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Pustovoitenko travels to Washington to seek continued funding from IMF

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko of Ukraine came to Washington on February 2 to seek money from the International Monetary Fund's Extended Fund Facility program. But, he came also to promote the re-election of Leonid Kuchma as president this October.

"We need the EFF money more than ever," he told members of the Ukrainian community invited to the Embassy of Ukraine at the end of the first day of his two-day visit, explaining that Ukraine must make payments on its earlier loans this quarter, and the EFF money would help keep Ukraine's monetary system stable.

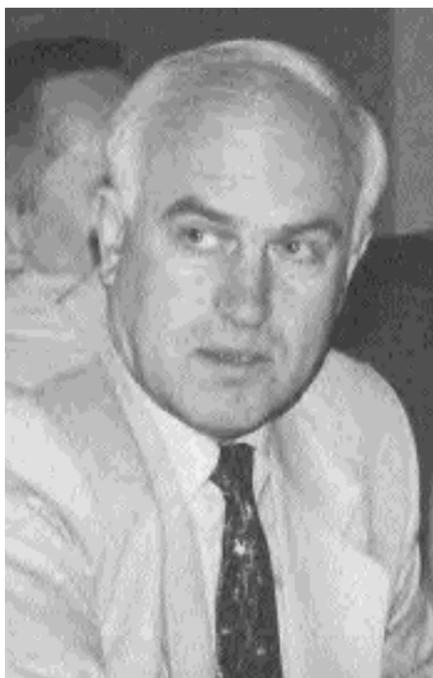
He was unabashed in promoting the re-election of President Kuchma, even suggesting that Ukrainian Americans contact their relatives in Ukraine and explain to them the Ukrainian government's main goal: "We should do everything to make our people's life better."

He said a political association called Zlahoda (Concord) was established recently to unite all the people who want to strengthen Ukraine's statehood. Its leadership, in addition to Mr. Pustovoitenko, includes former President Leonid Kravchuk, former Parliament Chairman Ivan Pliusch, National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko, and Yuri Shcherbak, former ambassador to the U.S. and now President Kuchma's foreign affairs adviser (Mr. Yuschenko and Ambassador Shcherbak were members of the prime minister's delegation, as was Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov and other officials.) The Zlahoda association, he said, will work for President Kuchma's re-election.

Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said his government, has done everything to assure a good harvest this year, including purchasing for the agricultural sector 1,000 tractors made in Ukraine (some at the Pivdenne rocket plant in Dnipropetrovsk, jointly with the American company Case). The reason: after the harvest comes the election, and, if the harvest is good, the election will go well.

The Ukrainian leader did not want to say much about the possibility of a cut in this year's U.S. aid to Ukraine. Congress wants Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright to certify by February 18 that Ukraine has made progress on economic reforms and on resolution of complaints by American companies operating in Ukraine before it approves the full amount of assistance.

Having met with Secretary Albright that morning, he gave his Ukrainian community audience the impression that certification was far from assured.



Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko

Prime Minister Pustovoitenko did point out that more than 900 American companies are doing business in Ukraine and only nine have unresolved complaints, yet these few cases continually come up at the highest levels of U.S.-Ukraine talks. In a somewhat sarcastic aside, the prime minister said, "We should learn from the Americans about how to fight for the interests of private businesses abroad."

He did concede, however, that Ukraine's court system is among its weak spots, but added that even here progress has been made: recently several local officials were arrested in Crimea and charged with corruption.

There is insufficient understanding in the U.S. of what Ukraine has accomplished, complained the prime minister. He noted that Ukraine's revenues have increased last year over those of 1997; several free economic zones have been created to attract foreign investors; Ukraine's economy has been stabilized despite the effects of the Russian financial crisis last year thanks to the efforts of the National Bank, the government and President Kuchma. Stability is what Ukraine needs to preserve its statehood, he emphasized. Mr. Pustovoitenko also praised the government's Ukraine 2010 program, which is to lead Ukraine out of economic hardship by that year.

The prime minister pooh-poohed recent predictions by the Global Intelligence Service that Ukraine's economic crisis will push it into Russia's arms. He said that last May he saw that media outlet's prediction that Ukraine will collapse by October 1998. "We have survived, and we will survive. Let them

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Kuchma returns from Davos assured that Ukraine will receive international aid

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma returned from the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, held this year on January 28-30, satisfied with his discussions with world leaders and more certain that Ukraine will continue to receive the international aid it desperately needs to avert a financial crash.

"I realized that Ukraine will be assisted, and this is very important," said Mr. Kuchma upon his return on January 30. He added that he discerned while in Davos that "the international community feels that it has a stake in cooperation with Ukraine."

Ukraine has a mounting pile of financial debts — some \$11 billion worth — from treasury bonds it issued in the last two years, many of which are due to mature this year. It needs credits promised by several financial organizations, including the International Monetary Fund, to help ease its debt burden. However, the IMF has suspended its program with Ukraine until it reviews Ukraine's fulfillment of its obligations in regard to economic reforms.

While in Davos the Ukrainian presi-

dent met with U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, Russia's Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov and other leaders of major Western democracies, as well as directors from the IMF and the World Bank.

The World Economic Forum is a gathering of the world's political and business leaders. This year's session put an accent on reviewing current world financial structures with the possible goal of a major revamp.

However, as businessmen and politicians of the developed nations discussed how to make capital flow in the global village more efficient, President Kuchma concentrated on how to get it to pour into Ukraine more frequently and with greater amplitude.

In a meeting with World Bank Managing Director Caio Koch-Weser, Mr. Kuchma discussed additional money for Ukraine from that financial organization. According to Interfax-Ukraine, Mr. Koch-Weser stated his support for continued implementation of a project to expand private entrepreneurship in Ukraine and voiced his belief that Ukraine would receive a scheduled second tranche in April. The World Bank director, voiced his concern, how-

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Tkachenko takes his message of "Slavic unity" to Belarus

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — More comments made by Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko — this time in Belarus on January 28 — that Ukraine needs to join the Belarus-Russia union have caused another stir among political leaders in Kyiv. Even a leading member of the Communist Party expressed doubt about the need for such a move.

While addressing a general session of the Belarusian Parliament on January 28, the Ukrainian Parliament leader said Ukraine should follow the path of Belarusian-Russian integration. "The strength of the Slavic fraternity has been tested on many occasions," said Mr. Tkachenko, according to Interfax-Ukraine. "We suffered defeats when we concentrated on individual national interests, so let us do everything possible to ensure that our people steadily advance toward a greater goal."

Mr. Tkachenko had previously referred to a "great Slavic brotherhood" and a union of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine during a December visit to Moscow and at Independence Day cele-

brations in Kyiv last year.

In Miensk, the capital of Belarus, Mr. Tkachenko held out hope that Ukraine would soon join the union of its two northern neighbors, which was signed last year between Belarusian President Alyaksander Lukashenka and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. In the meantime, he called for the development of a common economic and customs system.

Mr. Tkachenko also called for initiating the process via the creation of commercial missions and the development of increased economic and trade relations through the establishment of most-favored-nation trade agreement.

At a meeting with President Lukashenka, who also has repeatedly called for merging Ukraine with Belarus and Russia, Mr. Tkachenko praised the controversial leader who rules Belarus with a strong hand. "Belarus serves as an example of how to preserve the best of what was previously present," he said in an obtuse reference to the long-defunct Soviet Union.

Although, Mr. Tkachenko softened his remarks upon his return to Kyiv's

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ANALYSIS

Lazarenko investigation continues

by Lily Hyde

RFE/RL Newsline

Despite an ongoing investigation into former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, who is suspected of corruption, the political party he created has nominated him to run for president in the October elections. Mr. Lazarenko was an ally of President Leonid Kuchma until the latter fired him in July 1997. Since then, he has grown increasingly critical of Mr. Kuchma, who is expected to run for re-election in the fall.

At the January congress, Mr. Lazarenko won the backing of his Hromada Party by a vote of 258-1. The party also gave Mr. Lazarenko permission to negotiate a coalition deal with other opposition parties before the election.

Meanwhile, the corruption case against Mr. Lazarenko continues. It garnered international headlines early last month when Mr. Lazarenko was detained by Swiss police as he attempted to cross the border from France using a Panamanian passport issued to a "Mr. Lopez."

In early December he was charged with laundering \$20 million but was released two weeks later when an unknown benefactor put up \$3 million in bail. If convicted of money laundering under Swiss law, he faces up to five years in prison.

Swiss authorities confirmed earlier this month that they would also continue helping Ukraine with its inquiries about Mr. Lazarenko's Swiss bank accounts. Mr. Lazarenko is accused by the Ukrainian authorities of taking millions of dollars out of Ukraine and channeling them to his private Swiss accounts via Russia's United Energy Systems (UES). That company was

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granted exclusive contracts to distribute natural gas to one-third of Ukraine during Mr. Lazarenko's term in office, from June 1996 to July 1997. In 1996 UES made a profit totaling \$1 billion, but paid less than \$6,000 in taxes.

Ukraine's Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko has repeatedly said his office has enough evidence to charge the former prime minister, but he has declined to release details while Mr. Lazarenko is protected by parliamentary immunity. The Verkhovna Rada is due to consider lifting his immunity next month. That debate is expected to be heated.

Mr. Lazarenko has denied any wrongdoing and claims the allegations against him — both in Switzerland and at home — are part of a plot to discredit him and his party before the election. Meanwhile, the investigators continue to spread their net still further. Police in the Netherlands confirmed earlier this month that, at Ukraine's request, they have made inquiries into a Dutch company involved in a cattle-for-metal deal. Under that deal, put together by Mr. Lazarenko's close ally and fellow Hromada Party member Mykola Agofonov in 1995, large amounts of money allegedly ended up in Mr. Lazarenko's accounts.

There is widespread speculation that some of Mr. Lazarenko's political opponents continue to profit from the very gas monopolies that Mr. Lazarenko allegedly exploited. There has also been speculation that if Mr. Lazarenko is formally indicted, he may seek to bring down with him many of his former allies still in government.

Many political analysts consider the investigation into Mr. Lazarenko, not as a concerted effort to expose corruption, but as a power struggle within the so-called Dnipropetrovsk "clan" that still dominates

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A look at new law on presidential elections

Eastern Economist

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada's new law on presidential elections, passed on January 15, clarified the ground rules of the race for the presidency, which many observers say has already begun.

Under the law, any Ukrainian citizen age 35 or over (as of election day) who is eligible to vote, has been living in Ukraine for the 10 years prior to the election and speaks Ukrainian, the state language, is eligible to be elected president.

The election of the president is to be held on the last Sunday of October (October 31). Under the law, a candidate for president can be nominated by any of the political parties registered with the Justice Ministry, or blocs or unions of such parties, as well as by meetings of voters. Such meetings must be attended by at least 500 Ukrainian citizens eligible to vote.

In order to be registered with the Central Election Committee, the candidate is required to gather at least 1 million voters' signatures, including at least 30,000 signatures in each of the country's oblasts, Crimea, Kyiv and Sevastopol.

The presidential election campaign is to be funded by the state budget and additionally from candidates' individual election funds. The use of other funds in the election campaign is prohibited. An individual election fund can be created from the candidate's personal funds, from funds of political parties, donations from Ukrainian citizens and from legal entities registered in Ukraine. The amount of a candidate's individual fund is not to exceed 100,000

untaxed minimum monthly incomes (MMI) and the amount of a single donation from one "natural or legal entity," cannot be more than 100 MMIs.

State-run companies, bodies, establishments and organizations, local authorities, foreign citizens or companies with foreign investments, as well as charitable organizations, religious groups and companies with debts to the state are not allowed to give donations to election funds.

The law attempts to provide maximum precautions against falsification of results. First, there is increased control over ballot papers and vote counting. But most important is the rejection of the principle of determining electoral districts on an administrative basis, which should prevent local administrations from controlling the process.

In addition, the executive is prohibited from forming electoral commissions, a prerogative that goes to local councils. The numerical composition of such commissions is determined on the basis of parties whose candidates are participating in the election.

The presidential representative to the Verkhovna Rada, Roman Bezsmertnyi, has already stated that the president might veto the law because of these particular regulations. The law's supporters believe that a veto is only a matter of time. The fact that the law was approved as early as January gives some grounds for hope that any veto could be overcome by the end of February, making it unlikely that the deadline for calling the elections will not be met.

