduates' members who passed away during the year.

The guests were then served a delicious lunch and entertained by the delightful music of Olga Solovey, a former Ukrainian of the Year recipient. Commencing the

awards presentation, Dr. Myron Kapustij, chairman of the Ukrainian of the Year Committee, called upon Stephen Wichar Sr., a former Ukrainian of the Year honoree, to introduce the 1998 honoree.

"She has served her fellow Ukrainians and Americans well," began Mr. Wichar in his remarks about Mrs. Nelligan, "and deserves the high esteem in which she is held this afternoon." He continued, saying that this honor is a celebration of her life's work, "her volunteerism, humanitarianism, and ability to demonstrate courage." He listed Mrs. Nelligan's many accomplishments: she has been a leader in many organizations and projects, especially Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 58. Through Branch 58 she has raised tens of thousands of dollars for Ukrainian orphanages, the Children of Chernobyl Fund, various Ukrainian cultural organizations, and the Veselka project for Ukrainian senior citizens.

Mr. Wichar cited Mrs. Nelligan's participation in the leadership of the Ukrainian Village and the Detroit Riverfront Ethnic Festivals. Mrs. Nelligan has served as vice-president of the Ukrainian Village since its inception and has raised over \$40,000 for its building fund. She also was a leader of the Detroit Riverfront Ukrainian Festivals for 20 years. This list of accomplishments, however, is not nearly a complete one. Mr. Wichar stated, "I would be remiss not to mention her work in other sectors." He mentioned her leadership in her parish, St. Scholastica, and her work in Operation Friendship, an organization that helps women who have been in mental health facilities. "I salute her!" concluded Mr. Wichar, and called Mrs. Nelligan to the dais.

A thunderous standing ovation along with the ringing of over 100 small golden

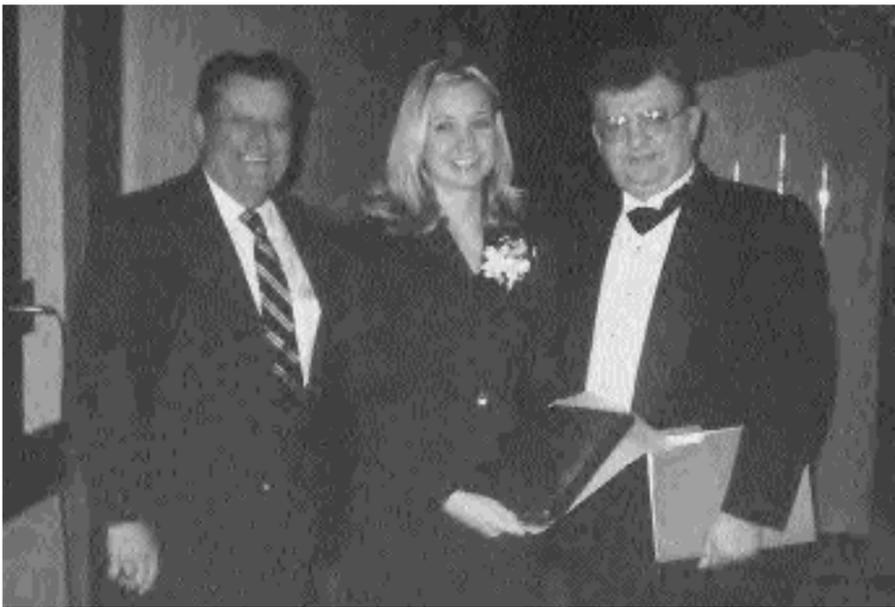
bells, symbolic of Mrs. Nelligan's involvement with the Zoloti Dzvony singing group, greeted Mrs. Nelligan as she received her award. "I'm still in shock that I'm Ukrainian of the Year," she said. In a moving speech, Mrs. Nelligan thanked her parents for instilling in her a love for her Ukrainian heritage.

She also thanked family members, 26 of whom were present, and especially her husband, Andrew. Mrs. Nelligan also called upon members of UNWLA Branch 58 and the Ukrainian Village to stand saying, "You are all the wind beneath my wings." The presentation concluded with the reading of an original and delightful poem by Andrew J. Nelligan in honor of the occasion.

The afternoon then took on a more reflective, solemn tone. The next award was presented by John Stoiko and Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka, both past presidents of the Ukrainian Graduates, in honor of Dr. Rosalie Waskul Kapustij. Mr. Stoiko began his tribute by acknowledging that the presentation of a posthumous award creates an unusual situation, however, "Because she was such a dynamic person, Julia (Stoiko) and I felt we could not let the occasion go by without doing something in her memory."

He continued by recounting some of Dr. Kapustij's accomplishments in the Ukrainian community: she was a founding member of the Federation of Business and Professional Organizations of North America, served in UNWLA Branch 50 based in Ann Arbor, Mich., and was elected to the Ukrainian Village board in 1996. As an energetic force in the Ukrainian Graduates, he continued, she served as president in 1976 and again in 1992-1996. Tragically, her life was cut

(Continued on page 16)



Cristina Kapustij, who accepted the Ukrainian of the Year Award presented posthumously to her mother, Rosalie Waskul Kapustij, is flanked by John Stoiko (left) and Jaroslaw Sawka (right).

Ukrainian Village of Warren continues its support of Lviv hospital

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — Medical officials at the Lviv Oblast Clinical Hospital (LOCH) and the Henry Ford Hospital Neonatology Division, recently reported that more than 500 newborn and sick infants weighing less than two pounds have been saved from certain death since the LOCH/HFH partnership began. Some of this extraordinary success statistic can be directly attributed to the Ukrainian Village Corp. (UVC) of Warren, Mich., and its perennial fund drives for the Lviv hospital.

The UVC, in a united spirit of humanitarian dedication, has been playing a lead role in this charity for the past four years.

During the weekend prior to Thanksgiving Day, the Ukrainian Village's 14th anniversary LOCH fundraiser attracted a capacity audience. The program began with opening remarks by Justine Malaniak-Nelligan, UVC first vice-president, who was recently chosen as Ukrainian of the Year for 1998 by the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor.

Stephania Dub, UVC second vice-president, welcomed those assembled and introduced Stephen Wichar, UVC president, as the master of ceremonies.

In outlining the goals and objectives shared by the UVC and the Henry Ford Hospital, Mr. Wichar said, "UVC fund supporters are keenly aware of corrupt agencies in Ukraine that intercept diaspora medical equipment and divert them into the black markets. The donors want a fail-safe shield for proper and direct delivery system."

The LOCH/HFH has been able to provide such guarantees, he added. This was

substantiated with evidence that almost all equipment is delivered in person, that pictures and videos are developed for examination, and extensive reports are prepared on seminars, medical conferences and the like. "Even invoices of purchases are given to UVC officials," Mr. Wichar concluded. The aforementioned methods have established a high credibility so that the UVC's capability of raising funds has been enhanced.

The emcee called on Dr. Sudhakar Ezhutachan, head of neonatology at Henry Ford Hospital, and Christine Newman, neonatal nursing specialist, to offer their assessments of the partnership with the Lviv Oblast Clinical Hospital. In their presentation, these medical experts provided a general overview of what began as an impossible task several years ago. In recapping four years' work Dr. Ezhutachan and Ms. Newman focused on their efforts to establish a Premature Infant Unit. They had to do this through education, clinical training of staff, and provision of equipment and supplies.

Both doctors and nurses had to develop a system to quickly and safely transport sick infants from maternity hospitals throughout the oblast to the LOCH. A completely equipped transporter was desperately needed. "This item was purchased by the Ukrainian Village Corp. and an ambulance was donated by the Ford Motor Co.," stated Dr. Ezhutachan. To ensure proper care for the infants, the Neonatal Resuscitation Program was developed. Neonatal centers similar to Lviv's now operate in Kyiv, Odesa and Kharkiv, supported by a variety of organizations utilizing public and private funds.

Unfortunately, Ms. Newman com-

mented, the U.S. funding was terminated on September 30, 1998. Although there has been a one-year sustainability grant, it will be a competitive process among all partnerships. This means only 30 percent will be funded. At this writing, it is not known whether Ukraine will be a recipient.

Dr. Ezhutachan made it clear that a Premature Infant Unit at LOCH will be established as a center for education for western Ukraine. This will provide for a continual training of physicians and nurses from other hospitals at the LOCH unit. "Assistance for funding this project," the doctor commented, "has been promised by the Children's Medical Foundation in California." Additional help will come from the Quality Assurance Project in

Bethesda, Md. In addition, the LOCH has also established a Foundation for the Premature Infant Unit.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Wichar asked on Dr. Ezhutachan and Ms. Newman to accept a donation towards the project. "On behalf of the Ukrainian Village board of directors, its management staff, community donors and anniversary participants," Mr. Wichar declared, "we would like to present \$15,000 for your immediate needs at the LOCH." A spontaneous, standing ovation followed. The funds have been earmarked for two isolettes (infant incubators) for the hospital.

The banquet ended with a performance by the Zoloti Dzvony (Golden Bells) ensemble under the direction of Olga Dubrivny-Solovey.



Stephen M. Wichar (third from left) presents a donation to Dr. Sudhakar Ezhutachan for the Lviv Oblast Clinical Hospital. Looking on (from left) are: Stephania Dub, Christine Newman and Justine Nelligan.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Branch 481 hosts St. Nicholas

by Angela Honchar
Branch 481 Secretary

CARNEGIE, Pa. – The Ivan Franko Society, Branch 481 of the Ukrainian National Association, sponsored a St. Nicholas Party on Sunday, December 6, 1998.

The children of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church's Sunday School program in Carnegie, Pa., attended the party with their parents and grandparents.

St. Nicholas made a special appearance and gave each child a gift bag and a UNA water bottle.

After the party, the Sunday School children went to Marian Manor, where they gave the patients small gifts and an icon of St. Nicholas.

Branch 481 also sponsored a clothing, shoe and medicine shipment to Donetsk, Ukraine. A total of 385 pounds of supplies was sent to the children in the Artimesk orphanage.



Nick and Yurko Honchar at the St. Nicholas Party sponsored by Branch 481.

UNA DISTRICT ORGANIZERS' ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER 1998

Br.No.	Organizer	New memb.	Amount of insurance	SP	UL	Can. Office	Total in 1998
ALBANY DISTRICT							
13	M. Fil	1	3,000				9
206	N. Krywosyeh	1	5,825				5
		2	5,825				
BALTIMORE DISTRICT							
16	O. Zymuk	1	5,000				5
CENTRAL NEW JERSEY							
158	V. Zawysky	3	30,000				7
371	S. Lawson	1	10,000				2
		4	40,000				
CHICAGO DISTRICT							
266	J. Snyk	1	3,000				6
378	M. Luszczyk	1	5,000				3
388	A. Skryba	10	187,000				28
457	J. Szyba	1	3,000				1
		12	198,000				
CLEVELAND DISTRICT							
358	A. Pylaszenko	1	50,000		1		3
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT							
67	F. Stuban	1	10,000				2
DETROIT DISTRICT							
185	M. Pelechay	1	5,000				3
180	P. Zaslaha	2	50,000				2
		1	28,000				
MONTREAL DISTRICT							
486	T. Myse	2	6,200				8
NEW YORK DISTRICT							
0	M. Kuczycky	1	3,000				3
194	C. Lopatycky	1	3,000				10
200	O. Zoznala	1	18,000				7
		3	18,000				
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY DISTRICT							
70	i. Danylo	3	53,000		2		12
	M. Halusczak	1	25,000				
75	A. Wroniec	2	19,224		1		15
534	J. Koczarski	8	49,000				25
171	L. Scharac	1	10,000		1		1
171	S. Kosarocky	1	2,000		1		8
234	E. Oscislowski	2	25,000		1		34
297	O. Szynski	1	3,000				10
		19	174,224		1	5	
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT							
422	W. Jawluszhenko	1	5,000				3
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT							
63	M. Turko	2	10,000				12
113	D. Ransford	1	3,000				2
		3	13,000				
SHAMOKIN DISTRICT							
48	O. Dudish	1	3,000				5
385	J. Czesna	1	2,000				5
		2	5,000				
TORONTO DISTRICT							
437	O. Svydun	1	3,000				6
484	M. Chiriac	1	25,000			1	58
		2	28,000			1	
WCONSOCKET DISTRICT							
206	J. Hajdink	1	25,000				9
VARIOUS							
468	M. Piprek	1	5,000				8
777	J. Birczak	2	60,000				23
	J. Koczarski	1	5,000				
		4	74,000				

Maria Oscislowski
Organizing Department

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – NOVEMBER 1998

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – October 1998	7,957	17,250	4,368	29,575
Total Inactive Members – October 1998	7,420	17,947	0	25,367
Total Members – October 1998	15,377	35,197	4,368	54,942

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in November 1998

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
New members	17	38	0	55
New members UL	1	15	0	16
Canadian NP	0	1	0	1
Reinstated	2	0	0	2
Transferred in	2	6	2	10
Change class in	7	1	0	8
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
Total Gains:	29	61	2	92

Losses in November 1998

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Suspended	11	9	6	26
Transferred out	2	6	2	10
Change of class out	7	1	0	8
Transferred to adult	0	0	0	0
Died	3	47	0	50
Cash surrender	19	32	0	51
Endowment matured	22	29	0	51
Fully paid-up	13	31	0	44
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	3	7	10
Total Losses	77	158	15	250

Total Active Members – November 1998	7,909	17,153	4,355	29,417
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INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in November 1998

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Paid-up	13	31	0	44
Extended insurance	10	5	0	15
Lapsed	1	4	0	5
Total Gains	24	40	0	64

Losses in November 1998

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Died	3	25	0	28
Cash surrender	5	18	0	23
Reinstated	2	0	0	2
Lapsed	1	4	0	5
Total Losses	11	47	0	58

Total Inactive Members – November 1998	7,433	17,940	0	25,373
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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – November 1998	15,342	35,093	4,355	54,790
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Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Eighty years ago

Before Ukraine's Parliament adopted the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991, Ukrainians around the world faithfully celebrated January 22 as Independence Day. Indeed, what started as local observances grew into national events, with Ukrainian businesses and schools being closed in honor of the day and government officials issuing proclamations on the occasion – the net result being that the dream of Ukrainian independence was kept alive.

Then, soon after the 1991 proclamation of independence, which was confirmed by the people of Ukraine in a nationwide referendum later that year, the government of Ukraine declared that August 24 would be celebrated as Ukrainian Independence Day. The diaspora followed suit.

This year, however, is a particularly important anniversary of our original Ukrainian Independence Day, as it marks the 80th anniversary of the January 22, 1919, Act of Union that joined all Ukrainians lands into one Ukrainian National Republic. The act came one year to the day after the Ukrainian National Republic had been declared in Kyiv and two months, three weeks after independence was proclaimed in western Ukraine on November 1, 1918.

This historic union occurred at a time of great chaos: the collapse of authority, social turmoil and war (during this period six different armies occupied Ukrainian territory). It came after the Ukrainian National Rada, the representative assembly of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, voted on January 4, 1919, in Stanyslaviv to unite with their compatriots in Kyiv. The official Act of Union was proclaimed on January 22 in St. Sophia Square in Kyiv, and was confirmed by the Labor Congress, the de facto Ukrainian Parliament, six days later.

To be sure, this Ukrainian independence did not last long, falling victim to various internal factors (inexperience of political leaders, and, most significantly, the fact that state-building began while nation-building was in its infancy) and external elements (the superior military forces of Poland in the west and Bolshevik Russia in the east, and the inability of the Ukrainians to secure the Entente's recognition).

Two historians, authors of recently published histories of Ukraine, argue that the Ukrainian revolution was not a failure, however.

Orest Subtelny underlines: "National consciousness, which had been limited to a part of the intelligentsia, spread to all segments of Ukrainian society" and "the rise of Ukrainian governments taught peasants to identify themselves as 'Ukrainians.' ... [Thus] the upheaval of 1917-1920 was not only a socioeconomic but also a national revolution."

Paul R. Magocsi argues that "even if these efforts did not bring about the hoped-for independence, the revolutionary experience itself instilled in Ukrainians a firm sense of national purpose, achieved, moreover, not after several generations of peacetime cultural work, but in less than half a decade. From such a perspective, the Ukrainian revolution was a remarkable success."

So, as the 80th anniversary date of the Act of Union approaches, it is fitting to ask: which independence day should be celebrate? Surely, the answer is August 24. However, can we forget the historic events of January 22, 1918, November 1, 1918, and January 22, 1919, and we might add, June 30, 1941, when a short-lived Ukrainian state was announced by the faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists led by Stepan Bandera? Just as surely, the answer is "no."

All these dates in the history of the homeland to which we trace our roots are significant; all were steps on the way to the independence ultimately achieved on August 24, 1991, and confirmed overwhelmingly by the multi-ethnic population of Ukraine in a plebiscite on December 1, 1991. Let us mark this milestone anniversary, then, by reflecting on where Ukraine has been and where it is headed.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Our community and the press: showcasing our strengths

by Alexander B. Kuzma

The recently convened Ukrainian World Congress adopted the slogan "A Strong Diaspora – A Strong Nation." If taken literally, the slogan seems to miss the mark. Neither Ukraine nor the diaspora are nearly as strong as we would like to see them become. Still, the vision of a strong nation and a strong diaspora is something we urgently need to cultivate. Instead of lamenting the degree to which Ukraine and we ourselves have fallen short of our loftiest dreams and expectations, the congress challenged us to keep the dream alive, to defy our nagging fatalism, to see our glass as half full, but not empty or bereft of promise.

At a time when too many of our traditional leaders seem resigned to an inevitable decline in our community institutions, the Ukrainian World Congress and last year's The Year 2020 Conference in New Jersey encouraged us to take a fresh look at our potential, to recognize our strengths, to build on those strengths, and to articulate a vision for the future.

A critical element that typically is absent from our community life is the development of an effective media strategy. We would love to see the world acknowledge the beauty of Ukrainian art and culture, to know more about the Terror-Famine, about Chernobyl, about the valor of our national martyrs and the heroism of our forefathers. We would love to see the media give proper credit to the contributions Ukrainians have made in the fields of science, literature and business. But for some infuriating reason, we think it's the media's job to find us rather than our job to reach out to the media and make sure that our story gets told. Nothing betrays the diaspora's low self-esteem as much as its failure to aggressively pursue outside media coverage of its activities.

The seventh conclave of the Ukrainian World Congress was a glaring case in point. According to several organizers with whom I spoke, there was never any attempt made to attract the Canadian or international newsmedia to the December congress. For the life of me, I can't understand why.

The Ukrainian World Congress was a golden opportunity to draw attention to the Ukrainian diaspora, to showcase its diversity, its resiliency, its valiant effort to overcome centuries of oppression by keeping its heritage and culture alive. At its height, there were over 500 delegates from 13 countries around the world – some from as far away as Argentina, Brazil and Australia.

Multiculturalism is a hot topic in Canada these days, and for journalists and feature writers looking for some new "angle" to cover, here was a treasure trove of fascinating subtexts to explore:

- 1) the changing role of the diaspora in supporting an independent Ukraine;
- 2) the common bonds and the contrast among persons of Ukrainian origin living in Canada, Brazil, Poland and Russia;
- 3) exposure of discriminatory policies and persecution inflicted upon ethnic Ukrainians in Russia, Poland and Slovakia (coupled with a sidebar on religious and ethnic tolerance, which is prevalent in Ukraine today);
- 4) the efforts of Ukrainian women's organizations to combat international sex

Alexander B. Kuzma is director of development for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

slave trafficking and to elevate the status of women in post-Soviet society (this would have tied in perfectly with an article that ran in the Toronto Sunday Star on the final day of the Congress);

5) the impressive variety and potential impact of humanitarian aid and technical assistance programs marshalled by Ukrainian organizations around the globe;

6) the challenges facing our community in attracting younger, more professional cadres to our ranks.

The list goes on.