NEWSBRIEFS

Federation Council stalls treaty approval

MOSCOW — State Duma Chairman Gennadii Seleznev told reporters on January 27 that the Russian Duma may send the Russian-Ukrainian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership to President Boris Yeltsin for signature without ratification by the Federation Council. The council voted by 115-15 with nine abstentions to postpone ratification of the treaty until mid-February. Mr. Seleznev blamed the vote on Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov, who, according to Russian Television, managed to persuade some governors not "to give away Sevastopol and Crimea" to Ukraine. The deputy secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, Oleksander Razumkov, warned on NTV that non-ratification would have extremely negative consequences, such as suspension of the existing agreement on the Black Sea Fleet. Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov was more calm, saying that the upper body's decision was evidence only of its reluctance to make a hasty decision on such an important matter. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv 'disappointed' by non-ratification

KYIV — The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry on January 28 issued a statement saying that Kyiv is "disappointed" by the decision of Russia's Federation Council to postpone the ratification of the Ukrainian-Russian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership. The ministry argued that the treaty is an "indicator" of good-neighborly and equal relations. It added that it hopes the Federation Council will ratify the treaty "in the near future." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma: Russia will approve treaty

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma, speaking in Kyiv on January 30, said that people should not "overdramatize" Moscow's delay in ratifying the comprehensive Ukrainian-Russian treaty, ITAR-TASS reported. Speaking upon his return from the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Mr. Kuchma said he shares Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov's view that, in time, "Russian parliamentary deputies will gain a greater understanding of the need to ratify the treaty." Mr. Primakov said in Moscow the following day that "we need very close relations with Ukraine," but such ties are impossible "if we lay any territorial claims on Ukraine." President Kuchma said talks on a customs union between Belarus, Russia and Ukraine are premature. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... warns Russian crisis poses dangers

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma on January 29 said that the Russian financial crisis creates political dangers and economic problems for Ukraine, an RFE/RL correspondent reported from Davos, Switzerland. Speaking at the World Economic Forum, Mr. Kuchma said turmoil in Russia has encouraged elements in Ukraine that are not committed to reforms. Mr. Kuchma said Ukraine's reform model must be improved, and market mechanisms, competitiveness, private ownership and investment opportunities addressed. He added that low currency reserves are a pressing problem and that agreements with the International Monetary Fund will have to be renegotiated because of a worsening economic climate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Defense minister decries lack of funds

KYIV — Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk said on January 29 that the Ukrainian army will stagnate in 1999 because of a lack of funds, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Kuzmuk said the 1.7 billion hryv (\$496 million U.S.) pledged for defense in the budget is "nothing for a country like Ukraine." He said insufficient funding in previous years has resulted in wage arrears of six months for many officers and soldiers. The military has no money for "modernizing, training or buying weapons," he added. The Ukraine military has some 320,000 personnel, about one-third of its strength at that time the Soviet Union collapsed. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Italian president offers to aid Ukraine

KYIV — Visiting Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro on January 27 called for international assistance to help Ukraine overcome its financial problems, saying that Ukraine "can count on Italy's support." He added, "We cannot work miracles, but we can guarantee a real, concrete friendship" and said that Italy will promote Ukraine's interests at World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings. That promise follows Ukraine's recent talks with an IMF mission in Kyiv, which failed to result in the resumption of a \$2.2 million loan program. Ukrainian Television reported that negotiations with the IMF will be continued next week. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's PACE membership threatened

KYIV — The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) has said it will suspend Ukraine's member-

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FOR THE RECORD: Jean Chrétien's address at business luncheon

Following are notes for an address by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien at a Canada-Ukraine business luncheon in Kyiv on January 28.

Let me begin by thanking President Kuchma and Prime Minister Pustovoitenko for the warm reception we have received in Kyiv. The people of Ukraine take great pride in their reputation as generous hosts. After just two days in your country, I can report that it is well-deserved.

Ladies and gentlemen, the national stories of Canada and Ukraine are intertwined. Our shared desire to open a new chapter in that shared history is why my visit to Ukraine is of great importance to Canada, and to me personally.

The strong, prosperous, dynamic Canada of today was built by the courage and fortitude of men and women from every corner of the world. Canada is a young nation. But in just over 130 years we have matured rapidly, becoming a diverse country with vibrant communities from every culture and nationality on earth. From this rich weave of cultures we have fashioned our own unique sense of identity.

Within the Canadian mosaic, Ukrainian Canadians – now 1 million strong – have made an indelible mark. I have come to Kyiv, in part, to recognize this contribution. And to express the deep appreciation of Canada for sharing so many of your fine sons and daughters with us. However, the ties between Ukraine and Canada are more than an artifact of history. They are current and touch upon every facet of international life. That is why I was determined to come to Kyiv despite the uncertainty provoked by the recent turbulence on international financial markets.

Ukrainians played a key role in nurturing a young Canada. It is only natural that Canadians now return that favor by helping to nurture the new Ukraine. To be at her side as she builds a durable democracy, as she fosters free markets and as she continues her opening to the world. My first priority is to reaffirm the support of Canada for the political and economic reform for which you have been striving since independence.

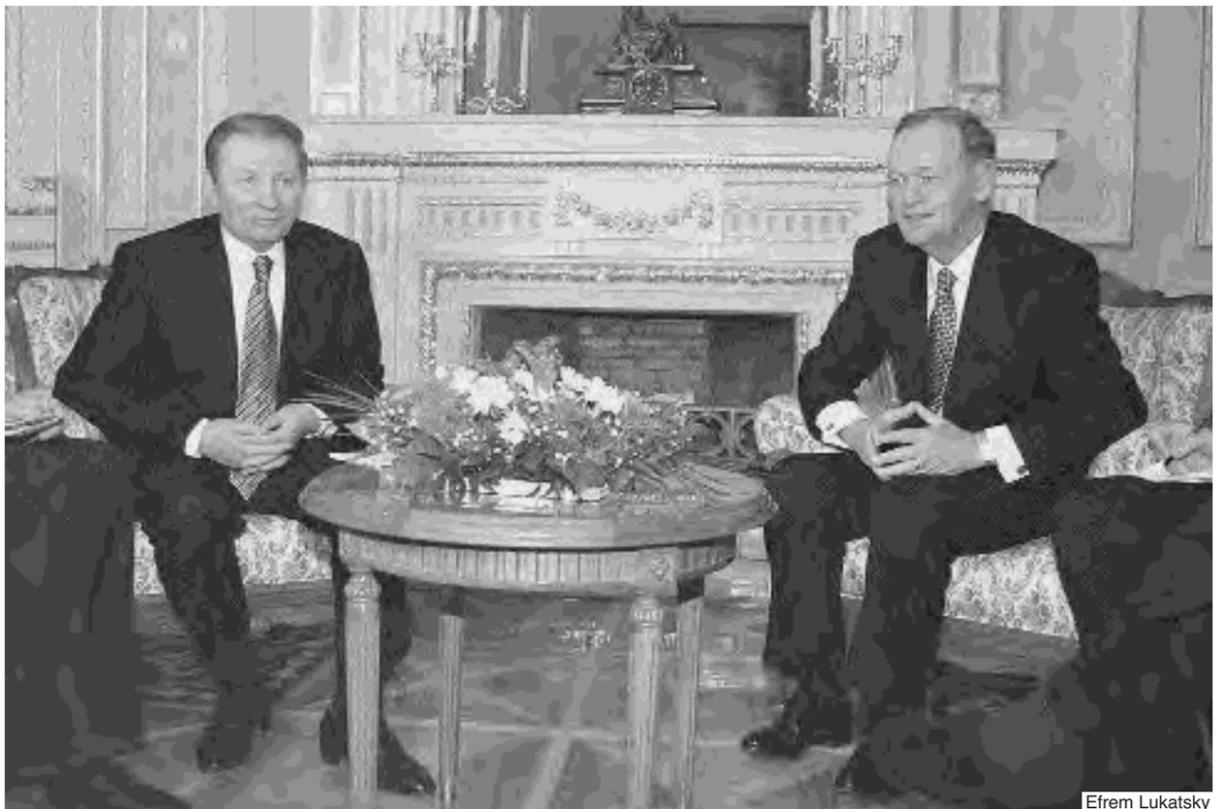
The path you have courageously chosen has been rough and, at times, perilous. Staying the course for the long term will draw on all of Ukraine's legendary resources of wisdom and guts. It will put a high premium on leadership that can inspire those who remain unconvinced, and those who have yet to see the material benefits of independence. Above all, success will require cooperation, a spirit of national unity and a sense of shared responsibility across the spectrum of Ukrainian opinion.

A tall order, to be sure.

But I tell you, as a friend and a partner, that such commitment to reform is the only path that will lead to the emergence of the strong and prosperous Ukraine which your people dream of, and which Europe and the world needs.

I have also come to Kyiv to reaffirm that the commitment of Canada is more than just words and moral support, and will continue to be a source of concrete assistance to the Ukrainian reform effort.

Since independence, the Canadian International Development Agency has built an impressive track record



Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma (left) and Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien during their talks at the Mariyinsky Palace in Kyiv on January 27.

of responding to Ukrainian needs in the area of technical cooperation. We have emphasized human resource development, institution-building and policy advice for private-sector development. All of these are essential to a successful transition.

At the level of individual projects, CIDA has stressed four major objectives that are fundamental to Ukraine's future political stability and prosperity:

- the overall transition to a market-based economy;
- democratic development and good governance;
- energy and nuclear safety; and,
- trade and investment links.

We have come to Kyiv for all of these reasons. And equally important, we have come to reaffirm that the Canadian business community has much to offer Ukraine. Just look around this room. With me today are some of the best and brightest in Canadian business talent, leaders in their fields. They have what Ukraine wants: know-how, and cutting-edge technology and equipment in energy, construction and agri-food. And they have come with a desire to invest.

Their presence also drives home a basic truth about doing business in a truly global economy: open markets and investment flows are the engines of economic growth and prosperity. More than that, they are the cornerstones of a vibrant, democratic society. These are lessons that have been well-learned in Canada. And lessons that Ukraine must learn as well if she is to achieve her potential and provide opportunity to her people.

Only business has the expertise to modernize struggling industries. Only business has the experience and know-how to harness the new technologies that Ukraine needs to improve output and productivity. Above all, only business can tap into the pools of investment capital that are essential to making it all happen.

What attracts business investment – be it Canadian, Korean or Ukrainian – is a healthy business climate, a fair and equitable tax system, an open and predictable legal system, an internationally recognized standards and certification regime, and a stable economy.

And it is in putting these pillars in place that government plays an indispensable role and has a fundamental obligation.

You cannot expect international businesses to assume the risk of investment on the mere promise that a healthy business climate will simply grow after they invest. You cannot expect business confidence to thrive in an environment where monopolies are sheltered, where shoddy goods are tolerated, where bribery is expected, or where the rules of the game appear to be fixed.

I have always said that there is nothing more nervous in this world than a million dollars. Faced with an unhealthy business climate it will simply go elsewhere.

With that in mind, I strongly encourage you – Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister – to stay the course of reform. To see the job through.

The audience here today is proof of the willingness and the desire on the part of the international business community to work in and with Ukraine. Canadian investors are no different than any others in one other way: they will go wherever they are welcome.

I say all this, ladies and gentlemen, not because I think of investment as being an end in itself. I say it because our experience in Canada has taught us that it is an essential means to a much more important end. Creating new opportunity for people. More jobs, new prosperity, a better quality of life – for themselves and for their children – dreams that have eluded generation after generation of

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UCC welcomes Chrétien's visit to Kyiv

The following UCC news release was distributed on January 22 to the Canadian media by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Canada's Ukrainian community has welcomed the announcement by the Prime Minister's Office that the Right Honourable Jean Chrétien, prime minister of Canada, will be laying a memorial wreath at the National Famine Monument in Kyiv, Ukraine, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, January 27.

The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, engineered by the former Soviet Union, caused the deaths of at least 7 million Ukrainians and was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union. Recently, the government of Ukraine has declared that every fourth Saturday of November will be set aside for a National Day of Mourning and Remembrance of the Famine Victims. Prime Minister Chrétien will be the first Western statesman to pay his respects to these millions of victims during his first state visit to Ukraine.

The prime minister is also expected to lay a wreath at the Eternal Flame, which honors the millions of

Ukrainians who fought and died in the struggle against the Nazi occupation of Ukraine.

Accompanying the prime minister's entourage as a special guest is the immediate past president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Winnipeg lawyer Mr. Oleh Romaniw, Q.C.

Responding to this news from Ottawa, the current president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Montreal lawyer Eugene Czolij, said:

"Canadians of Ukrainian descent are deeply moved by the prime minister's gesture in laying a wreath at the National Famine Memorial in Kyiv in memory of the millions of victims of Soviet tyranny during the genocidal Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33. We also congratulate the prime minister for laying a wreath in front of the Eternal Flame to solemnly remember all the Ukrainians who perished in the struggle against the Nazi occupation of their homeland. We hope the prime minister's visit to Ukraine will translate into his personal support for a federally funded Genocide Museum in Ottawa, a permanent educational center that will honor the memory of the victims of all genocides of the 20th century."

Correction

In the January 31 edition, in the article on the visit of Canada's Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to Ukraine, it was incorrectly reported that Mr. Chrétien was not present at a short ceremony in commemoration of the victims of the 1932-1933 Great Famine, held at the Famine Memorial in Kyiv, on January 27. In fact, Mr. Chrétien was present but did not place the flowers at the foot of the monument, an honor bestowed upon his wife, Aline. (The Weekly had attempted repeatedly to contact Canadian officials in Kyiv about the matter, but could get no responses to clarify the situation. In addition, our Kyiv Press Bureau contacted the press offices of President Leonid Kuchma and the Cabinet of Ministers Department of Protocol, both of whom said no one was available to comment at the time.)

The Embassy of Canada in Kyiv later issued a statement in regard to the ceremony, which reads as follows:

"Prime Minister Chrétien was the first leader of government of the Western world to visit the monument. The prime minister makes a point of associating his wife with all aspects of his program, including ceremonial. It was for this reason that both of them carried the floral tribute to the monument. Mrs. Chrétien was so moved by this horrible tragedy that, in a human gesture, she took a bouquet of flowers and placed it at the monument."

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Ukrainian Canadian community commends speaker's decision on Christmas lights

Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

TORONTO – The Ukrainian Canadian community has welcomed a decision made recently by Speaker of the House Giles Parent to extend this year's policy of leaving Christmas lights on at the House of Commons on Parliament Hill until January 8, thereby recognizing that millions of Canadians of Eastern Rite Christian faiths celebrate Christmas according to the Julian calendar.

Just before Christmas, the Ukrainian Canadian community had organized a letter-writing campaign to the National Capital Commission in Ottawa, prompted by the efforts of Member of Parliament Sarkis Assadourian, who is of Armenian Christian heritage. This effort was supported by Peter Milliken, deputy speaker of the House and MP for Kingston and the Islands.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Milliken showed Mr. Parent a memorandum on

this subject circulated nationally by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Mr. Parent took that memorandum and endorsed it on January 9 as follows: "This is a good idea and it will be continued."

UCCLA Chairman John B. Gregorovich said, "This represents a tangible recognition of the importance of Christianity to the majority of Canadians and a particular acknowledgment of the contributions made to the success of this country by the millions of Canadians who are of the various Eastern Rite Orthodox and Catholic faiths."

"The speaker of the House is to be warmly congratulated for his spirit of inclusiveness and good will toward all those Canadians. We shall look forward to seeing the Christmas Lights on until January 8 every year and hope that the provincial legislatures will do likewise," he added.

World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives conducts its sixth convention in Toronto

TORONTO – The World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives (WCUC) held its sixth convention, which traditionally takes place at the same time as the conclave of the Ukrainian World Congress.

The WCUC convention is held to report on the activities of the organization for the previous five years; to provide a framework and plan of action for the next five years; and to elect a board of directors and executive officers for the ensuing five years.

Members of the WCUC are the member-credit unions of the National Association of Credit Unions in Ukraine, Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Australia, Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (U.S.A.) and the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada.

At the convention, Dmytro Hryhorchuk of Chicago ended his five-year term as president of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives.

The following people were elected or appointed for a five-year term to the WCUC:

- Honorary Presidents: Omelian Pleshkevych (U.S.A.) and Wasyl Sytnyk (Canada);
- President: Bohdan Leshchyshen (Toronto);
- Presidium (all from Toronto): Mr. Leshchyshen, president, Buduchnist Credit Union; Michael Shepetyk, vice-president, Buduchnist Credit Union; Petro Mykulak, member, Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada; Orest Romanyshen, treasurer, Ukrainian Credit Union; Natalka Bundza-Iwanitsky, secretary, Ukrainian Credit Union;
- Vice-Presidents: Ivan Ivasiuk, National Association of Credit Unions in Ukraine; Vsevolod Salenko, Ukrainian National Credit Union Association; Mr. Mykulak, Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada; Myroslaw Boliuch, Council of

Ukrainian Credit Unions in Australia;

- Members of the board of directors: Bohdan Watral, Chicago, Self-Reliance Ukrainian FCU; Mirko Pylyshenko, Rochester, N.Y., Rochester Ukrainian FCU; Lew Futala, Yonkers, N.Y., SUMA FCU; Bohdan Kekish, New York, Self-Reliance FCU; Ihor Laszok, Newark, N.J., Self-Reliance Ukrainian American FCU;

- Supervisory Committee: Mr. Hryhorchuk, Chicago, Central of Ukrainian Cooperatives of the U.S.A.; Myroslav Shmigel, New York, Self-Reliance FCU; Yaroslav Pryslak, Montreal, La Caisse Populaire Ukrainienne de Montreal;
- Legal Advisor: Taras Pidzamecky, Toronto, Ukrainian Credit Union.

The headquarters of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives has been moved from Chicago to Toronto.

The newly elected president of the WCUC, Mr. Leshchyshen, has over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry. He has worked for a chartered bank, the federal regulator of financial institutions, the provincial regulator of credit unions, a trust company, an investment dealer, an investment counseling company and a credit rating agency.

Currently he is the manager of research and special situations analyst with St. James Securities Inc., a newly formed institutional brokerage firm.

He received his Master's in Business Administration from the University of Toronto in 1975, and was named a fellow of the Institute of Canadian Bankers (FICB) in 1978. In 1990, he completed the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts and received a CFA designation. He is a member of the Toronto Society of Financial Analysts.

He is a director of Buduchnist Credit Union Ltd. and a director of the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada.

German firms to join cargo plane project

KYIV – Seven German firms, including BMW-Rolls Royce and Fairchild Dornie, have agreed to join a Ukrainian-Russian project to construct a military cargo plane based on the Ukrainian-Russian AN-70 aircraft, Reuters and ITAR-TASS reported on January 25. Eight European countries were planning to announce an international tender on January 29 to choose a new cargo plane for their military forces. German firms decided to join the Ukrainian-Russian bid, which is an updated version of the military cargo plane constructed by the Ukrainian-Russian venture. The new plane is adjusted to NATO standards and can carry cargoes up to 35 tons for a distance of 3,800 kilometers at a speed of 750 kilometers per hour. The Ukrainian government on December 1, 1998, had approved a resolution initiating a joint Ukrainian-Russian project to create a medium-range transportation plane to build on the positive response generated by the AN-70 project. The document was the first practical step in the creation of a military-transportation plane of the new generation to follow completion of the AN-70 program. The AN-70 project has been one of the technological success stories of independent Ukraine, creating interest across Europe and beyond. Even during the height of the crisis, it was never threatened. Russia and Ukraine were planning a 1999 start-date for joint production of the AN-70. The plane is to be produced at factories in Kyiv and Samara. (RFE/RL Newswire, Eastern Economist)

Harvester engines go into production

KHARKIV – Kharkiv motor manufacturing plant Serp i Molot (Sickle and Hammer) began production on January 21 of engines for the grain harvester Slavutych. These 250-horsepower engines are being promoted as safe and economical. (Eastern Economist)

Corporate amenities at Dnipropetrovsk train station

DNIPROPETROVSK – The first corporate service center for rail passengers opened on January 21 at Dnipropetrovsk train station. Passengers can order tickets, a taxi, a hotel room, dinner, non-alcoholic beverages and newspapers. There is also a photocopying service available, and an office for business meetings. (Eastern Economist)

Sumy liqueur-vodka producer wins medals

SUMY – The Sumy liqueur-vodka plant took gold and silver at a Chicago trade competition on January 20. The gold medal went to the world-famous bitter liqueur Sumy Ashberry and silver went to the plant's Nedryhailivska vodka. (Eastern Economist)

Domestic nuclear production promoted

KYIV – The Energy Ministry presented the government with a draft program to develop the nuclear fuel cycle and supply nuclear fuel to the domestic nuclear power industry. Plans include increasing domestic uranium extraction, developing domestic uranium processing and zirconium production, and increasing cooperation with Russian nuclear cycle enterprises. (Eastern Economist)

New world-class hotel gets funding

KYIV – The International Finance Corp. will loan \$25 million (U.S.) to rebuild the Teatralna Hotel near the national opera house to create a world-class facility, IFC CIS department head Richard Ranklin said on January 16. The creditors will be international financial fund groups and world-renowned hotelier Hilton-International. Meanwhile, the State Tourism Committee reported that Ukraine has 1,368 hotels, 50 of which are private. Thirty-five hotels qualified for three-star status. The best four-star hotels are the Kyivska in Kyiv, and the Yalta and Oreanda in Yalta. There are currently no hotels in Ukraine that can be ranked as five-star hotels. (Eastern Economist)

Tashkent billboard promotes Daewoo and interethnic harmony



A Daewoo electronics billboard depicting three children, a Ukrainian, an Uzbek and a Korean, and reading "We share the future" ("Biz kelajakning bir bo'lagi") is found on a busy intersection in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. According to Matthew-Daniel Stremba of the U.S. Embassy in the Uzbek capital, the billboard (a portion of which appears above) has been at the intersection of Usmon Nosyr and Bobur streets since before he arrived there in July 1998. The billboard represents three of the many groups that make up Tashkent.

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Thousands gather on banks of Dnipro for feast of Epiphany



Roman Woronowycz



Kyiv celebrated the feast of Epiphany on January 19 (according to the Julian calendar) with a traditional blessing of the Dnipro River. Nearly 2,000 people gathered on the banks of the Dnipro and on a bridge spanning the river for a moleben by Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, which was followed by the blessing of the waters. The prayer service was attended by Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko. Afterwards, dozens of hearty Kyivans changed into swimwear and plunged into the waters of the icy river, also a tradition, which is supposed to bring good health and fortune.

Kuchma returns...

(Continued from page 1)

ever, that Ukraine's Parliament had failed to ratify several World Bank projects. Without the ratification, some World Bank disbursements could be canceled.

The World Bank announced in September that it was ready to lend Ukraine more than \$1 billion if it sticks to IMF economic guidelines and economic reforms.

The IMF, however, has suspended the disbursement of a scheduled tranche, and is analyzing Ukraine's reform efforts and 1999 budget before it decides whether to continue its Extended Fund Facility program with Kyiv. President Kuchma expressed optimism that the loan program will proceed nonetheless. "I believe that it will. Why stop half-way?" queried Mr. Kuchma.

He emphasized that Ukraine had demonstrated its "viability in a critical situation," an allusion to Ukraine's successful weathering of the financial crisis that engulfed Russia and affected Ukraine last year.

He said that Ukraine has met many of the requirements in the IMF agreement, is proceeding on others and now believes that the remaining problems are solvable.

"The remaining gaps can be resolved from a political viewpoint," said Mr. Kuchma.

During meetings with Vice-President Gore, the Ukrainian president said the two sides discussed an array of subjects and that they had reaffirmed their commitment to the work of U.S.-Ukraine Bilateral Commission, better known as the Kuchma-Gore Commission. He also said he had presented to the vice-president the Ukrainian plan for the routing of Caspian oil through its territory.

President Kuchma also held discussions with Russia's Prime Minister Primakov during which problems with the Black Sea Fleet treaty, not yet ratified by either the Ukrainian or Russian parliaments, were addressed. President Kuchma told reporters in Kyiv that he will push the Verkhovna Rada to ratify the treaty this year.

He added that he would ask that a clause be inserted to stipulate that the fleet treaty not come into effect until after Russia's Federation Council, the upper house of the Parliament, ratifies the general Russia-Ukraine Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership. President Kuchma said he believes the recent postponement of ratification by the upper house "should not be over-dramatized."

Pustovoitenko travels...

(Continued from page 1)

write what they want," he stated.

He complained that the World Trade Organization (WTO) refuses to accept Ukraine into its membership, the U.S. refuses to buy its steel and Russia cut back on food purchases from Ukraine and then Ukraine is criticized for not improving its economy. But, on the bright side, he said, Kazakhstan has started buying Ukrainian farm machinery and Ukraine plans to establish a service network in that country.

As for worries about Ukraine's move toward a new union with Russia, he pointed out that after Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Russia forged an economic union all four fared worse than before. Despite a strong push in the Verkhovna Rada for Ukraine to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (a precursor of a new USSR), the vote failed. "Some members who I'd thought would vote for it voted against it," he added.

The big promoter of Ukraine's membership in the Moscow-led Inter-Parliamentary Assembly is Ukraine's Parliament Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, who will be visiting the U.S. soon, Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said, hinting that Ukrainians in America could ask him why he wants Ukraine to move closer to Russia.

Ambassador Anton Buteiko, who hosted the evening with Prime Minister Pustovoitenko, explained that the delegation's agenda includes meetings with Secretary Albright, high-level assistants to President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore, and officials of the World Bank and the IMF. The delegation was scheduled to leave for Kyiv in the evening of February 3.