There were human interest stories galore: Ivan Drach, Yaroslava Stetsko, people at the center of Ukraine's struggle for a political and cultural renaissance.

Even on the most parochial level, the Ukrainian World Congress could have exploited the "local angle" by appealing to the pride of Toronto's business elite and its media who rightly boast that Toronto has become one of North America's most urban cities. Here was Toronto proving once again that its reputation as an international mecca is well-deserved, as it hosted an important gathering of Ukrainians from around the world to discuss the fate of Europe's cornerstone nation.

Surely, this was a newsworthy event for someone other than The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly is a precious source of information for our community, but it cannot be expected to reach the millions of Canadians who read the Toronto Globe and Mail. Yet five days went by with no press conference or press release to alert the rest of the world that such a congress was under way. As far as the Canadian public and news services were concerned, the congress never happened! It was utterly and inexcusably invisible.

There are those who enjoy blaming the press for its failure to cover our community events when we have only ourselves to blame. With thousands of potential news stories vying for the attention of assignment editors each day, we cannot expect our programs to get automatic coverage. We must take the initiative to go out and "make the story happen." Even in the absence of a sophisticated press strategy, there is a simple set of mechanical steps we can follow to achieve at least modest success:

- appoint a press coordinator and make him/her accountable for systematic and assertive outreach to the mainstream press;
- prepare a press release at least five days before the event is to take place;
- make follow-up phone calls to make sure that the event in question is on the editors' radar screen and not simply buried under a stack of 50 competing bulletins and faxes.

There is a fourth principle that should be adhered to: Ukrainian organizations need to get into the habit of cultivating relationships with individual reporters and even editors in their local communities, testing their receptiveness to various news stories. As we enter into an ongoing dialogue and gain a better understanding of editors' priorities, we will learn how to express our concerns and articulate our vision from their perspective.

Whether our press releases are ignored or not, we need to constantly remind the media that Ukraine is one of the most important countries in the world. Some of the most respected foreign policy gurus, from Henry Kissinger to Zbigniew Brzezinski have called it "the strategic lynchpin" of the former Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 12)

January
17
1869

Turning the pages back...

The name of Ivan Trush is synonymous with western Ukrainian painting, his stature equalled only by Oleksander Novakivsky. His impressionistic landscapes seem at once indescribably familiar and uncannily idiosyncratic.

Trush was born on January 17, 1869, in Vysotske, a village in Brody county about 60 miles east of Lviv. He studied at the Krakow Academy of Fine Arts from 1891 to 1897, then moved to Lviv, where he was active in Ukrainian community life and artistic circles. He married Mykola Drahomanov's daughter, Ariadna, and was a close friend of the writer and scholar Ivan Franko.

His first solo show was held in Lviv in 1899. That year he also participated in the first exhibition organized by the Society for the Advancement of Ruthenian Art, founded in 1898. In 1904, together with the historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky, he founded the Society of Friends of Ukrainian Scholarship, Literature and Art, and that summer organized a school for Ukrainians from the Russian Empire. The following year he founded and co-published the first Ukrainian art magazine, *Artystychnyi Vistnyk*, also serving as its editor.

Trush contributed articles on art and literature to journals such as *Literaturno-Naukovyi Vistnyk*, *Moloda Ukraina* and *Ukrainische Rundschau*, as well as the newspaper *Dilo*. Trush also travelled widely, visiting Kyiv on several occasions (where he lectured at Mykola Murashko's school in 1901), living briefly in Crimea (1901-1904), sojourning in Italy (1902, 1908) and travelling to Egypt and Palestine (1912).

Trush painted over 6,000 works, noted, according to Sviatoslav Hordynsky, for his original use of color. He is known primarily for his landscapes and genre paintings of folk scenes, but also painted portraits for the Shevchenko Scientific Society, producing likenesses of Volodymyr Antonovych, Mykola Drahomanov, Ivan Franko, Borys Hrinchenko, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Mykola Lysenko, Cardinal Sylvester Sembratovych, Vasyl Stefanyk and Lesia Ukrainka.

Trush died in Lviv on March 22, 1941.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UACC, democracy, Kuropas column

Dear Editor:

In his column in The Ukrainian Weekly of December 13, 1998, Myron B. Kuropas suggests that the UACC should "stop trolling for power and cut bait."

I would like to remind Dr. Kuropas that the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council serves as an umbrella organization representing that section of the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States that, for example, recognized the writer and political leader Ivan Bahrianyj and Gen. Petro Grigorenko, and supported publication of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine and funding of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University as very important milestones on the way to our better future.

The other section of this diaspora under the actual leadership of Banderite faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was overly critical, unsupportive or downright hostile in all these and many other instances.

The OUN (B) claims that its political platform is superior, integral and uncompromising. Such a platform rationalizes the rejection of the need to form a unified representation based on cooperation and consensus with other patriotic groups or parties. This attitude was responsible for the decision by the OUN(B)'s twin, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine, to go into the parliamentary elections in March 1998 all alone, instead of either forming or joining a patriotic bloc. This party received a mere 2.7 percent of the votes cast. In a close election, where the Communists were the main opponents to the patriotic camp, that 2.7 percent was quite significant, but in accordance with election rules that stipulated a 4 percent barrier for parties to win seats, all was lost and a major part of power went to the Communists. What a strange and tragic turn of events.

Dr. Kuropas' suggestions to the UACC, the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association to cut bait or proclaim neutrality are quite odious. The pillars of a democratic society are not unanimity, unison or neutrality, but a continuous dialogue and competition among different parties in order to correctly define and properly solve existing or arising problems.

We all have the right to "stand up and be counted." We all should be able to accept and learn from constructive criticism. We may have "to put a dent in a high hat or a hole in a stuffed shirt," but that's what democracy is all about.

Roman Lazarchuk
Warren, Mich.

An appreciation of pastoral letter

Dear Editor:

Truly, The Weekly is a newspaper of record for Ukrainians everywhere. Thanks much for publishing the Christmas pastoral message from the U.S. Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitanate ("Preparing for the most precious gift," December 20, 1998). I don't live in the Archeparchy of Philadelphia, and otherwise would not have had benefit of that inspiration. It is one of the most beautiful tracts on God's boundless love for His people that I have ever read. It is correctly inclusionary. And it "sings" almost entirely from Scripture, with very little theological construction. The deification (divinization) leitmotif is the centerpiece of our Eastern Christian theology.

I was sufficiently moved by the message from Archbishop Stephen and Bishop Walter to share it with many Latin-rite priests and deacons in the Mansfield deanery of the Toledo Diocese, to their very grateful reception. We do have so much of our Church tradition to share with the West, and the Church must breath with both lungs for optimum health. The Weekly facilitates the sharing process.

Prayerfully wishing you the continued peace and joy of Christmas.

Christ is Born! Glorify Him!

Oles Cheren
Mansfield, Ohio

The writer is founder of the Catholic Justice Fellowship.

Congratulations on yearend issue

Dear Editor:

I'd like to congratulate you and your staff on the splendid, record-setting yearend issue. Forty-four pages, wow!

I've kept copies of almost all "Year in Review" supplements since 1982, when they were only eight pages. The 1998 close-out 32-page insert was not only the largest ever, but also the most thorough and the most interesting.

It is obvious that every one of The Weekly editorial personnel put in a lot of extra hard work on this issue. I hope they were properly rewarded by St. Nicholas!

All best wishes to The Weekly staff for 1999!

Inger Kuzych
Springfield, Va.

Veterans proud of achievements

Dear Editor:

Thank you for an outstanding Year in Review issue. All of us are very proud of Cmdr. Stephen L. Szyska of the U.S. Navy who assumed command of a submarine. We are also very proud of Brig. Gen. Donald W. Hrynshyn who was awarded the Legion of Merit medal. We would also like to commend all those who participated as Ukrainian interpreters this past year.

The Ukrainian American Military Association (UAMA) is a group of active and reserve personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces who have taken the Ukrainian language test and who provide linguistic support to combat and medical missions to Ukraine. The number of missions increases every year and in fiscal year 1998, there were over 75 missions authorized.

The UAMA is proud to be officially affiliated with the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV). The UAV unites veterans who have served in the U.S. armed forces. We in the UAMA/UAV encourage all active/reserve and veterans to join us or form a UAV post. If you are active/reserve, and would like to receive e-mail, let Maj. Yuri Holowinsky know at: ybh1234@aol.com. If you would like to form a post with the UAV, send an e-mail to Golash_Roman@compuserve.com. The 52nd Convention of the UAV will be held September 24-26 in Chicago. The UAMA will also hold its meeting that weekend, on September 25.

Roman G. Golash
Schaumburg, Ill.

The writer is a major in the U.S. Army Reserves, president of the UAMA and commander of UAV Post 32, Chicago.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



How many ways can you spell slave?

Until quite recently, one of the constant social factors in Ukrainian life has been slavery. It's rarely discussed, but there it is: for most of their thousand-year history, large numbers of Ukrainians have been slaves, starting with Kyivan Rus', which had a regular slave market and a complex legal code to define the institution. After Rus' disappeared in the 13th century, generation after generation of Ukrainians was harnessed into serfdom, first under the Poles, later the Russians and Austrians.

The people called it "panschyna," from "pan," the Polish word for master. Serfdom, of course, was common throughout Europe. It's a form of slavery where people are bound — "prykripleni" — to the land hence another word for serfdom: "kripatstvo." The poet, Taras Shevchenko, for example, was a "kripak" — a serf. He belonged to the land. The land, with everything and every living creature on it, belonged to the master. The serfs worked for him. He told them what to do. He could punish and reward. He was the master. They were the slaves.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, many Ukrainians laboring on the vast estates of Polish masters fled east to the wide open steppes, where land was plentiful and people could be free. Here, though, another danger lurked. Tatars — descendants of the Mongols who had destroyed Kyiv in 1240 — raided Ukrainian settlements and took captives to Kaffa to be sold at a huge slave market for the labor-hungry imperial economy of the Ottoman Turks.

One famous captive was Roksolana, the daughter of a Galician priest. She became the concubine and later the exclusive wife of the greatest of sultans, Suleiman the Magnificent. She was the exception.

Most captives ended up as laborers, gallery slaves or janissaries ("yanychary") — children taken captive and raised to be soldiers in an elite unit of the sultan's army. To fight the Tatars, Ukrainians organized themselves into a potent self-defense force: the Zaporozhian Kozaks, the freewheeling, bawdy, robust warriors of legend who continue to epitomize the Ukrainian self-image much more so than slavery. Some of Shevchenko's most stirring poems, especially "Hamaliia," recount the Kozaks' daring, sea-borne raids to Istanbul to free their brethren.

Alongside slavery, the other recurring factor in Ukrainian history is anarchy. Brutal, often deliberately cruel treatment, coupled with callous disdain for Ukrainian religious beliefs, stoked the serfs' resentment, which periodically exploded into violent uprisings.

The most famous was in 1648 when Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, an aging officer of the officially sanctioned "registered Kozaks," sustained a grave injustice and raised the Kozaks in rebellion against the ruling Poles. Like Wat Tyler's 14th century peasant revolt in England, the French Revolution in 1789 or Nat Turner's 1831 Rebellion in Virginia, Ukrainian peasants seized the opportunity of Khmelnytskyi's rebellion to get immediate, bloody revenge on their tormentors — in this case the Polish "pany" and their overseers.

Everyone, including Khmelnytskyi, was astonished when revenge turned into

national revolution: "Up to now," he said, "I have fought because of the wrongs done to me personally ... but by the will of God I have become the independent ruler of Rus."

It was not to last and within a century imperial Russia smothered the Kozak movement and Ukrainian autonomy entirely. A deeper, more onerous and cruel version of serfdom was imposed, combined with a ban on Ukrainian cultural expression. Not surprisingly, the peasants rose up again and again, grabbing whatever sharp tools they could to cut down the master, plunder his property and burn down the manor. For nearly two centuries, that was the extent of Ukraine's political program.

Serfdom was abolished in the Austrian Empire in 1848 and in the Russian Empire in 1861, but Ukrainian peasants living in these imperial territories were never given adequate land to survive. In western Ukraine people responded with mass emigration. In tsarist-ruled Ukraine, it led to revolution in 1917. There, half a dozen armies struggled for the next three years, once again spawning bloody anarchy. When the dust settled, Moscow was back in control.

In 1932, Stalin brought back serfdom in the form of collective farms. In the Siberian labor camps, he instituted outright slavery. In 1941, the Nazis invaded Ukraine and forced 2 million Ukrainian men and women to work in Germany's factories and farms. Credit the 20th century with crafting three new words for slave: "kolhospnik," "katorzhnyk" and "Ostarbeiter."

Today, Ukraine is independent and free. The vast majority of its citizens are descended from slaves. Many former collective farm workers or labor camp inmates had first-hand experience with slavery. What impact does all that have on Ukraine? The result, I'm afraid, is anarchy yet again, a situation where lawlessness prevails, where the goal is to plunder whatever you can while you can.

Just consider: high government officials siphon funds into Swiss bank accounts. Middle-level bureaucrats solicit bribes every time a permit or license needs a rubber stamp. A shadowy "mafia" demands protection money.

The Verkhovna Rada resists meaningful reform, while changing the rules for business any time a majority sees a chance for short-term advantage.

People, caught up in the turmoil, avoid the normal political process and keep their heads down for fear they'll be cut off. No wonder so many seek visas through honest channels or corrupt to emigrate to America or Canada.

Is all, then, lost? Is Ukraine destined to repeat the historic pattern of slavery, followed by anarchy, then followed by slavery once again? I think not. To be sure, there is anarchy of a sort, but nothing remotely like the catastrophes that history records, and there are many positive factors to which one can point.

For the first time in centuries, Ukraine as a nation is ruling itself and, despite its problems, continues to follow some fundamental rules set by the International Monetary Fund, something Ukraine's neighbor, Russia, is unable to do thus far. In contrast to the collapsed Russian

(Continued on page 10)

SPORTSLINE

by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

SOCCKER

FIFA's rank goofiness

The Fédération International du Football Associé (FIFA) released its year-end ratings of national teams on December 23, 1998, placing Ukraine a surprisingly low 47th, behind such dubious soccer powers as China (37th) and below the struggling Russian team (40th), which recently fired its Ukrainian-born coach, Anatoliy Byshovets. (More on that below.)

FIFA has always been guilty of playing politics, as it did when Ukraine was refused a chance to qualify for the 1994 World Cup. The high ranking of the Asian teams reflects an effort by the world soccer body to build up the sport on that continent, and the anomalous placing of the two "Slavic brother countries" is doubtless an indication of the Russian Football Union's (RFU) ongoing distorting influence within FIFA.

By no means an empty cachet of status, rankings affect the chances a team has of advancing in qualifying play and in competition. For example, the low rank ascribed to Ukraine prior to the 1998 World Cup ensured that it was matched with Croatia, a highly ranked team, in the playoffs.

In qualifying play for the European Championships of 2000, Ukraine defeated Russia on September 5, in a game whose deceptive final score (3-2) masks the total domination the men from Kyiv exerted on their home turf. The Russians have since lost to France and Iceland.

The Ukrainian national team is undefeated in its group (albeit against weak

opposition), but appears to have been demoted from a November standing of 43rd in the world for its insufficiently convincing wins over Armenia and Andorra (2-0 scores on each occasion) in the course of that month.

Anatoliy Byshovets fired

Brazil's 5-1 humiliation of Russia in a "friendly" match (a game that does not count for points in international competition) proved to be the straw that broke the tenure of Ukrainian-born Anatoliy Byshovets as head coach of the northern neighbor's national team. Mr. Byshovets, 52, was sacked on December 18, 1998, shortly after the contest against the South Americans.

Appointed on July 23, 1998, with the backing of Russian President Boris Yeltsin and several Cabinet ministers, the former Kyiv Dynamo striker was accused in December of "lack[ing] a program and strategy to give us hope for the future" by RFU General Secretary Vladimir Radionov.

Mr. Byshovets' charges had lost all six matches played under his leadership, including three European championship qualifiers, and were outscored 14-5. The Ukrainian coach complained of underfunding and difficulties in securing the release of top players for international matches from their professional clubs.

On December 28, 1998, he was replaced by Siberian Oleg Romantsev, who returns to the head coaching job after being dismissed in 1996.

Mr. Byshovets' previous appointment was as the skipper of Zenit St. Petersburg, which responded to his coaching by taking top spot in the

Russian premier league for the first time in years in the 1997-1998 season. Before that he was the head coach of South Korea's national team (1994-1997) and of AEL Limassol of Cyprus (1992-1993).

Mr. Byshovets was the last coach of the USSR's national team and stayed on as it was reorganized into the combined Commonwealth of Independent States squad, taking it to the European Championship finals in 1992.

He began his career with Kyiv Dynamo in 1964-1973, scoring 49 goals in 139 league matches, and earned 40 caps with the Soviet national team. He notched four goals at the 1970 World Cup in Mexico.

Upon his retirement as a player in 1973, he rose from Kyiv Dynamo's youth coach to head coach of the USSR nationals which took the gold medal at the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

Dynamisty stratospheric

Kyiv Dynamo, riding high on its qualification for the Champions' League playoffs, won five straight games in Ukrainian premier league play and in mid-December 1998 vaulted into seventh place in the volatile European rankings. As of December 31, they still held that spot. In an encouraging sign for its Champions Cup hopes, its next round opponent, Real Madrid (the defending European champions), plummeted from first right out of the top-20.

Another Ukrainian side, Kryvbas of Kryvyi Rih, is enjoying some distinction in European rankings – the squad has the fourth best defense in Europe, allowing a stingy average of 0.47 goals per game.

In other news, according a Reuters report of January 5, the mercurial Ukrainian Serhiy Yuran has made yet another team move, leaving Germany's VfL Bochum after a feud with head coach Claus Toppmoller, and will sign with Spartak Moscow. Mr. Yuran left the Muscovites three years ago to play with England's Millwall.

HOCKEY

Ukraine's juniors promoted

Ukraine's national squad won the World Junior (under-20) Pool B Championship held in Dunaujvares and Szekesfehervar, Hungary, from December 27, 1998, to January 3, by beating Denmark 7-3 in the final on January 3.

Their quest to climb back into elite competition after being demoted two years ago has been crowned with success. As with most champion teams, they seemed to get better as the tournament progressed. First came a 5-3 victory over Norway on December 27; they overcame France 4-2 on the following day; and tied Poland 3-3 to take first place in the Group B.

The Ukrainians closed out 1998 with a December 31 quarter-final 6-1 victory over Latvia and rang in the New Year on January 2 by beating Germany 5-1.

Ukraine's Ruslan Bezshchasnyi, 19, scored seven goals in the tournament with two assists (he was bested only by Poland's Michal Radwanski who potted eight; Morten Green of Denmark also had seven) while Dmytro Tsyryl (who celebrated his 20th birthday on January 2) had seven assists and two goals.

Messrs. Bezshchasnyi and Tsyryl were fourth and fifth in the overall scoring rankings, with Oleh Blahyi (seventh with eight points on four goals and four assists) and Yuriy Navarenko (10th with eight points on two goals and six assists) rounding out the top 10. Oleksander Zinevych, a standout on previous years' teams, also enjoyed a good championship, scoring two goals and assisting on four.

Mr. Bezshchasnyi tied Mr. Radwanski

for the tournament lead with four power play goals. Ukraine had a lethally efficient power play, scoring 11 goals on 48 percent of its manpower advantages.

The 19-year-old left-winger also scored a short-handed goal, as did Ukraine's Kostiantyn Kavanchuk, Artem Hnidenko and Mr. Blahyi. Ukraine was the most penalized team, but also had the second most efficient, and by far the highest scoring, penalty-killing unit. Mr. Blahyi, a defenseman who wears the legendary Bobby Orr's number 4, tied Mr. Navarenko for top spot among the tournament's scoring blue-liners.

Andrii Karashchuk, 19, Ukraine's goaltender, enjoyed the best goal's against average, a miserly 2.17.