Industrial production down across CIS

Eastern Economist

KYIV – Industrial production shrank in the first nine months of 1998 in five out of 12 CIS countries. For the period of January-October 1998 as compared to the same nine-month period in 1997. Industrial production fell in Russia by 4.6 percent; Ukraine, 0.8 percent; Kazakhstan, 1.6 percent; Armenia, 1 percent; and Moldova, 8.1 percent. It grew in Belarus by 9.9 percent; Kyrgyzstan, 8.4 percent; and Tajikistan, 7.1 percent. During this period, the GDP rose in Azerbaijan by 8.6 percent; in Belarus, 8.5 percent; and Armenia, 6.4 percent; but fell in Ukraine by 0.7 percent.

INTERVIEW: Bishop Husar on developments in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

Bishop Lubomyr Husar, the acting leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, recently agreed to an interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly* to discuss the Sobor and Synod held in Lviv in September 1998. Bishop Husar spoke not only about the recent gatherings of leaders of the worldwide Ukrainian Greek-Catholic community, but also about the controversy over married priests, a possible visit to Ukraine by Pope John Paul II and upcoming celebrations of 2000 years of Christianity. The interview was conducted in Ukrainian at the Kyiv residence of the Vatican's papal nuncio to Ukraine. Following is an edited translation of the interview.

What were the results of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Sobor and Synod that occurred at the end of August and the beginning of September 1998?

I believe that it was in 1959, or let's just say in the late 1950s, that all our bishops from around the world, the free world at the time, first officially met.

More periodic Synods began under the leadership of His Holiness Josyf Slipyj in 1963, and by the late 1960s were a regular occurrence. They attained a legal character in the late 1970s, and by that time all or most all of the bishops attended regularly.

Every time a Synod occurs, its format, its technique, its operation, improves. There have been Synods that dealt with very important matters: for example, the division of an eparchy or on specific liturgical matters, the results of which are felt for years. Others have a more fleeting character.

In any case, every year we polish the procedural aspect of the Synod. Each Synod, at least the ones in which I have taken part, continues to improve the technique, as it were.

As for the contents of the Synod, at this Synod we addressed a very important topic, we only began to address it because we foresaw from the outset that we wouldn't finish it, and that was a deep discussion on the place of our Church in the Universal Church.

The point is to better understand ourselves. Two or three years ago the thought was that such a discussion should occur at a general patriarchal Sobor. This changed after we realized that it is such an expansive and difficult theme that it would be difficult to do this at a general Sobor in that the topic has so many aspects.

We decided to address this within a tighter circle of bishops. We invited several non-bishopric experts and analyzed the topic from several points – the historical, biblical, liturgical, canonical, ecumenical – to attempt to better understand who we are, what is our role in the universal Church, keeping in mind that we now are living in a free country of Eastern Europe, in the geopolitical context, and keeping in mind the point of our existence, that of the Greek-Catholic in the Church.

These issues, it can be said, are of a fundamental nature and will help us develop answers to other concrete matters. If we don't have a well-thought-through understanding of our roots, our reason for existing, the nature of that existence, our place in the universal Church, even in a divided Church, then it becomes difficult to develop answers to specific problems.

It becomes what Americans call lurching from one catastrophe to another. There is no integrated aim, and it is reflected in the life of our Church.

So, from that point of view, I think it was a very positive result in the life of our Church, a discussion that I believe will continue in one form or another. The discussion is very important. We will continue to call on experts, and continue our discussions at various levels.

I believe that this was the most important outcome of the Synod. Besides that, the Synod also dealt with a whole slew of more practical matters – not only matters that crop up annually but also ones with longer-term resonance.

For example, we put forward the matter of liturgical renewal. Everyone is pleased with the beauty of our liturgy, people love it, foreigners are impressed. However, we asked ourselves whether our nation really utilizes the treasure that is our liturgy; whether we take advantage of the treasure?

With that as the aim, some steps were made, but they are for the long term. For example, at the next Synod the liturgical commission looking into the matter is supposed present a 10-year program, that is, a long-term project for the renewal of our liturgy.

As for more short-term matters, there was the topic of the celebration of the year 2000. It is short-term, it will all end within two years. What we focused on, however, was how we could take advantage of the opportunity. It is a date to which something could be attached, which the holy father had the good forethought to realize.



Bishop Lubomyr Husar

We decided on our participation in specific celebrations [in Rome], which will be limited. One, for example, will be our participation in the commemoration of the contemporary martyrs who were persecuted in this century. We will send a delegation of no more than 50 persons, most importantly people who suffered: bishops, priests, laypersons who experienced persecution firsthand.

We also expect a large turnout of people for the youth days celebration, which is scheduled for the second half of August in the year 2000. The third event will be the participation of our bishops in a divine liturgy with the holy pontiff on October 1, which will include not only Ukrainians but also other Greek-Catholics. From Ukraine we will take a choir of limited size.

Individual eparchies from Ukraine have expressed an interest in traveling to Rome, but they will do that on their own. There is no planned national action. Today it is difficult for us to do something on a large scale because we do not have the funds.

That is one class [of celebration]. Another class will be a kind of all-Ukrainian celebration on the territory of Ukraine. The largest action will be an all-Ukrainian prayer meeting at Zaryanytsia. We will invite everybody to this, including members of the diaspora.

We also are planning retreats, national conferences, things like that. The rest will occur at the eparchy level and will be decided individually. That will include missions for children, teens, young adults. For example, we are planning celebrations for various categories of our faithful – for married people, priests, monks, nuns, youngsters, the elderly, the sick. And then by professional groups – lawyers, teachers, students, doctors, soldiers – a very large calendar of events during which we want to take advantage of the opportunity to organize these people in the Christian community so that they deepen their professional knowledge with their Christian beliefs.

And how did the Sobor turn out?

Unfortunately, at our Synod we did not have the opportunity and time to review the proposals of the Patriarchal Sobor. It ended just as our Synod began. We are currently doing this. All the bishops have received the proposals, and we have asked them to return them by the beginning of December.

We will review them during the course of the daily work of the Synod and hope to have them ready for release by the beginning of Lent to stimulate the life of our laymen and to educate a Christian intelligentsia, which we lack to a degree. We have learned people, intelligent, wise – but we do not have a developed intelligentsia.

The main topic covered at this Sobor was the role of the layperson. It was very interesting. There were representatives from nearly our whole Church. Each eparchy could send six representatives: a bishop, a priest and four laymen, two younger and two older.

The youth was not fully represented, unfortunately. We especially designated two places [from each eparchy] for youth. If all had come there would have been 48 young people younger than 30. Their contribution would have

been greater, however, there were not enough of them.

The discussions were very interesting and encompassed a wide range of activity. We are planning now to form a commission at the bishopric level which will deal with issues of the layperson, and at the same time we will be working to get the laity to better organize itself. And this must begin with bettering the health of parishes, especially on the territory of Ukraine. We must put the parish on its feet. If the parish functions normally, then the laypeople will expand their activity even more, and it will help the Church expand.

For when are the next Synod and Sobor scheduled?

The next Synod is scheduled for March 2-8. We will have Synods every year through the year 2000. Then we will see. After that it may be held every other year. That's still up for discussion.

The next Sobor is scheduled for 2001. It was scheduled for 2000, but so much will be going on that we decided not to mix the two, but rather to put it off to 2001. The topic of the Sobor will be "Social Teaching of the Church and its Realization by the Ukrainian Catholic Church."

Last fall you returned from a meeting in Rome of the Congregation of Eastern Churches. To put a broad base to the question, let me ask simply if there were any achievements?

I believe that very interesting themes were addressed. By that I mean, how can the Eastern Churches live their own life? That is, how can they better live by their own traditions?

I was only there for two of the four days, and only as an observer, but my impression was very positive. I heard that there is a very real desire for the Churches to make their mark on the universal Church. For years, or centuries, we lost our Eastern identity through various influences. Through persecution, Turkish and other occupations, through the Latinization process.

But through the expressed desires and concrete proposals, I was positively taken by the desire that the Churches should in a step-by-step process renew their traditions, not that the Churches should return to a time 1,000 years back, but that they should live today with the treasures of their past.

Was there any discussion regarding the status of married priests?

It was not part of the formal agenda. It was discussed at our Synod. In Rome the subject was touched upon at the plenary session [of the Congregation of Eastern Churches]. It was not on the list of subjects to be covered. But some discussion occurred.

At the Synod it was part of official discussions. We decided in a resolution to turn to the pope and Cardinal [Angelo] Sodano to request that the matter be decided in a way so as not to cause consternation, and that we be allowed to support all our localities with married clergy from Ukraine, and the best would be that married clergy from the localities would be allowed to serve.

That desire has been expressed [to the Vatican] along with supportive pastoral argumentation. The situation has changed drastically, you see. A hundred years ago, for example, the Western Church in the United States and even Western Europe did not accept the idea of a married priest. Today, it is far more open to the idea. But there are various elements that must be dealt with.

We have put forward our proposals, our argumentation, and now a discussion will begin.

I think that there was no doubt that such a proposal would appear as a result of your Synod, but how do you think the pope will look at such a proposal?

It seems to me that the argumentation in its sum, in the way we presented it, will have positive results. You must realize that this is not supposed to affect one or another person. A certain development of the concept must take place, and the world must become accustomed to it.

This could be a step-by-step process, but nonetheless, we are hoping for a positive determination. This is our position, and we believe there is a basis for believing such.

Are the married priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland today working and celebrating divine liturgy there?

Oh yes, of course. Nothing has changed. They are needed there and continue to work there. There are all together six married priests from Ukraine. And I believe that three of them are in Poland without their wives. Their wives remain in Ukraine.

It seems that this matter has been a bit overblown.

(Continued on page 10)

OBITUARIES

Alexander B. Chernyk, 61, physician, community leader

by Dr. Albert Kipa

PHILADELPHIA – Dr. Alexander Bohdan Chernyk, 61, physician and surgeon, died on, January 23 at Montgomery Hospital Medical Center in Norristown, Pa.

He was the husband of Dr. Zenia A. (Filinski) Chernyk and lived in Schwenksville, Pa. A native of Lviv who came to the United States after World War II and settled in Philadelphia, he graduated from LaSalle College in 1961 and earned a doctorate in medicine from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine (PCOM) in 1965, as well as a master's degree in surgery in 1969.

In private practice in general surgery in Philadelphia since 1969, Dr. Chernyk also served as director of medical education of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine from 1969 to 1971 and as professor of surgery from 1969 until illness forced his retirement a few years ago. From 1976 to 1979 Dr. Chernyk headed the division of general surgery at Suburban General Hospital in Norristown, Pa., and from 1981 to 1983 its department of surgery. He had also been chairman of staff and a member of the board of directors of the hospital in 1978 and 1979. He was also a member of the faculty of the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine from 1981 to 1985.

Dr. Chernyk authored several manuals devoted to such topics as surgery, intern training, emergency room rules and regulations, and upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Between 1969 and 1993 he delivered 72 lectures on various medical and surgical topics. He received the Distinguished Teaching Award from the Student Council of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine and from the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, respectively in 1983 and 1985. The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) honored him twice, in 1982 and 1991, with its Distinguished Community Service Award. He had served as president of the UMANA Pennsylvania branch from 1976 to 1982.

Dr. Chernyk had also been a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association, the Montgomery County Osteopathic Association, the International Society of Gastrointestinal Surgeons and the Society for Clinical Vascular Surgery.

Dr. Chernyk was also a distinguished Ukrainian American community and civic leader. He was a member of the Republican Club of Philadelphia, co-founder and the first president (1980-1990) of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia (UECC) and of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia (since 1990).

In the latter capacity he was instrumental in arranging the highly effective Ukrainian-Jewish dialogues with the American Jewish Committee's Philadelphia Chapter to foster better understanding between Ukrainians and Jews both here and independent Ukraine.

He also established the Ukrainian American Social Services at the UECC and co-founded the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Association as well as the Ukrainian Professional Society. He served as president of the Philadelphia Branch of Plast, the Ukrainian scouting

organization, and as a member of the advisory board of Manor Junior College and the board of directors of the Nationalities Services Center of Philadelphia (1991-1993).

Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, Dr. Chernyk worked closely with officials and diplomats of the new government as well as of the U.S. to strengthen U.S.-Ukrainian relations and to ensure a future for democracy in the country of his birth.

Dr. Chernyk was also actively involved in several charitable and medical relief projects as a member of Rotary International, Central Perkiomen Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Chernobyl Relief Fund, and the Lesniuk Foundation and Charitable Trust.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, Oleh and Ihor; a daughter, Marta; and a sister, Christine Rynasewych.

Panakhya services were held on January 29 at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The requiem liturgy was offered at the cathedral on January 30, followed by burial services at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Ukrainian Federation, the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, or Plast.