The Pool B champions are automatically promoted to Pool A, likely to face shellackings such as those endured by Belarus at this year's tournament held in Winnipeg December 28 to January 5.

A Ukrainian presence was suspected at the 1999 Pool A Tournament, but could not be confirmed at press time. Canadian forward Jason Chimera, Russian centerman Denys Shvydky, Russian right-winger Petro Schaslyvy and both of Kazakhstan's goalies Vitali Kolesnik and (back-up) Alexander Kolyuzhnyy, were among the suspects. Daniel Tkaczuk, the Canadian standout who shares a surname with Walt Tkaczuk, the New York Rangers star of the 1960s and 1970s, is of Polish background.

Other hockey notes

Ukraine qualified to play in the International Ice Hockey Federation's (IIHF) senior men's World Championship to be held in Lillehammer, Norway, May 1-16. It joins Russia, Finland, Belarus and Kazakhstan in Group D.

Ukraine's leg of the qualifying tournament took place in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on November 5-8, 1998, where it bested teams from France, Germany and Slovenia.

Ukraine earned a berth in the qualifiers by demolishing its opposition in last year's Pool B tournament, going undefeated in seven games and outscoring other teams by a 38-13 margin.

Ukraine's under-18 juniors have also earned a berth in the Pool A championships to be held in April 8-18 in Fussen and Kaufbeuren (site of a displaced persons camp following the war), Germany. They will play out of Group A with the host country, the Czech Republic.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

On the first day of the World Cup cross-country skiing competition in Davos, Switzerland, on December 19-20, 1998, two Ukrainian women put in excellent performances in the 15-kilometer race. Iryna Taranenko-Terelia finished seventh with a time of 42 minutes, 28.2 seconds; Valentyna Shevchenko was 12th with a time of 42:54.8. Marina Pestrekova was not bad (there were 71 skiers, of whom five did not complete the course), but finished 42nd in 44:58.9.

The next day, they did not fare as well in the 4 x 5-km relay, coming in 13th, but then few could keep up with the blistering pace set by the first Russian team (Russia fielded two squads). The runner-up Italians were almost 50 seconds behind; Russia II finished 51 seconds behind.

In the men's 30-kilometer event on December 19, 1998, Roman Leibyuk was 71st in a field of 91 (10 did not finish), with a time of 1:22.27.7. A combined Estonian-Ukrainian team came in 13th in the men's 4 x 10-km relay, coming in 4 minutes and 37.6 seconds after Norway beat Sweden by three-tenths of a second in the event.

Ukraine slates Summer Sports Games

by Laryssa Barabash Temple

Ukrainian World Congress

ATLANTA – According to a decree of the president of Ukraine dated July 31, 1998 – No. 835 titled "The 1999 All-Ukrainian Summer Sports Games" – the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has delegated the organization of the games to the State Committee for Sports and Physical Culture.

The games' opening ceremonies on June 27 and the closing ceremonies on September 1 will be held in Kyiv at the stadium of the Olympic National Sports Complex.

The games will be a comprehensive national event directed at popularizing physical well-being and sports, promoting a healthy lifestyle among all socio-economic groups in Ukraine, and improving the preparation of Ukraine's athletes for European Championships, World Championships and the XXVII Olympic Games in the year 2000.

During the games, an Olympic Week will feature mass sports competitions in all regions, competitions for prizes provided by Olympic champions, meetings with prominent figures in the realms of sports, culture and education, contests and exhibits with sports themes, academic conferences and other events.

An invitation to participate in the games is extended to representatives of Ukrainian communities in the diaspora. In his letter to the Sports Commission of the Ukrainian World Congress, the chairman of the State Sports Committee, Ivan Fedorenko, noted that

athletes will bear the cost of transportation to the games; all other costs will be the responsibility of the State Sports Committee.

The board of directors for the games will comprise the organizational committee that is responsible for the participation and preparation of Ukraine's athletes for the XVIII Winter and XXVII Summer Olympic Games and the XI Paralympic Games, along with the State Sports Committee.

The organization of final competitions will be the discretion of the official judges for the games and judges' panels for the participating sports which will have been formed by the governing bodies of sports organizations responsible for various aspects of the games and sports authorities in Ukraine's oblast and city administrations.

The games are gaining support from the sports elite in Ukraine. Myroslav Hertsyk, rector of the Lviv State Institute for Sports and Physical Culture, stated that he encourages widespread participation in games as this has a positive impact, not only on sports, but on mainstream society in Ukraine.

Detailed official information on the 1999 All-Ukrainian Summer Sports Games may be obtained from the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) and community sports clubs and organizations. The State Sports Committee of Ukraine has requested that a preliminary count of participants categorized by events be submitted by March 1, 1999.

More than 160 skiers participate in annual Plast camp in Adirondacks

by Yaro Bihun

GLENS FALLS, N.Y. – If only the snow in the Adirondack Mountains was as punctual as the swallows of Capistrano or the buzzards of Ohio's Hinckley Lake, the organizers of the annual Plast ski camp here would have little need for Grecian Formula and Zantac.

With more than 160 ski campers – “yunaky,” “yunachky” and “bulavni” – registered and no snow on the ground, and Christmas D-Day less than a week away, George Danyliw, the Burlaky Plast fraternity's point man for the effort, was looking around for painful alternatives.

Luckily, Mother Nature and man came together and got things back on track: she provided the below-freezing temperatures, and the Gore Mountain groomers cranked up the snow-making equipment in time to lay an adequate base for the camp's first runs on December 26, 1998. The few inches of natural snow that fell three days into the camp didn't help the skiing very much, which remained good through the end of the camp on December 31, but it did provide a “winter wonderland” setting for the photos.

The 1998 camp drew more than 120 young Plast skiers from the eastern half of the United States. It also played host to five children of Ukrainian diplomats serving in Washington, who skied and participated in the camp's activities as guests.

This year's commandant, a veteran of many ski camps, Andrey Hankewych of Yonkers, N.Y., led a cadre of more than 30 counselors, including “bunchuzhni” Christina Jackiw of Chicago and Marko Nynka of Exton, Pa., and “pysar” Roman Danyliw of Warminster, Pa. Dr. Marta Kushnir of Naperville, Ill., was the camp physician.

The daily routine, which began with wake-up at 6:15 a.m., included a full day of skiing and mandatory ski instructions, as well as various evening activities: contests, an outing to a local professional hockey game, an evening liturgy and the traditional “Mykolaiko,” an evening of humorous skits and “gifts” for those “naughty and nice.”

The campers selected as their most popular girl and boy – their “snizhynka” (snowflake) and “snihovyi did” (snowman) – Sophia Torielli, 12, of Colonia, N.J., and Darian Fedash, 16, of Oradell, N.J. A group of 15 campers won the coveted first prize in the “krasnomovnist” contest, which tested their oratorical and Ukrainian-language skills. Twenty-two campers earned merit badges in skiing.

The Burlaky Plast fraternity began organizing ski camps for Plast youths more than 50 years ago in Germany. They have also organized hiking and boating camps, and two years ago added mountain-biking.



Participants of the annual ski camp organized by the Burlaky Plast fraternity in the Adirondack Mountains.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Desert Fox is unlikely to be in any significant volumes and will only be symbolic, Cabinet of Ministers officials announced on January 6. The Verkhovna Rada on December 23, 1998, voted by a narrow majority to recommend that the Cabinet allocate an “affordable amount of food and medicine” to Iraq. The Parliament's resolution said aid to Iraq was needed because of “numerous casualties and considerable damage inflicted on Iraq by massive air and missile strikes, and by the hardships the Iraqi population is enduring as a result of a continuing blockade.” In reality, the Verkhovna Rada's decision is likely to be derailed since it has no practical value, the Cabinet official said. Iraq receives over \$4 billion (U.S.) in food and medicine from the United Nations' oil-for-food program every six months – around 40 percent of Ukraine's entire annual budget. “The left-dominated Verkhovna Rada's move was an attempt to express solidarity with Russia's left-dominated Duma,” the official added, “more than solidarity with Iraq.” (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma praises Orthodox Church

KYIV – In a Christmas message on January 6, President Leonid Kuchma praised the Orthodox Church for its role in society and said Christian ideals should guide the Ukrainian people, the Associated Press reported. “On the eve of a great date, 2,000 years since the birth of Christ, the Church's activities become even more important,” Mr. Kuchma said. In last year's Christmas address, the president had called for unity among Ukraine's feuding Orthodox Churches: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Money-laundering network uncovered

KYIV – Tax police have uncovered an underground network that allegedly laundered money for some 3,000 companies, including state-run enterprises, the Associated Press reported on January 7, citing official sources. The network,

which operated from Kyiv, received money from interested companies through bank transfers, which it then channeled through fictitious firms for conversion into cash, thereby avoiding taxation. The network's daily turnover amounted to 1 million hrv (\$292,000 U.S.). Tax evasion is a common practice among Ukrainian firms, which complain that the country's taxes are too high. Last December the national tax debt totaled 10 billion hrv – nearly half of budget revenues. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Still no confirmation on fate of plane

KYIV – The location of the Ukrainian AN-12 airplane that disappeared in Angola in December 1998 remains unknown. Results of aerial photographs of the possible crash site failed to clarify the situation, as the region is in the center of a war zone and is littered with wreckage and debris from the fighting. Experts have so far refused to rule out the possibility that the plane was shot down by surface-to-air missiles. According to Emergency Ministry Press Service head Oleh Bykov, a Ukrainian representative took part in the Angolan's Investigation Commission. (Eastern Economist)

More presidential coalitions forming

KYIV – Republican Christian Party heads decided on December 23, 1998, to join the coalition of the Rukh Party and the Reformy i Porjadok Party to back a single candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections. Republican Christian Party head Mykola Porovskiy said his party is ready to support the incumbent, with other names proposed being Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil and former Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko. (Eastern Economist)