Myroslav Turiansky, chess master

by Dr. Orest Popovych

HOWELL, N.J. – A Chicago resident since 1950, Myroslav Turiansky did not revisit his native Ukraine until late in 1998, soon after the death of his wife, Roma. It was during that first and last visit to Ukraine that he passed away on December 28, 1998, in the town of Radekhiv, Lviv region, and was laid to rest not far from the place where he was born.

Mr. Turiansky was born October 10, 1912, near Rudky in the Lviv region, the son of Osyp Turiansky, a renowned literary figure, and Stefa Turiansky née Onyshkevych. When he was 11, his father taught him how to play chess, a development that shaped much of his adult life and determined the legacy he left behind. Although he had received a master's degree in law at Lviv University, it was not in jurisprudence, but in chess that he left his mark, where his excellence and contributions will be remembered.

Mr. Turiansky's early chess career was closely intertwined with the organization and development of Ukrainian chess in Lviv and Halychyna in the 1920s. In 1926 Ukrainians in Lviv founded a club named Shakhovyi Konyk (Chess Knight), later renamed the Society of Ukrainian Chess Players (TUSH), which during World War II became a division of the sports club Ukraina. In the 1926-1944 period, these clubs brought together the top names of

Ukrainian chess in Lviv, such as Popel, Turiansky, Turkevych, Shevchuk, Onyshchuk and M. Romanyshyn (the father of today's grandmaster Oleh Romanyshyn). Among them, Mr. Turiansky was always one of the best. He won the championship of the Shakhovyi Konyk in 1928 and tied for first and second places with Stepan Popel in the Championship of Western Ukraine in Lviv in 1943.

The quality that distinguished Mr. Turiansky from other chess masters early on and throughout his life was his readiness to volunteer his services for the benefit of organized Ukrainian chess. He served as secretary and librarian of the chess society until World War II and then, during the German occupation of Lviv, headed the chess division of the Ukraina sports club. Mr. Turiansky promoted chess throughout Halychyna by staging simultaneous exhibitions, sometimes jointly with Stepan Popel.

Joining the westward exodus in 1944, Mr. Turiansky wound up in Vienna, where in the years 1946-1947 he became one of the premier players of the Austrian capital and champion of the Hitzing chess club there. In 1948 he emigrated to New York City, where he became active in the famous Marshall Chess Club and in the 1949-1950 season placed second in its

(Continued on page 18)

Maria Sokil Rudnytsky, 96, renowned lyric soprano

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Maria Sokil Rudnytsky, renowned lyric soprano and opera singer, died on January 20 at the age of 96.

Mrs. Rudnytsky was born in Zherebets, Zaporizhia Oblast, in Ukraine. She studied with Zinaida Malyutina at the Conservatory of Music in Dnipropetrovsk in 1920-1925. She also appeared as a leading singer-actress with the Zankovetska Theater in Dnipropetrovsk around this time.

Mrs. Rudnytsky made her debut at the State Opera in Kharkiv in 1927 in the role of Marguerite in Gounod's opera "Faust" and after three months became the prima donna lyric soprano of that opera theater. She was in Kharkiv until 1930; subsequently, she was with the State Opera in Kyiv (1930-1932) and with the Lviv Opera (1932-1934).

In 1929, Mrs. Rudnytsky was sent, along with bass Ivan Patorzhynsky, as a representative singer from Ukraine on a concert tour to Germany and Italy. This was followed by guest appearances in Moscow and Leningrad, and also in Warsaw, Kaunas, Riga, Vienna, Prague and Berlin in 1934-1937.

In addition to the aforementioned role of Marguerite in "Faust," Mrs. Rudnytsky appeared in the roles of Desdemona (Verdi's "Otello"), Mimi (Puccini's "La Boheme"), Liu (Puccini's "Turandot"), Elsa (Wagner's "Lohengrin"), Tatiana (Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin"), Lisa (Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame"), Odarka (Hulak-Artemovsky's "Zaporozhets za Dunayem"), and Natalka (Lysenko's "Natalka Poltavka"). She had particular success with the role of Halka in Moniuszko's opera of the same name.

In 1937, she came to the United States for her first concert tour here, together with her husband, composer and conductor Antin Rudnytsky, whom she married in 1931. Proceeds from this tour benefited the Ukrainian hospital in Lviv. In

1938 she and her husband came to the U.S. and Canada for the second time and from that time remained in the U.S.

That same year Mrs. Rudnytsky had the lead role in the motion picture "Zaporozhets za Dunayem," made in the U.S.

After she settled in the U.S., Mrs. Rudnytsky performed with the Lyric Opera in Chicago, La Scala Opera in Philadelphia and Detroit Opera Company, and appeared with the NBC Orchestra in New York. She was a soloist with the Cosmopolitan Stars of Opera in the 1940s and performed in over 100 concerts in the U.S. and Canada from 1937 to 1944.

Mrs. Rudnytsky also interpreted songs of contemporary Ukrainian composers in her recitals, many of which were especially written for her. She particular specialized in songs by her husband.

In 1940 she recorded albums, singing eight Ukrainian folk songs arranged by Antin Rudnytsky for Asch Records, two arias from Moniuszko's "Halka," and songs by Rachmaninoff and Taneyev.

Mrs. Rudnytsky was professor of voice at the Lysenko Music Institute in 1932-1934 and, later, in the mid-1950s, was professor at the Philadelphia Musical Academy and from 1958 at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. From 1943 to 1975 she and her husband also operated the Ocean County School of Music in Toms River, N.J., where she made her home until moving to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1995.

Her final public concert was in Philadelphia in 1958.

Throughout her life Mrs. Rudnytsky took an active interest in and was a patron of Ukrainian culture and music both in the diaspora and in Ukraine. She was honored in 1992 by the National Opera in Kyiv as their oldest former prima donna soloist. On the occasion of that visit, she promoted the works of her



Maria Sokil

husband and was instrumental in interesting the National Opera to stage her husband's opera "Anna Yaroslavna" in Kyiv. This received its Ukrainian premiere performance on December 16, 1995, in her presence and that of her family, and had many subsequent performances.

Mrs. Rudnytsky in recent years was very concerned with events in Ukraine and established a fund to assist in the national reawakening there.

Burial was on January 23 at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., where Mrs. Rudnytsky was laid to rest next to her husband.

She is survived by her two sons, Roman, with his wife, Suzanne, and children, Oksana and Damian; and Dorian, with his wife, Brigitte, and children, Tara and Evan.

Business-minded national deputies from Ukraine hosted at UIA

by Alexandra Isaievych Mason
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NEW YORK – The United States Information Agency (USIA) hosted a delegation of nine parliamentarians from Ukraine on January 23-31. The visit was part of the USIA International Visitor Program – Freedom Support Project known as Congressional Economic and Business Initiatives.

The delegation included business leaders elected to the Verkhovna Rada during the last elections and was divided into two groups according to interest in either security or business/economic issues.

The deputies from the business and economic issues group met members of Ukrainian American business community on January 29 at the Ukrainian Institute of America. Chaired by Walter Baranetsky, a former banker with JP Morgan and a member of the institute's board of directors, other representatives of the business community at the meeting included: economist and banker Bohdan Kekish; Leonard Mazur, founder and CEO of Genesis Pharmaceutical and current president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey (UAPBA); Myron Hnateyko, retired healthcare industry executive; Jaroslaw Kryshchalsky, consultant and former official of the New York Stock Exchange; Zwen Goy, formerly a Wall Street economist and currently the UIA treasurer; Alexandra Isaievych Mason, economist and secretary of the UAPBA; Gene Kotlarchuk, an attorney currently working in corporate finance and consulting; and Walter Nazarewicz, retired president of Pfizer's chemicals division and current president of the UIA.

The parliamentarians included Mykhailo Kovalko, chairman of the Parliament's Fuel and Energy Committee, member of the National Democratic Party faction; Oleksii Kostusev, chairman of the Fuel and Energy Committee's Subcommittee on Energy Savings, member of the Socialist Party, former head of the privatization committee in

Odesa, and chief economist of a joint venture; Oleh Shevchuk, first vice-chairman of the Construction, Transportation and Communications Committee, member of the Green Party faction and vice-chairman of the party, former deputy director for marketing and customer relations of the state telecommunications monopoly Ukrtelekom; and Oleksander Rzhavskiy, member of the Youth and Sport Committee, a politically non-aligned member of Parliament, former director of a private bank.

The meeting with representatives of the Ukrainian American business community focused on the progress of economic reforms in Ukraine, the creation of a favorable business climate in the country, and the encouragement of foreign investment.

The parliamentarians said they firmly believe that Ukraine will not revert to an anti-market path. Economic reforms, although slow at the start, have been gathering pace, they underlined.

The deputies also pointed out that the new Verkhovna Rada is more pragmatic and aims to accelerate work on economic legislation in constructive cooperation with executive branch authorities. The parliamentarians said they see a need for a reduction of the tax burden on the economy and of various privileges for many groups that lead to increases in tax rates for everyone.

The deputies went on to note that foreign governments, the media and businesses often exaggerate the prevalence of corruption in Ukraine. While admitting that corruption does exist in Ukraine, they feel that it is not pervasive and that government officials are being increasingly restricted in their actions by numerous legal safeguards. However, some problems will continue as long as the wages of government employees are low. The infrastructure for safeguarding laws and protecting businesses is gradually being built up and now includes the National Bureau of Investigation modeled on the United States' FBI.

According to the deputies, many of the problems encountered by foreign businesspeople in Ukraine happened in the early

1990s, when the business and legal infrastructure was in its infancy. Currently, many professional services are available to those interested in starting a business, among these services are lawyers, consultants and auditors who can help those unfamiliar with Ukraine's business climate to avoid the many pitfalls that befell early investors. The deputies advise foreign investors to find a reliable business partner in Ukraine and to properly formalize all agreements.

The deputies also expressed the opinion that the key to breaking through the slow and sometimes inefficient bureaucratic system is to accelerate the inflow of foreign business. A large inflow would force the government to speed up the implementation of reforms, and would create a larger constituency for the adoption of business-friendly legislation. The deputies felt that Ukrainians living outside Ukraine, besides promoting the entry of foreign business, could help Ukraine by supporting those Ukrainians who go into business and work to revive the economy. Those who are building the new economy in Ukraine, but do not want to get involved in power struggles, need special support and much help.

The deputies also spoke about the need to promote ideas that will help build unity among Ukraine's people. Unity is especially needed now in order to unite fragmented political forces in this year of the presidential election. Ukraine currently has 67 parties, although only nine are represented in the Parliament. Only 10 to 15 parties are actually functional. Despite frequent calls by politicians to merge parties with similar views, the process of unification is very slow.

The Verkhovna Rada, they stated, is looking forward to becoming more involved in directing the economic reform process when the presidential decree powers expire in June. For the deputies the direction is very clear: develop production facilities based in Ukraine and export. In order to do that, initially Ukraine needs to import foreign technologies that will help it to build up its own production facilities. The deputies emphasized that there are numerous opportunities in Ukraine, including the new Donetsk special economic zone that offers a five-year tax holiday for foreign direct investments of several million dollars or more.

The Ukrainian American representatives at the meeting questioned the investment opportunities and the business environment in Ukraine and expressed concern about the upcoming U.S. State Department certification to determine whether Ukraine has made sufficient progress in implementing economic reforms and resolving investor dispute. Only if certification is granted will Ukraine be able to receive the full amount of U.S. foreign aid allocated for 1999.

Ukrainian American businesspeople, they added, are greatly concerned about accessing reliable business information on Ukraine and building reliable business relationships.

The deputies listed a number of projects and organizations that have been created to address this problem, including an Internet project called Business Ukraine that is currently building a website that will feature investment information about Ukraine.

Community members suggested that the Verkhovna Rada should use its website more actively as a tool for informing the world about developments in Ukraine. They identified a need to promote success stories to the outside world in order to counterbalance the negative stories about political infighting and corruption.

The meeting concluded with a mutual consensus that there is a need to build a better mechanism for obtaining accurate legal, financial and tax information about reform developments in Ukraine.

Tkachenko takes...

(Continued from page 1)

Boryspil Airport, where he explained that he was referring merely to closer economic relations and a customs union, his words were criticized by his colleagues in the Verkhovna Rada.

National Deputy Roman Besmertnyi, who is President Leonid Kuchma's official representative in Ukraine's Parliament, said of Mr. Tkachenko's actions as the leader of the Verkhovna Rada: "It is a clear breach of the Constitution, as I said when Mr. Tkachenko did the same in Moscow."

At a February 2 plenary session of the Verkhovna Rada, National Deputy Ihor Ostash also questioned the constitutionality of Mr. Tkachenko's statements. In addition, the Green Party member criticized the legitimacy of the delegation, which consisted mostly of Left-Center and Communist faction members and traveled to Belarus without official Verkhovna Rada authorization. He pointed out that besides Ukraine, only Russia has legitimized the Belarusian Parliament, which was mostly appointed by President Lukashenko, through contacts with national deputies.