Moroz calls for a populist candidate

KYIV – Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz said on December 21, 1998, that the Socialist Party will be ready to support a non-Socialist candidate in the presidential elections if that were the only candidate capable of uniting a wide coalition and transcending party boundaries. Mr. Moroz said the Socialists are ready to start negotiations with the Progressive Socialist Party. However, he voiced fears that such

negotiations may not be possible in the current political climate, adding, “the presidential administration will not allow such negotiations.” (Eastern Economist)

Kazakhstan, Ukraine sign protocol

KYIV – Kazakh Foreign Affairs Minister Kasymjomart Tokayev and his Ukrainian counterpart, Boris Tarasyuk, met on December 21, 1998, and signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries in 1999-2000, ITAR-TASS reported. The two also discussed CIS reforms, and Mr. Tarasyuk said “the reform process is continuing, but it is too early to speak of results.” Mr. Tokayev said it is “necessary to improve the effectiveness of the Commonwealth,” especially in adhering to accords signed by the heads of member states. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to print money to pay back wages

KYIV – Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said on December 22, 1998, that Ukraine will print money next year to cover its mounting wage arrears, the Associated Press reported. He added that the Cabinet of Ministers plans a monetary emission of 1 billion hrv (\$290 million U.S.), but he did not say how he expects the money emission to affect the 1999 inflation rate, which has been forecast at 19 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarusian paper wins suit over spelling

MIENSK – The Higher Economic Court on December 22, 1998, ruled in favor of the Belarusian-language biweekly Nasha Niva, which defied warnings by the State Press Committee by continuing to use the traditional, non-Russified Belarusian orthography banned by the Soviet regime in 1933, RFE/RL's Belarusian Service reported. Nasha Niva Editor Syarhey Dubavets sued the committee after it had warned the newspaper not to “distort the generally accepted norms of the language.” A panel of linguists assembled by the court found that no “generally accepted norms of the language have ever been determined.” The court accepted that view and fined the committee 2.5 million Belarusian rubles. Mr. Dubavets said the verdict “provided a very positive result for the Belarusian language itself ... and those discriminated in Belarus from time immemorial for using this language.” (RFE/RL Newsline)



The 1998 ski camp emblem.

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Pittsburgh holds "Celebration of Ukrainian Classical Music"

PITTSBURGH – At the University Club on the evening of November 6, 1998, approximately 80 people were entertained by featured artists Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky, on violin; Dr. Taras Filenko, piano and harpsichord; Andriy Pidkivka, flute and sopilka; and Lilea Wolanska, soprano, at a concert titled "A Celebration of Ukrainian Classical Music."

The concert featured the recently discovered Sonata in C Major for Violin and Piano by Maksym Berezovsky that was performed on the piano and harpsichord for which it was originally written. Works by composers Lysenko, Mykhaylo Haivoronsky, Hryhorii Maiboroda, Pylyp Kozytsky, Lesya Dychko, Lev Revutsky, Volodymyr Kaminsky and Mykola Fomenko were also performed. "Proshchannya" (Farewell) composed by Serhiy Mamonov, dean of the Donetsk Institute of Music, had its world premiere at the concert.

Dr. Lassowsky holds a doctorate from Ohio State University, and degrees from New York University and the New York College of Music. He is associate professor of music at Clarion University where he teaches violin, viola and music history, as well as conducts the university orchestra.

Dr. Filenko is a concert pianist and musicologist, and is a graduate of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Kyiv. He recently defended his doctoral dissertation, "Ethnic Identity, Music and Politics in Ukraine," at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Pidkivka graduated from the Lviv Conservatory of Music with honors in the flute and sopilka. He teaches music theory and the flute at the University of Illinois.

Ms. Wolanska is an accomplished performer and recording artist who has toured Ukraine, Russia, the U.S.A. and Canada. Her recordings include a dedication to Lysenko, a celebration of works by 20th century Ukrainian composers living outside Ukraine, a compilation of

Galician composers of the 1920s, and American popular music from the early 20th century.

Prof. Mamonov dedicated the piece to the spirit of cooperation that exists between the cities of Donetsk and Pittsburgh. He is married to one of the participants of the United States Information Agency's Office of Citizen Exchanges program, "Community Connections," which is being implemented locally by the Pittsburgh Council for International Visitors (PCIV). To date, 82 citizens of Donetsk have visited Pittsburgh through the "Community Connections" program, with an additional 30 scheduled to come by July 1999. The Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) planned this concert as a welcome for the seventh "Community Connections" group from Donetsk.

Sharing a similar industrial history and a determination to maintain a strong economy, Pittsburgh and Donetsk are working to forge an official relationship as sister cities. PCIV chose to foster the sister city relationship with Donetsk, hoping to create a better understanding of contemporary Ukrainian culture and professional practices in the region and, in the long term, leading to business opportunities and other exchanges.

After the concert, an impromptu sing-along consisting of Ukrainian folk songs took place around the piano. Ukrainians from Ukraine, America and Canada joined with the children and grandchildren of Ukrainians who emigrated from Ukraine in an enchanted evening of fellowship and friendship made possible by Ukrainian music.

The concert was sponsored by the Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS), Multilingual Communications Corp., the University of Pittsburgh Ukrainian Students' Organization, Slavic Department, and Center for Russian and East European Studies, and Nickolas C. Kotow.

How many ways...

(Continued from page 7)

ruble, therefore, the Ukrainian hryvnia is holding its value. Another enormously important sign is the level of tolerance Ukraine's many ethnic groups show toward each other. The xenophobia and anti-Semitism again so prominent in Russia are absent in Ukraine. Religion, banned for three generations, is also playing an important role, offering a set of values to offset the spiritual emptiness that is one of the sorry legacies of the Soviet system.

Looking at the wreckage left by the Communists, it's easy to get frustrated, but if we remember that we're dealing with a society with a long legacy of slavery, perhaps we can better understand why people act as they do. Ivan Franko,

author of the prophetic "Moisei" (1905) – one of his many works of genius – would have understood. In this epic poem his hero, Moses, has been leading his people through the desert searching for the Promised Land. Those who experienced slavery are despairing and argue for going back to Egypt. Moses fights their defeatism and takes heart from the children who play at building walls and city structures out of dirt and sand.

I bet Franko would smile and see today's Ukrainians as latter-day Israelites, wandering through the desert. Give it time, he would say. It's been only seven years. Normally, it takes 40. As long as there is peace and freedom in Ukraine, change will come. The present, he would point out, is better than the past, and the future will be better still.

Happy New Year, everybody.

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Yara Arts Group and UIA to present "Poetry: Installations and Performances"

NEW YORK – The Yara Arts Group and the Ukrainian Institute of America will present "Poetry: Installations and Performances" on January 29-31. The weekend festival of poetry will include three major events: an art exhibit, performances of poetry by Yara actors and poetry readings by poets. All the events will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at Fifth Avenue.

Yara has invited 15 visual artists to create installations inspired by Ukrainian poems throughout the rooms of the institute's newly restored mansion. Participants artists include Judith Campbell, Yarko Cigash, Anya Farion, Petro Hrytsyk, Luba Kierkosz, Alex Kytasty, Larisa Lawrynenko, Olga Maryschuk (curator of the event), Margaret Morton, Ana Rewakowicz, Joel Schlemowitz, Anna Sidorenko, Ilyona Sochynsky, Watoku Ueno, Sergei Yakunin and Hilary Zarycky.

Most of the artists have chosen to work with poems by contemporary Ukrainian poets, such as Oleh Lysheha, Vasyl Makhno, Attila Mohylny and Oksana Zabuzhko. Some have chosen poems from the 1920s by Pavlo Tychyna, and others will elaborate on ancient Ukrainian incantations. The art exhibit will open on Friday, January 29, at 8 p.m. and the works will remain on exhibit throughout the weekend.

A special gala at 8 p.m. on Saturday, January 30, will feature Yara actors performing portions of their new work, "In Verse." Yara's theatrical process is unique. In rehearsals, members bring together poems written by Ukrainian authors and translations of these poems

by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps.

The translations are created specifically for the project during rehearsals with actors to attain a sensitive and dynamic commingling of the original and translated texts. The artists plait an original poem with its translation so that the narrative can be understood by everyone and the melody of the original is maintained. It is a process best described as two languages speaking to each other. Bob Holman, producer of the PBS series "World of Poetry," recently saw Yara perform and was fascinated by what he insisted is a new genre of performance, created by Yara.

"In Verse" weaves together Ukrainian poetry from ancient folk incantations to the newest, most exciting writers working today. Yara actors Cecilia Arana, Tom Lee, Xenia Piaseckyj and Shona Tucker will perform the unsurpassed lyrical poetry of Pavlo Tychyna, delicate poetry-in-prose pieces by Vasyl Stefanyk, romantic and futuristic poetry from the 1920s and the 1960s, as well as works of writers of the 1990s.

"In Verse" is structured on the musical collaboration of Obie award-winning composer Genji Ito and Julian Kytasty, premier artist of both traditional and experimental bandura. Also included is music by composer Roman Hurko.

At 3 p.m. on Sunday, January 31, poets, among them Maria Rewakowicz and Kristina Lucenko, will read their own poetry.

Yara's artistic director, Virlana Tkacz, has said she believes "the magnificence

(Continued on page 12)

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Ukrainian Politics and Society in Soviet Times — James C. Harkin, coordinator

Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature: Authorship and Genre — George H. Shestakow

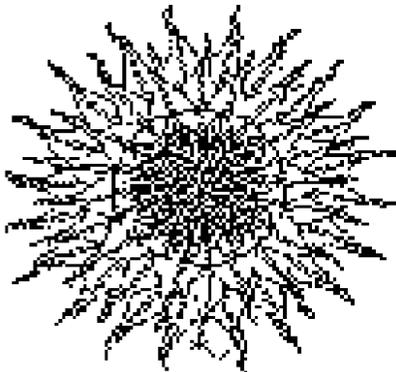
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Our community...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine's position in world politics makes the Ukrainian diaspora arguably one of the most important ethnic groups in North America. We have a strong case to make for increased press coverage of all things Ukrainian. Our people's history, our survival of genocide, our struggle for freedom is relevant to everyone who cares about human rights; our music and art are gorgeous, and the Ukrainian community (even in temporary decline) remains a wonderful and intriguing phenomenon.