Another Green faction member, National Deputy Serhii Kurykin, in a sarcastic quip addressed the nearsightedness of Mr. Tkachenko's vision. "I am amazed at the leftist position. From the point of view of proletarian internationalism and class solidarity, they would be better advised to think about the unity of the working people of the whole world," he said.

Even Borys Oliynyk, a prominent Communist who was once a member of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and today is a Ukrainian national deputy and chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he could not agree with Mr. Tkachenko's statements. He said he believes that the three countries "would be well-advised to strengthen Slavic mutual assistance, yet not at the expense of sovereignty, but as equals among equals and dignified partners."

Upon his return from the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, President Kuchma, refrained from commenting on Mr. Tkachenko's statements. He stated only that he could not foresee the creation of a customs union, unless a free-trade zone was first created among the three countries. He called such a union "the supreme stage of international relations" and explained that it took the European Union 50 years to reach such a level.

At a press conference in Kyiv on February 2 Mr. Tkachenko again defended his statements and his meeting with Belarusian President Lukashenko, and attacked the press as responsible for blowing his remarks out of proportion. "I stated from the outset: we were to meet as the leaders of two independent and sovereign countries," explained Mr. Tkachenko. "That should have made everything clear. There was no need to twist things."

This was not the first time, however, that Mr. Tkachenko has advocated a "Slavic brotherhood" – as he often refers to the union with Russia and Belarus – whether political or economic.

He first made such remarks on August 24 of last year at a commemorative government session during Independence Day celebrations when he called for closer ties with Russia and the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS and for the revival of the "great Slavic brotherhood."

Then, during an official visit by a Verkhovna Rada delegation to Moscow in mid-December, he called a Russia-Ukraine-Belarus merger "a necessity." After his return from that trip also he downplayed his remarks and explained that he was referring merely to economic union.

Ukraine expresses concern over events in Kosovo

Embassy of Ukraine

WASHINGTON – On January 19 the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine released a statement concerning recent events in Kosovo. The ministry deplored the aggravation of tensions in the province, which led to heavy casualties among civilians. It expressed its concern over the growing number and scale of armed clashes.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry said it is particularly worried by the danger this poses to the members of the OSCE Verification Mission. It also expressed its disapproval of the Yugoslav authorities' ultimatum to the head of the mission, demanding that he leave the country, and the unwillingness of the government to allow international investigation of the massacres that took place in the province.

"The unilateral steps undertaken by the Yugoslav side against the head of the mission violate its obligations before the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and create a dangerous precedent. Only constructive cooperation of the Yugoslav side with the International Verification Mission will allow international experts to evaluate the circumstances of the dramatic events at Racak and prevent further dete-

rioration the situation," noted Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine supports the decision of the U.N. Security Council of January 18. It condemns attempts at violent resolution of the Kosovo problem and acts of terrorism. It also denounces attempts to undermine the process of peaceful settlement and renew wide-scale fighting in the province. The sides to the conflict have to refrain from hostilities, renew the negotiation process and adhere unconditionally to the obligations undertaken by them regarding safety of the International Verification Mission personnel," the statement noted.

Ukraine has consistently supported a political settlement of the situation in Kosovo based on the principles of territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, wide autonomy for the province, and adherence to human rights and the rights of national minorities.

According to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Ukraine is actively involved in international efforts in the Balkans, in particular in the management of the Kosovo crisis, and it is ready to continue to facilitate peacemaking efforts in the region and to extend its participation in them.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Statement and appeal of the UNA Auditing Committee

During the period of November 4-6, 1998, the Auditing Committee, in accordance with the By-Laws of the UNA, conducted a review of the business operations of the Ukrainian National Association from January 1, 1998, through September 30, 1998. The previous Auditing Committee had conducted its last review during the period of March 23-27, 1998.

The Auditing Committee's work encompassed reviewing the implementation of the decisions of the 34th Convention of the UNA, operations of the Financial and Recording departments, publication of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, and the management of the UNA's vacation resort, Soyuzivka. As a result of its review, the Auditing Committee hereby issues its report.

1. Implementation of resolutions of the 34th UNA Convention

The 34th Regular Convention of the UNA was held on May 15-19, 1998, in Toronto. Convention delegates adopted a series of important decisions in the form of resolutions that were conveyed for implementation to the General Assembly and Executive Committee of the UNA. As of September 30, 1998, the status of that implementation was as follows:

- The transformation of the Ukrainian daily Svoboda into a weekly was realized as of July 1, 1998.

- Soyuzivka's 1999 season will be shortened to eight months. A convention resolution had stipulated that the 1999 season last only from June 1 through September 15 – with the goal of decreasing expenses. The UNA Executive explained that, having a sufficient number of reservations for wedding receptions and other events in 1999 to cover the operating expenses of Soyuzivka, it was decided to extend the season beyond the period delineated in the convention resolution.

- The UNA Executive signed a contract with Scott, Otten, Monroe and Werdann, L.L.C. to conduct a review of business operations of the UNA. In accordance with a convention resolution, this firm also will analyze UNA income and expenses and offer recommendations on possible ways to improve the financial state of the UNA.

- The UNA Executive, in accordance with a convention resolution, has conducted negotiations with sculptor Leo Mol about his execution of a bust-monument of His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav. This monument can be erected at Soyuzivka once the necessary funds, a

sum of \$15,000, are raised.

- In accordance with a convention resolution, all delegates to the 34th Convention voluntarily donated \$25 each to the Ukrainian National Foundation that exists under the aegis of the UNA.

- As regards mergers of fraternal: delegates to the 34th Convention voted for merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. The subsequent convention of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, which was held soon after the UNA's 34th Convention, decided to reject the proposed merger. The Ukrainian National Aid Association of America adopted a decision to merge with the UNA. Delegates to the 34th Convention voted for the proposed merger of the UNA and the UNAAA. The UNA Executive officially notified the insurance authorities of the state of New Jersey about its intentions to merge with the UNAAA and presented a petition for the appropriate approval. In order to satisfy the requirements of the insurance authorities needed to gain such approval, the UNA Executive prepared and presented financial projections for the next five years: separate projections for the UNA and the UNAAA, as well as a projection for the merged entity. The UNA is awaiting a final decision on the merger of the

UNA with the UNAAA from New Jersey's insurance authorities.

2. Financial state of the UNA

For the first nine months of 1998, the report period, the financial deficit of the UNA totaled \$876,000. It should be noted that, in comparison with the financial state for the first nine months of 1997, this deficit is lower by \$560,000. This is quite positive evidence of the UNA Executive's realization of means aimed at decreasing the deficit and attempts to balance the budget. According to the financial projections prepared by UNA Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, the budget will be balanced in the year 2000 if the recommended means are put into effect and if budget forecasts coincide with reality.

The Auditing Committee unanimously supports attempts by the Executive aimed at increasing income and, principally and what is most attainable, decreasing expenses of the Home Office administration. The current financial state of the UNA dictates the necessity of balancing the budget and halting further dipping into the reserves in the next two years.

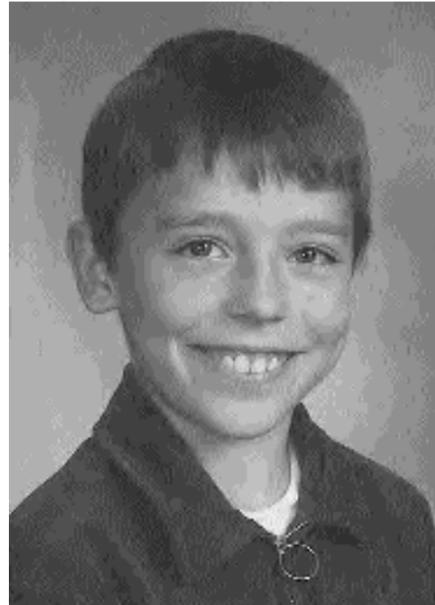
The UNA Executive reported that most of the space in the new building is already

(Continued on page 16)

Young UNA'ers



Nicholas Andrew Topolnycky, 2 1/2, and Alicia Christine Topolnycky, 4 months, children of Dr. Andrew E. Topolnycky and June Prosser-Topolnycky of Grand Isle, Vt., are new members of UNA Branch 360. They were enrolled by their parents.



Irene and Andrey Mikhalyuk, children of Igor and Oksana Mikhalyuk, are new members of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn. They were enrolled by their parents.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – DECEMBER 1998

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – November 1998	7,909	17,143	4,355	29,407
Total Inactive Members – November 1998	7,433	17,940	0	25,373
Total Members – November 1998	15,342	35,083	4,355	54,780

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in December 1998

New members	48	48	0	96
New members UL	2	4	0	6
Canadian NP	0	1	0	1
Reinstated	2	3	0	5
Transferred in	4	41	2	47
Change class in	9	3	0	12
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
Total Gains:	65	100	2	167

Losses in December 1998

Suspended	8	14	8	30
Transferred out	4	41	2	47
Change of class out	9	3	0	12
Transferred to adult	0	0	0	0
Died	1	87	0	88
Cash surrender	22	40	0	62
Endowment matured	31	42	0	73
Fully paid-up	19	39	0	58
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	4	4	8
Total Losses	94	270	14	378

Total Active Members – December 1998	7,880	16,973	4,343	29,196
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INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in December 1998

Paid-up	19	39	0	58
Extended insurance	5	8	0	13
Lapsed	3	6	0	9
Total Gains	27	53	0	80

Losses in December 1998

Died	1	46	0	47
Cash surrender	16	25	0	41
Reinstated	2	3	0	5
Lapsed	3	6	0	9
Total Losses	22	80	0	102

Total Inactive Members – December 1998	7,438	17,913	0	25,351
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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – December 1998	15,318	34,886	4,343	54,547
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The PM comes calling

The visit to Ukraine by Canada's Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was short and to the point. No need for lengthy ceremonies and pompous displays. That is as it should be when friends meet. The two sides immediately got down to business and the pace was fast. Mr. Chrétien and his delegation arrived from Poland at noon on January 27 and by the next morning had signed seven bilateral agreements in areas of mutual interest.

This was the first state visit by a Canadian prime minister to Ukraine since the former Soviet republic declared independence nearly eight years ago, which in no way detracts from the fact that Canada has been one of Ukraine's closest international partners. Canada was the first Western state to recognize Ukraine and since then has been a major player in providing and obtaining foreign aid for the country.

Mr. Chrétien has championed the Ukrainian cause, on international financial aid and foreign investment and within the structures of the most powerful international organizations, including the Group of Seven industrialized nations and the International Monetary Fund. As Oleh Romaniw, former president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress told *The Weekly* after the Chrétien visit, "At the G-7, Chrétien carries the Ukraine file. When Ukrainian issues arise, heads turn to him."

Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, at a joint press conference with the prime minister, noted Mr. Chrétien's direct involvement in securing for Ukraine the much-needed and long-awaited \$2.2 billion EFF credit arrangement with the IMF.

In another initiative, Mr. Chrétien became the first leader from the West to visit the Famine Memorial in Kyiv, to remember and honor the millions who died as a result of Stalin's attempt to break Ukraine's people by starvation in 1932-1933.

However, the Chrétien visit was not simply an exercise in back-slapping and handshakes along with a few somber moments. As Ukraine's mentor to the West, the Canadian prime minister told his Ukrainian counterparts that they must put their house in order if the country is to attract further international investment; that rampant corruption must be corralled, taxes lowered, a stable financial base erected and economic reforms concluded. Mr. Chrétien has some authority to tell Ukrainian leaders how to model their still-developing society — for five years running the United Nations has named Canada the best country on earth in which to live.

Yet all this advice was given in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. At a state dinner hosted by President Kuchma, the Canadian prime minister explained, "I tell you, as a friend and partner, that such commitment to reform is the only path that will lead to the emergence of the strong and prosperous Ukraine which your people dream of, and which Europe and the world needs."

The prime minister brought with him more than 100 businesspeople, in a concrete expression of entrepreneurial interest. In one day, the group, among them Ukrainian Canadians, had signed 18 agreements worth \$163 million (Canadian).

Prime Minister Chrétien also stressed several times during his visit the strong imprint that Ukrainians have made on the cultural, political and economic landscape of Canada in the last 100 years. "Within the Canadian mosaic, Ukrainian Canadians, now 1 million strong, have made an indelible mark. I have come to Kyiv, in part, to recognize this contribution and to express the deep appreciation of Canada for sharing so many of your fine sons and daughters with us," said the prime minister.