Contrary to popular myth, it does not take a professional "spin-meister" to generate effective news coverage. A few years ago in my home state of Connecticut, we were frustrated by the local news media's failure to cover a major event in the Ukrainian community. We could have stewed in our disappointment for years (accomplishing nothing), but the mild-mannered director of our local Ukrainian studies school took the initiative. Myron Melnyk arranged a meeting with one of the editors of the New Haven Register to raise the issue of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and other issues of concern to Ukrainian Americans.

Since then, the Register has published more than a dozen articles on the activities of the local Ukrainian community, including three front-page stories, two page-three headlines, an editorial, two features on Ukrainian music, numerous letters to the editor, an essay on the heroism of Andrey Sheptytsky and a music review - all favorable to the Ukrainian cause. The ripple effect did not stop there, as a stringer picked up the memo and wrote a full-page story on the Ukrainian community in the Connecticut section of The New York Times.

We cannot expect this kind of success in every case, but the pro-active attitude exemplified by Mr. Melnyk proves that it is worth making the effort, and if we keep refining our approach, the possibilities are endless.

Approaching the media for the first time can be intimidating, but we have some very experienced and talented individuals in the Ukrainian community who have collectively generated hundreds of sympathetic news articles in the mainstream American or Canadian press.

The entire editorial board of The Ukrainian Weekly is a wonderful sounding board and resource that can provide valuable insights. Besides Roma Hadzewycz and Irene Jarosewich, a number of veteran organizers and first-rate publicity coordinators come to mind: Marta Baziuk (Boston), Laryssa Chopivsky (Washington), Tom Hawrylko (Clifton, N.J.), Mike Matiash (Hartford, Conn.), Valentyna Makohon (Rochester, N.Y.), Halyna Kurylo (Binghamton), Dr. Taras Mahlay (Cleveland), Bill Loznycky (San Diego), Olenka Bodnarskyj (Buffalo). Many of these are individuals who operate quietly, behind the scenes, and they are not counted among the recognized leaders of the community. But they have made dramatic strides in getting the media to focus on the very best our community has to offer. It is also worth noting that nearly all these press

coordinators and organizers are under the age of 50. This is not a coincidence.

Effective outreach to the non-Ukrainian press can become a key catalyst in drawing younger cadres back into our community institutions. Press work does not require fluency in Ukrainian. It cannot be easily usurped by the old guard that tends to shy away from the English-language media.

Most importantly, as news stories about the Ukrainian community begin to surface with greater frequency in the non-Ukrainian press, our young people will begin to see that the Ukrainian community may not be the hopeless dinosaur they once abandoned. Painful as it is to acknowledge, our youth has left the community in droves because in this commercialized, conformist society, they wanted desperately to be part of "the mainstream." They will not come back and join community institutions unless those institutions can show that they are deemed relevant and important (i.e., newsworthy) in the eyes of their American peers.

This is not to say that our youth is shallow and self-centered, but it is rarely moved by the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion that moved their parents to champion what seemed for decades like a lost cause. For better or for worse, the young generation has adopted the corporate, professional mindset that demands the ratification that comes with "relevance," stature and a sense of accomplishment.

What is the stature of the diaspora in the grand scheme of things? Where is it visible? If the diaspora truly cares about youth involvement, it has to show that it is capable of swimming and flourishing in the mainstream of American life. We cannot prove this as long as we conduct our business in a state of self-imposed media blackout.

Press coverage is essential. It is objective validation of our existence. It literally shows that our community is "happening," thriving, not dying in obscurity.

Yara Arts Group...

(Continued from page 11)

of our literary and oral traditions is overlooked now in our communities because it is no longer truly accessible to the majority within these communities. We need to restore the power of the word, preserve the content of our poems, songs and incantations, if these are to have deep meaning for the generations of Ukrainian Americans born here".

Yara's performances are structured to give Ukrainian poetry a voice in a form that can be enjoyed by Ukrainian speakers, as well as people who speak little or no Ukrainian. We believe it is important that our community events become inclusive, welcoming non-Ukrainian family members, as well as our neighbors, to the bounty of our culture," she added.

Tickets for "Poetry: Installations and Performances" are available for each event or for the entire festival. For further information call (212) 475-6474 or e-mail yara@prodigy.net.



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Wins Emmy Award for technical advances



Darleen Rubin

Yar Mociuk with his Emmy Award.

by Semen Markus

BRONXVILLE, N.Y. – Whether it be an old reel of the “Howdy Doody Show,” top secret government battle footage, or an uncut version of the latest blockbuster “Titanic,” film quality is the key to conveying a visual story. Now imagine that reel of film being submersed in water for a few years. How can it be restored?

You can ask Yar Mociuk, a recent Emmy Award winner honored by the National Academy of Arts and Sciences for Outstanding Achievement in Technical Advancement, Pioneering Development of Film Scratch Removal Systems for Telecines.

The awards ceremony was held October 12, 1998, at the Marriot Marquis Hotel in New York.

Born in Mylovania, Ukraine, he is a 43-year veteran of the U.S. film industry. Mr. Mociuk has worked with almost every motion picture company and television network, including Paramount Pictures, Miramax, Disney, MGM, Columbia and

Warner Brothers, with recent work on the movies “Titanic,” “Saving Private Ryan,” “Meet Joe Black” and others.

In addition to working with new films, his experience encompasses restoring films for museums, various institutes and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that dates back to World War I. “If we can pull something back from the edge of extinction, that’s where we get our gratification,” said Mr. Mociuk, “Because when this stuff is gone, it’s gone.”

Mr. Mociuk is president and majority stock holder of Filmtreat International Corp. in Long Island City, N.Y. He holds a U.S. patent (No. 3,609,034) for “Method and Apparatus for Treating Motion Picture Films.”

He also holds a Ph.D. in cinema arts and sciences. Dr. Mociuk is listed in numerous U.S. and international “Who’s Who” and achievement biographies. He is a member of many professional and civic organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association (Branch 287).

Filmtreat International Corp. is the oldest motion picture film rejuvenation establishment in the world. The company has been in business for over 60 years. The reason for Filmtreat’s long success is an innovative rejuvenation process as developed by the company over the years, and progressive ideas that keep pace with changing technology in the industry.

As the television and cable industry have grown, so has the opportunity for people to view more films and television from eras gone by.

A current project on which Mr. Mociuk is working is restoration of three years of the “Buick-Berle Show,” starring Milton Berle, dating back to 1948. “Some films were taken during the actual performance, and truly are a national treasure,” said Mr. Mociuk.

Restoration and rejuvenation may include films being washed or bathed in specialized chemicals, often using electronic sound restoration; this process can take from one week to over a year, depending on the quality of the film.

“You can’t go to school for this kind of thing, it was all self-taught,” said Mr. Mociuk. “We started cleaning film with everything from polish remover to soap detergent.” Film restoration is a team project and that’s the secret to its success.

Mr. Mociuk and his wife, Irene, reside in Bronxville, N.Y., and they have two daughters, Daria and Natalia.

Earns chemistry Ph.D., climbs peak in Nepal

IRVINE, Calif. – Markian Myroslaw Peter Stec received a Ph.D. in chemistry at the University of California at Irvine on August 7, 1998.

Dr. Stec’s field of expertise is synthetic organic chemistry. His dissertation on “The Stereoselective Synthesis of the Taxane Ring System Utilizing the Type 2 Intramolecular Diels-Alder Reaction and the Synthesis of 1, 3-Butadienes from Bromocyclopropanes” will contribute to the synthesis of anti-cancer drug analogs.

Dr. Stec was born and raised in Minnesota, the son of Maria and Myroslaw Stec and brother of Daria, Alexandra and Adrian. He was active in St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church, Plast and the Zahrava Ukrainian

Folk Dance Ensemble. After graduating from Breck School in 1987, where he played varsity soccer, he received a B.S. in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1991.

While working on his doctorate in California, Dr. Stec and his wife, Amy, became avid mountaineers and rock climbers. During their six years on the West Coast they summited several glaciated peaks in the Pacific Northwest, including Mt. Rainier (14,410 feet) and Mount Baker (10,778 feet).

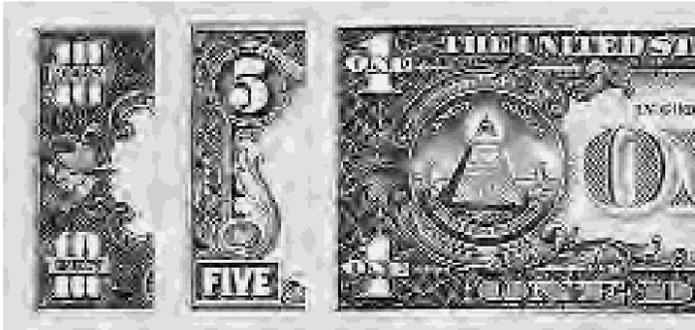
In March 1998 they completed a monthlong trek in Nepal, during which they climbed to the base camp of Mount Everest (17,490 feet) and summited the 18,192-foot peak Kala Pattar.

Dr. Stec and his wife reside in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is a post-doctoral research fellow at the University of Michigan. Dr. Stec is a member of UNA Branch 385.



Dr. Markian Stec and his wife, Amy.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

9:45 — 10:00 a.m.

Opening Remarks: *Anna Procyk*, Kingsborough CC, CUNY
Welcoming Remarks: *Mark von Hagen*, Harriman Institute

10:00 a.m. — 12:00 noon

IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS: LYPYNSKY RECONSIDERED

Chair: *Frank Sysyn*, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
Jaroslav Pelenski, V.K. Lypynsky East European Institute
"The Transient and the Lasting in V. Lypynsky's Political Theory"
Ihor Hyrych, Institute of East European Studies, NANU, Kyiv
"V. Lypynsky in Contemporary Ukraine"
Commentator: *Alexander J. Motyl*, Harriman Institute

12:00 — 1:00 p.m. LUNCH

1:00 — 3:00 p.m.