Canadians of Ukrainian heritage should feel proud that in Mr. Chrétien they have a world leader who can truly be called a friend of Ukraine.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The World Congress and its leadership

Dear Editor:

It seems the only person in a leadership role in Ukraine who knows what to do is Valery Lobanovsky, the manager of Dynamo Kyiv. He has accepted the fact that the USSR does not exist and his team is no longer a big fish in a small Soviet pond. If Dynamo is to survive and succeed on the European football arena then it has to change. We are aware of Dynamo's morale-lifting achievements.

Unfortunately the government of Ukraine, unlike Mr. Lobanovsky, still lives in the past. Ivan Drach at the Ukrainian World Congress, instead of pinpointing some of the problems when given a chance to respond, proudly announced Ukraine is faring better than Georgia and Belarus.

There was no mention that Ukraine was once the breadbasket of Europe, but now produces only half the grain it did before. He did not mention that the GDP was down 40 percent from 1991, and if reforms are delayed any longer Ukraine may be unable to feed itself.

Therefore, I find George Primak's critical response (January 24) to Askold Lozynskyj's statement that the Ukrainian leadership is too weak to look after the diaspora a little surprising. Evidence shows that not only is the government unable to look after the diaspora, but it can do no better for the people who put them into power.

Mr. Primak then goes on to inform us that the president of the World Jewish Congress is so powerful in contrast to Mr. Lozynskyj that he can arrange a meeting with President Bill Clinton in 24 hours. I feel this is somewhat irrelevant. What is more relevant is that Mr. Lozynskyj is a dynamic leader of high intellect and has the ability to get things done.

It is also incorrect and unfair to Mr. Lozynskyj for Mr. Primak to say that no one else wanted the job. There were half a dozen people who put their names forward but wisely withdrew their nominations when Mr. Lozynskyj accepted.

I also disagree with Mr. Primak's statement the Ukrainian World Congress has achieved little. This is a very narrow point of view. What should be taken into account is how much of what the Ukrainian diaspora has achieved was coordinated by the Ukrainian World Congress.

It is my firm belief, although my observations are from a far distant land called Australia and commonly referred to as "down under," that if it was not for the Ukrainians in Canada and particularly the U.S. who got to the ear of President George Bush before the Ukrainian referendum in December 1991, Ukraine would still be a puppet state of Russia today or at best an autonomous region with no power like Chechnya.

In November 1995, two weeks after the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Yoram Dinstein, the vice-chancellor of the university in Tel-Aviv came to Australia. The purpose of his visit was to explain to the Australian Jewish community what happened and the reason. What caught my attention most was the concluding words to his hourlong address: Do not become disillusioned, as Israel cannot exist without the diaspora.

I am not sure whether the same applies to Ukraine, but I do feel there is a need for the Ukrainian World Congress not only to look after the diaspora, but to point the Verkhovna Rada in the right direction. Taking three months to elect a new chairman of the Parliament is a joke.

I cannot think of a better person than the current president of the Ukrainian World Congress, Askold Lozynskyj, to do this.

Nestor Jaworsky
Melbourne, Australia

Bishop Husar...

(Continued from page 6)

There are only six of them in all.

But it did give us the ability to present the needs of our Church. It was in a sense a positive moment for us. It gave us a chance to calmly present this problem in its spiritual pastoral sense, without the need to rely on historical rights; simply to show that we need priests.

Our diaspora helped us, mostly financially. How can we help them, we have little to give? But we do have people. Some of them want to go and have gone, to America, to Canada. But many are married.

If they weren't there, we would have large numbers of vacancies in the eparchies. So at least in this way we can at least partially repay our brothers in the diaspora.

Now, a question that we continually return to when we meet with you: the matter of a visit by Pope John Paul II to Ukraine. We heard from, of all people, the press spokesman for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate of rumors of a visit by the pope to Ukraine scheduled for 1999 during the come-up to the presidential elections. Could you please comment?

There have been such discussions, without a doubt. And, yes, they are in regard to a visit in 1999.

But this year is an election year and that is where the difficulty lies. The pope does not, as such, visit a country that is going through elections. That forms a political situation, which the pope avoids.

The way it looks right now, even though I can't assure you because this is

not first-hand information, an invitation will be issued without a specific date identified, simply an open invitation to which a date will be added later, depending on the situation.

In the year 2000 the pope will not be traveling because there will be much work [at the Vatican in conjunction with the celebrations of the Second Millennium of Christ].

But there will be an open invitation, which for us is a great step forward. A year, maybe two, ago it didn't seem possible. So this is a step forward. But I am sure that in the pre-election period he will not be here.

So can one say that at least there is an agreement for a visit?

No, you can't say that there is an agreement, that will only be true when there is an invitation. The official invitation [from Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs] will be the proof.

Last question. What is the state of the health of Archbishop-Metropolitan Ivan Lubachivsky?

In general, it is good, thank God. He has some minor problems with his legs. He receives visitors, friends from America from the time he spent there, visits by cardinals and bishops during the recent Synod.

You can say that the state of his health, considering his age, is very good, except for his legs. He is now 85, and recently celebrated 60 years of his priesthood.

His work is limited to the ceremonial aspects of his position, or to signing special documents, but the day-to-day activities are now on my shoulders.

February

8

1904

Turning the pages back...

Bohdan Pazdrii was active in Ukrainian theater for five decades in Ukraine and the diaspora. Pazdrii was born on February 8, 1904, in Nove Selo near Zbarazh, 20 miles west of Ternopil.

When he completed his two-year stint of military service in the Polish Army in 1926, Pazdrii took up acting and joined the Stanyslaviv Ukrainian Touring Theater headed by Ivan Kohutiak, then in 1928 jumped to the Prosvita Theater in Lviv for a year, before returning to Stanyslaviv for a longer collaboration with the Tobilevych Theater. There Pazdrii became an acolyte of Volodymyr Blavatsky, a veteran of the Berezhil Theater. When Blavatsky left the Tobilevych to form the Zahrava Theater in Peremyshl in 1932, Pazdrii hesitated at first, but then followed his mentor the following year.

When Zahrava merged back with the Tobilevych troupe to form the Kotliarevsky Theater in 1938, Pazdrii began to try his hand at directing, taking charge of productions of Ivan Franko's "Ukradene Schastia" (Stolen Joy). When the Soviets occupied Galicia the following year, they forcibly merged several of the region's groups into the Lviv-based Lesia Ukrainka Theater (LUT), where Pazdrii witnessed acrimonious disputes between those who sought to remain true to artistic vision and those who buckled under the precepts of Stalinist socialist realism. However, Pazdrii's career did not come to a standstill. He branched out into film, appearing in the Kyiv-produced "Dovbush" (1940).

When the Germans arrived in 1941, Blavatsky and Yosyp Hirniak (who returned to Galicia from Siberian exile) reorganized the LUT as the Lviv Opera Theater (LOT) and Pazdrii became an integral part of its productions, such as the first Ukrainian staging of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (Blavatsky took the title role), a treatment of Lesia Ukrainka's "Kaminnyi Hospodar" (The Stone Host) and Mykola Kulish's "Myna Mazailo."

In 1944 he fled along with most of the LOT's actors and directors and, in yet another reunion with Blavatsky, joined the Ensemble of Ukrainian Actors in West Germany.

Pazdrii emigrated to the U.S. in 1950, settling in Philadelphia, where he helped establish the Teatr u Piatnytsiu (Theater on Fridays). In 1970, he starred in the CanUkr Films production of "Nikoly Ne Zabudu" (I Will Never Forget). All told, Pazdrii appeared in over 130 roles in dramas, comedies, films and operettas. He died in Philadelphia on March 30, 1975.

Sources: "Pazdrii, Bohdan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Pazdrii, Bohdan," *Ukrainians in North America*, Dmytro M. Shtohryn, ed. (Champaign, Ill.: Association for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies, 1975).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Let's become sister parishes!

by Alexander Poletz

In the year 2000, St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Minneapolis, will celebrate its 75th anniversary. In 1925, when the founders laid the cornerstone of our parish, they were building a monument to their religious faith, faith in themselves as Ukrainians, and a proclamation that Ukraine still lives. Those of us who had the opportunity to meet some of these wonderful people will attest to their unwavering desire to maintain close ties with Ukraine, their native land.

The organizing committee for the celebration of the 75th anniversary proposed – and the parish board approved – that our community forge ties with a sister parish community in Ukraine. Such a formal link will be beneficial to both parishes. On the one hand, as a highly assimilated Ukrainian American community, we need a direct link to parish communities in Ukraine in order to renew the spirit with which our founding pioneers built and maintained this community in Minneapolis. This will ensure that we will still be aware of and connected with our Ukrainian Orthodox roots when we celebrate our 100th jubilee. On the other hand, such a link will help the sister parish in Ukraine to grow.

Relations forged between communities are qualitatively different than relationships between individuals or families. In inter-parish relations, it is possi-

ble for any member to be involved regardless of whether or not they speak Ukrainian well, are of Ukrainian descent, or became parish members through marriage. As part of a community, its members are automatically involved in the activities of the community.

I had the opportunity recently to observe how the link between the sister cities of Newton, Iowa, and Smila in Cherkasy Oblast had a strong influence on a wide range of Newtonians through their sister city involvement. Another example is the many sister-parish links between Baptist congregations in Ukraine and the United States. Certainly, a link with one or several sister parishes in Ukraine, if done well, will raise the quality of our spiritual and cultural life.

By forging a sister parish relationship in Ukraine we will also be performing our Christian duty by helping Ukrainian Orthodox communities in Ukraine, which are only now beginning to stand on their feet. Those of us who have traveled to Ukraine may have witnessed firsthand or have learned from others (relatives, friends or acquaintances) about the negative pressures being applied on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine by ignorant Ukrainian subjects of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as by hostile, self-interested local governmental functionaries. If we take an active interest and assess the situation properly,

(Continued on page 19)

ACTION ITEM

Last year's foreign aid bill (for Fiscal Year 1999) stated that one-half of the U.S. foreign aid to Ukraine would be withheld "until the secretary of state reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Ukraine has undertaken significant economic reforms additional to those achieved in Fiscal Year 1998 and include: 1) reform and effective enforcement of the commercial and tax code; and 2) continued progress on resolution of complaints by United States investors."

The Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian National Association, and The Washington Group strongly urge Ukrainian Americans and their supporters to write, fax or call their senators and representatives to express the importance of continued U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine for FY 1999. Failure to certify for Ukraine will be a severe blow to Ukraine's economic and political progress.

Telephone numbers for your congressional representatives can be obtained from their state offices (refer to the government blue pages in your phone directory) or call Capitol Information in Washington at (202) 225-3121. When you call your senator or representative, ask to speak to the staff member who handles Ukrainian affairs or foreign aid, and give him/her the message. To write, see the sample letter below.

Deadline: must be mailed during the first week of February; letters and calls must be received in congressional offices by February 16.

– submitted by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council

* * *

The Honorable [name]
United States [Senate or House of Representatives]
Washington, D.C. [Senate zip code – 20510; House – 20515]

Dear [title and name]

I am deeply concerned that the certification for Ukraine, required by the FY 1999 Foreign Aid Act, may not be granted and that the much-needed aid to Ukraine will be withheld. It is very important that the United States, having established a strategic partnership with Ukraine, demonstrate through its aid program that we still support Ukraine's reform efforts and want stability and peace in the region. Certification is necessary to encourage Ukraine's efforts for continued reforms, democracy, the rule of law and forging of closer relations with the West.

If the United States fails to grant certification for Ukraine, it will be a signal that we are no longer interested in a partnership with Ukraine and that we are abandoning a nation that Poland, Hungary and other Central European countries want very much to see succeed and to remain a Western ally – especially now, in the face of increasing attempts in Russia to reconstitute a Soviet-type union. To deny certification is the first step towards re-establishing Russian hegemony in the region.

We in the Ukrainian diaspora care very much about a free and democratic Ukraine, and we know that you want to see democracy thrive in Ukraine as well. Thank you for your attention and support in this matter – it is truly critical now.

Sincerely,
[your name]**Faces and Places**

by Myron B. Kuropas

**The Cold War revisited**

Permanently blinded to actuality by their long and unrequited romance with Marxism-Leninism, America's leftist academic elite is still struggling with the idea that the Soviet state self-destructed.

While practically everyone was surprised by how abruptly the Soviet empire collapsed, for many so-called Sovietologists it was a life-changing experience. Today, they are political has-beens, no longer called upon to pontificate on the "realities" of Soviet life.