DOMESTIC POLICIES

Chair: *Volodymyr Stojko*, Manhattan College
Vladyslav Verstiuk, Institute of East European Studies, NANU, Kyiv
"The Ukrainian Hetman State in 1918 in the Context of the National Revolution"
Mark von Hagen, Harriman Institute
"Ukrainian Armies and Society in 1918"
Vasyl Ulianovskyj, Institute of East European Studies, NANU, Kyiv
"The Hetmanate and the Ukrainian Church"
Commentator: *George Hajecky*

3:15 — 5:00 p.m.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chair and Commentator: *Jaroslav Pelenski*, V.K. Lypynsky East European Institute
Taras Hunchak, Rutgers University
"The Policy of Germany and Austria-Hungary toward the Hetman State"
Anna Procyk, Kingsborough Community College, City University of New York
"Ideological and Political Conflicts with the White Movement"
Volodymyr Stojko, Manhattan College
"The Hetman State and the Bolsheviks"

5:15 p.m. Closing Remarks

Laryssa Onyshkevych, Shevchenko Scientific Society
Oleksa Bilaniuk, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

Credit union managers meet to discuss current issues

by Roman Stelmach

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. — Twenty-one managers representing 11 Ukrainian credit unions met recently near the historic Valley Forge Park to discuss credit union issues. The two-day conference, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (UNCUA) and facilitated by the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Philadelphia, began on Friday morning, October 16, 1998, with a welcome from Ihor Chyzowych, CEO and treasurer of the hosting credit union, Vsevolod Salenko, chairman of the board of the UNCUA, and Ilarij Mazepa, chairman of the board of the hosting credit union.

The three morning speakers, coordinated through the Pennsylvania Credit Union League (PACUL), were: John Kilduff, compliance and information specialist, PACUL; Mike Dougal, human resource specialist, PACUL; and Brad Stewart, vice-president, investments, Mid-Atlantic Corporate FCU.

The speakers addressed issues important to credit unions, such as: the year 2000 problem (Y2K); compliance in advertising; human resource issues; and asset and liability management.

The afternoon speakers consisted of agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Secret Service. Special Agent Kevin Bosch, FBI, highlighted the threat of financial scams, non-adherence to established procedures and credit union security. Special Agent Robert O'Donnell, U.S. Secret Service, discussed and displayed the various methods of counterfeiting and the measures that the government has undertaken with the printing of new currency.

The closing speaker for Friday's session, was James Nally of Manor Junior College. His presentation dealt with

cross-selling credit union products.

Saturday was devoted to a roundtable discussion of common Ukrainian credit union problems and issues, including: dealing with an aging membership; new Ukrainian immigration; expanding membership; and marketing and credit union technology.

After four hours of exchanging ideas, a committee was formed to provide a platform that could be used by all credit unions to share ideas and problems. One of the primary functions of the committee is to provide follow-up to the conference and input to the UNCUA.

The following credit unions were represented at the conference: Rochester Ukrainian FCU; Selfreliance (N.J.) FCU; Selfreliance NY FCU (New York City); Selfreliance Ukrainian American FCU (Newark, N.J.); SUMA (Yonkers, N.Y.) FCU; Ukrainian CU (Minneapolis); Ukrainian Fraternal FCU (Boston); Ukrainian Future Credit Union (Detroit); Ukrainian Orthodox FCU (New York City); Ukrainian Selfreliance Hartford FCU; and the hosting credit union, Ukrainian Selfreliance FCU (Philadelphia).

The Ukrainian Selfreliance FCU (Philadelphia) is a 46-year-old federal credit union with over 5,000 members in the greater Philadelphia area and over \$92 million in assets.

The UNCUA is an association of 23 Ukrainian credit unions in the United States that represent over \$1.2 billion in assets. The UNCUA promotes interest and cooperation between Ukrainian credit unions in the U.S.; fosters the formation of new credit unions; furthers the development and progress of Ukrainian credit unions in the U.S.; and manages all central business functions for and on behalf of member credit unions.



Ilarij Mazepa, chairman of the board of the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Philadelphia, opens the conference of Ukrainian credit union managers in Valley Forge, Pa.



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Candidate must also have the ability to read, write and understand the Ukrainian language.

CIVIC ACTIVITY

Candidate must have a proven track record of Ukrainian community activity and must have a demonstrable knowledge of who are the key leaders and organizations in the Ukrainian community and the nuances that affect it.

Send resume and cover letter to:

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, January 16

MEDFIELD, Mass.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) of Boston and the Ukrainian American Educational Citizens' Club of Greater Boston are holding a New Year's dance featuring music by Khvylya of Long Island. The dance will be held at the American Legion Hall, Route 27, at 7:30 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. Admission: adults \$25; youth, 13-18, \$15; 12 and under, free. For tickets and more information call Natalya Kolinchak, (781) 575-1955, or Larysa Morris Michajliw, (781) 942-1836.

Sunday, January 17

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (UIMA) presents "Nexus," an exhibition of art work by recently arrived Ukrainian painters and sculptors. The juried exhibition looks to establish links between the ethnographic roots of the artists with current developments in contemporary art practices. Artists represented at the exhibition include Mikola Bagan, Oleksiy Kovalenko, Nina Lapchuk, Volodymyr Melnik, Yuriy Olishkevich, Volodymyr Podlevsky, Yevgen Prokopov, Valentina Sanina, Alex Tkachenko, Youlia Tkatchouk and Yuriy Viktiuk. The exhibit will run through February 21. The institute is located at 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Hours: Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, noon-4 p.m. For more information call the UIMA, (312) 227-5522; or visit their website, <http://www.brama.com/uima>

Saturday, January 23

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents a concert of chamber music featuring works by Dohnányi, Ishchenko and Dvorák with Gayle Martin Henry, piano; Mark Peskanov, violin; Toby Hoffman, viola; and Wanda Glowacka, cello. Concurrently, there will be an exhibition of floral watercolors

by Adele Rossetti Morosini. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

Saturday, January 23

PHILADELPHIA: The Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Society is holding its traditional malanka at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa. An entertainment program begins at 8:30 p.m., followed by dancing to the music of Tempo. Admission: \$20 per person. To reserve tables call Roxolana Luciw, (215) 635-5109, or Ulana Prociuk, (215) 235-3709.

Monday-Wednesday, February 1-3

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz.: Vitaliy Kutsenko, principal conductor of the Kharkiv Opera and Ballet Theater, and concert pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky of New York, will appear as guest conductor and piano soloist, respectively, with the Scottsdale Symphony Orchestra in a program of works by Tchaikovsky and Beethoven. Performances will be held at 8 p.m. on February 1 at Desert Mountain Auditorium, and February 2 and 3 at the Scottsdale Center for the Arts. Tickets may be obtained by calling (602) 945-8071.

Saturday, February 6

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The Ukrainian Cultural Center and the Central New Jersey branch of the Committee for Aid to Ukraine are holding a "Carnival Ball" dinner and dance starting at 6:30 p.m., featuring the music of Fata Morgana. Profits from ticket sales to benefit Ukraine. Tickets in advance for both the dinner and dance are \$40 per person, \$30 for students with identification; tickets after January 30 are \$50 per person; \$40 for students. Tickets may be ordered from Damian Gecha, (908) 755-8156, or George Mischenko, (732) 671-1914.

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short on January 14, 1998. Mr. Stoiko concluded, "Presentation of this award will allow her deeds and her memory to live in our hearts forever."

Dr. Sawka next spoke, recounting Dr. Kapustij's tenure as president of the graduates. Through anecdotes, he recalled the vitality, enthusiasm and verve she brought to the organization. He conveyed her vision and community awareness which helped the Graduates prosper.

Mr. Stoiko then presented the award to Dr. Kapustij's family; her husband, Myron, and daughters, Carolyn and Cristina. "Her life was the epitome of courage, vision, and deep faith - an example worthy of emulation by all who love their fellowmen," read Mr. Stoiko. "Her service to the Ukrainian American communities was outstanding. Her passing leaves a void in our hearts and organization that will be difficult to fill." Cristina Kapustij represented the family and accepted the award on behalf of her mother.

Miss Kapustij, overcome with emotion, began her remarks saying, "While we are touched that our mom is honored, we are naturally saddened that she is not here to accept it herself, making this one of life's bittersweet moments." She went on to thank the graduates particularly for the friendship they have shown her family.

Nineteen-year-old Miss Kapustij explained that while her mother had many professional and community obligations, she nonetheless always put her family first. A devoted wife and mother, she considered her daughters her most important accomplishment. She pushed them to excel and cared deeply for them.

Miss Kapustij concluded her remarks with a quote from the poet Bailey which reflected upon Dr. Kapustij's life, "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not

breaths... we should count time by hearthrobs." Much emotion met the close of this poignant presentation.

Besides feting the honorees, the Ukrainian Graduates also awarded scholarships to six outstanding undergraduate students of Ukrainian descent from the Detroit and Windsor area. Serafina Marzotto, chairperson of the Scholarship Committee, presented scholarships to Steven Brown, Sebastian Dzwonczyk, Antonina Ermolenko, Roman Halitsky, Yulija Koval, and Stacy Swistak.

A final highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of the Distinguished Service Award to Dr. List. Dr. Yaworsky cited Dr. List's many contributions to the Ukrainian community. Among other accomplishments Dr. List founded St. Volodymyr's Bandurist Youth Ensemble, helped establish Ukrainian Studies at the University of Windsor and translated for the Canadian Consulate. Dr. Yaworsky noted that Dr. List has especially served the Ukrainian Graduates; he has been an active member since 1963. Currently, he is carrying out his fifth term as president and has chaired and participated on various club committees numerous times.

Upon receipt of the award, Dr. List thanked everyone who had served on the scholarship, banquet and Ukrainian of the Year committees with him throughout the years. He expressed his gratitude, acknowledging that he could not have and did not accomplish success alone. He also took the opportunity to thank the current executive board and committees that helped make the afternoon's banquet a success.

The afternoon was brought to a close by the Very Rev. Richard Hawrsh with his benediction prayer for peace. Thus, honoring three extraordinary and uniquely talented individuals, the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor celebrated an emotional and memorable anniversary.