Among the most talk-show visible and op-ed prolific was Duke University Prof. Jerry Hough, a man whose studied ignorance is now legendary. In his 1977 book "The Soviet Union and Social Science Theory," for example, Dr. Hough praised Leonid Brezhnev for introducing a period of individual freedom, egalitarianism and a wider dispersion of power. The Soviet Union will survive because there is no evidence "that the republics are in a position to demand more than limited sovereignty," he once wrote. Dr. Hough admitted that Stalin may have been overly zealous in pursuing Lenin's dream but he was certainly not responsible for the death of "millions of Soviet citizens." This Duke University miscreant's "more realistic figure" was "tens of thousands." The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he argued for years, was a legitimate party, similar to the GOP in the United States; in 1988, he laughed at the notion that the "Soviet system would shatter under pressure over the next five to 10 years." The USSR, he pontificated, was "a country whose political system is associated with ... upward mobility for the ambitious and the talented and with steadily rising standards of living." Predicting in 1990 that Mikhail Gorbachev would prevail until at least 1995, he warned that supporting Boris Yeltsin against him, "is not just a mistake but madness." By 1992 Prof. Hough had faded, no longer the darling of the liberal media.

Another Sovietologist popular with the liberal media was Princeton University's Prof. Stephen Cohen who argued that there was a humane strand of Bolshevism that died with Nikolai Bukharin. Stalin was an aberration, a detour on the road to democratic socialism. Gorbachev was the new Bukharin, promoting an essentially sound idea.

Profs. Hough and Cohen were reflecting a sea-change among Sovietologists that occurred during the 1960s. According to Arch Puddington, author of "Failed Utopias," the study of the USSR up until that time was dominated by authentic scholars such as Robert Conquest, Merle Fainsod, Richard Pipes and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who correctly perceived the Soviet Union as a gangster state violating human nature, deceptive and incapable of reform. These scholars were dismissed as Russophobic, almost racist by the 1960s revisionists caught up in the deconstructive spirit (communism good, capitalism bad) of the times.

The revisionists are still with us. Typical are Texas A&M Prof. H.W. Brands, author of "The Devil We Knew: Americans and the Cold War" and the late Baruch College Prof. Edward Pessen, author of "Losing Our Souls: The American Experience in the Cold War." Both professors blame the U.S. for Cold War tensions as much, if not more, than the Soviet Union. With its huge nuclear build-up, the U.S. was the aggressor, Prof. Brands theorizes; the Soviet Union was always on the defensive, pro-

tecting its legitimate interests and borders from Western encroachment.

Prof. Pessen traces the Cold War's origins to the 1947 Truman Doctrine that committed the United States to supporting free people resisting subjugation. It was America's assistance to Greece and Turkey, then in danger of a Communist take-over, that exacerbated Stalin's distrust of the West, convincing him to adopt a hard-line strategy.

A number of post-Cold War hypotheses have been reviewed recently to explain what really happened during this critical period in world history. In his 1997 book "We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History," Prof. John Lewis Gaddis offers some of them.

The first of the hypotheses suggested by Prof. Gaddis is "the diversification of power did more to shape the course of the Cold War than did the balancing of power." Supporters of this somewhat traditional view argued that bipolarity (Russia and the United States) had replaced the multipolar system common prior to the second world war. Maintaining this bipolarity was the best way to assure world peace and this could be accomplished only if mutual vulnerability was assured. Hence the arms race. The problem with this position was that power was perceived solely in military terms and here the USSR appeared invincible.

A rather old hypothesis in new clothing is the formulation that the U.S. and the USSR built opposing empires after the second world war and these became inevitably combative. When Europe invited itself into the American "empire," the Russians were isolated and moved to gain influence on other continents, primarily Africa and Asia.

Hypotheses that are regaining favor as a result of recently released documents from Soviet archives were initially popularized by Ronald Reagan. In short, the Cold War was essentially a contest of good and evil; it was initiated by Stalin; Marxism-Leninism was based not on reality but on ideological romanticism; democracy was superior to Marxism-Leninism in maintaining political coalitions.

Despite its abominations, communism retains a certain cachet among Western scholars. They don't want to see the misery, squalor and tyranny visited upon humanity by the likes of Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Mengistu, Castro and Pol Pot because they have lost their Judeo-Christian values and have come to despise their Western heritage. They have two basic intellectual needs: to romanticize communism and to demonize the American way. They can meet these needs because academics need never be accountable, only well-meaning and high-minded.

Be prepared for more Cold War revisionism to come from the halls of academe. But don't expect any mention of the way so many university types and their allies in the Democratic Party decried America's support for South Vietnamese freedom, the Contras, the Mujahedin, an increase in military spending, the Star Wars program, and other Cold War tactics that even former Soviet leaders now admit helped bring them down.

The left will continue to churn out distorted Cold War "histories" in order to justify their earlier deceptions and to convince Americans that the "anointed" were right all along.

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

DATELINE NEW YORK: There's no business like show business

by Helen Smindak

Pert and pretty MaryEllen Baker, a slender, blue-eyed blonde of part-Ukrainian ancestry who hails from Warwick, N.Y., has made it into New York's show business world – not an easy accomplishment, actors and musicians will tell you. She has just completed her second season as a cast member of the high-spirited operettas produced by the New York Gilbert and Sullivan Players, said to be America's pre-eminent professional Gilbert and Sullivan repertory ensemble.

Ms. Baker contributed to the Gilbert and Sullivan merriment at Symphony Space in recent weeks, appearing as a bridesmaid in "Ruddigore" and as a member of the family of Sir Joseph Porter, the first lord of the Admiralty, in "H.M.S. Pinafore." "Ruddigore" was performed during a two-week period in mid-January, while "Pinafore" was presented in December and given a repeat run after "Ruddigore."

Reviewing the "Ruddigore" production in The New York Times on January 16, Allan Kozinn declared it to be "trim and attractive." He said that the spirited, rich-textured performance showed the singers to be masters at mocking Victorian acting conventions, whether portraying mustache-twirling evil or eyelash-blinking innocence.

"H.M.S. Pinafore," considered top-drawer Gilbert and Sullivan for its cleverness and outlandish complications, was the production I saw in late January. Its romantic mix-ups and tricky moments were captivating, and Ms. Baker's twinkling persona and mezzo-soprano voice fit well into the delightful musical numbers and choreography.

Ms. Baker, 29, made her New York debut last year in the Gilbert and Sullivan productions "Yeoman of the Guard" and "Iolanthe." Between engagements, she worked as a waitress at a West Side restaurant but now does graphic work at a Manhattan design firm.

She says she has no great ambition to see her name in bright lights or do cross-country travel, but she is totally dedicated to the idea of "having enough freedom to take part in the work I love – performing on stage."

Ms. Baker speaks warmly of the Gilbert and Sullivan troupe because "it feels like a family – there's such great camaraderie and enthusiasm among the actors."

And she notes that director Albert Bergeret "encourages us to be spontaneous, while at the same time looking for a polished production."



Lee Snider/Photo Images

MaryEllen Baker and Gerhard Tegeder in Gilbert and Sullivan's "H.M.S. Pinafore."

The company will celebrate its 25th anniversary at Symphony Space (Broadway and 95th Street) on April 11 with a Gilbert and Sullivan extravaganza featuring songs, scenes, original skits and parodies. Ms. Baker expects to be available to take part in the proceedings.

A graduate of Wagner College in Staten Island, where she majored in speech and theater and studied music, she has taken extracurricular acting and voice lessons and learned jazz, tap and ballet dancing.

Her acting experience includes appearances with music and drama groups in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia and some film work and benefits. Her greatest pride (before New York) is her role as Viola in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," she noted "a role I so much wanted to play," presented by the Professional Theater Workshop in Manteo, N.C.

The effervescent singer/dancer/actress comes from an artistic and musical background. Her mother, Stella Zacharczuk Baker, a very active member of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, sang in the choir at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, N.J., and was a longtime member of the Ukraine Dancers of New York. She now runs an art studio in Warwick specializing in decorative painting and iconography.

Ms. Baker's father, John Baker, now retired, was a professional pianist and trombone player who played in U.S. Army bands for years and later had his own jazz group, The Johnny Baker Combo, before switching to the broadcasting field. He was one of the members of the Sal DeFeo musical ensemble that recorded the music for the popular album of Ukrainian folk songs "Ukraine Swings," released in New York by U-Tab.

And, Ms. Baker will tell you with pleasure, that's how her parents met. They were introduced at a recording session by artist Thomas Shepko, who served as advisor and jacket designer for the album.

At the opera

A parade of Ukrainian performers will enhance Metropolitan Opera ranks from now until the end of the season, beginning with tenor Vladimir Grishko of Kyiv, who was to appear in Puccini's "La Bohème" on February 5. The Met's calendar also has Mr. Grishko listed for "Khovanshchina" on March 17 and 20.

Paul Plishka, performing in four operas this season, sang the role of Mephistopheles in "Faust" on January 17, appearing with Placido Domingo and other singers in the Met's annual benefit for the orchestra and chorus. Replacing an ailing singer, Mr. Plishka was described by The New York Times' Anthony Tommasini as "the seemingly indestructible bass Paul Plishka." His next appearances will be on February 12 in the season premiere of "Il Trovatore," and February 13 in "Simon Boccanegra," with further "Trovatore" performances in late February and in March. He is also scheduled to sing in "Aida" in April.

Mezzo-soprano Elena Zarembo, who burst onto the international scene five years ago, makes her Met debut on February 24 in "Il Trovatore." Born and trained in Moscow, according to Svoboda music critic Teodor Teren-Juskiw, Ms. Zarembo's mother is Ukrainian. Mr. Juskiw notes that following Ms. Zarembo's appearance at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London newspapers referred to the singer as Ukrainian. He also points out that Zarembo is a Ukrainian name; the composer Volodyslav Zarembo (1833-1904), for instance, lived and worked in Kyiv.

Ms. Zarembo and Mr. Plishka will perform in the same "Trovatore" on March 3. Both singers are also scheduled to appear in "Il Trovatore" on March 6 (matinee) and March 13.

Baritone Vasily Gerello, who made his Met Opera debut in 1997 as Alfio in "Cavalleria Rusticana," returns to the Met stage on March 18 in the season premiere of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades." He is also scheduled to appear in this opera on March 22 and 26. A native of the Chernivtsi Oblast in western Ukraine, Mr. Gerello appeared with the Kirov Orchestra and Opera Chorus at Carnegie Hall last November in Tchaikovsky's "Iolanta." He is based in St. Petersburg, Russia, where he has been a member of the Kirov Theater since 1990.

Odesa-born soprano Maria Guleghina will be back at the Met in March and April to reprise the title role in "Aida" that won such acclaim last fall from critics and Met audiences. Ms. Guleghina sang the title role in the Met's sumptuously grand production of "Tosca" in October and November.

An exultant aside: My guess that the Kirov Opera

company includes a number of Ukrainian performers has proven to be correct. Ukrainian soloists who appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in June 1998 in Kirov productions of "Mazeppa" and "Prince Igor" are Mikhail Kit, Victor Lutsiuk, Ludmila Schemtschuk, Larissa Shevchenko and George Zastavny, as well as Vasily Gerello, mentioned above (and discussed in a previous Dateline). For this information I am indebted to a Canadian reader, Lada N. Bassa, editor of The Culture Vulture, published by the Ukrainian Students' Society at the University of Alberta. Produced by "enthusiasts with few resources and even less time," according to Ms. Massa, the newsletter devoted its December 1998 issue to a catalogue of the work of Ukrainian composers and musicians on major-label compact discs.

Ballads and ballet

- The great ballads of urban longing, "April in Paris" and "Autumn in New York," part of the repertoire of singer Frank Sinatra, introduced a refined impressionism into popular song. Until now, no one seems to have suspected that these lovely standards have a tenuous connection to Ukraine. The composer of the songs, Vernon Duke, was born Vladimir Dukelsky in Russia and trained at the Kyiv Conservatory.

Critiquing a Carnegie Hall program of piano concertos by George Gershwin, Oscar Levant and Mr. Duke presented by the American Composers Orchestra, The New York Times critic Mr. Tommasini included the biographical info on Mr. Duke. He said that Mr. Duke moved to New York in 1921, where he met Gershwin, who persuaded him to change his name and try his hand at popular song.

In a Times' cabaret review, Stephen Holden wrote that "April in Paris" and "Autumn in New York" formed the bookends for recent performances of Met singer Dawn Upshaw when she appeared with a small ensemble at Joe's Pub. He mentioned that Mr. Duke collaborated with a number of lyricists, including John LaTouche, Howard Dietz, Yip Harburg and Ogden Nash, and sometimes (as in "Autumn in New York") even wrote his own lyrics. Mr. Holden noted that the cream of Mr. Duke's output is showcased in a brand-new gem of an album "Dawn Upshaw Sings Vernon Duke" (Nonesuch).

- Dances for the opera "Maskarade," a new work created by Danish composer Carol Nielsen, were choreographed by Stephanie Godino Kulyk. The opera was performed on two consecutive January weekends at Lehman College in the Bronx and John Jay College in Manhattan. Ms. Kulyk, a member of the New York City Opera ballet ensemble, has been doing choreographic work for years for local and regional companies for several years. She also teaches ballet and directs the choir of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Manhattan.

A historical tale

Film director Oles Yanchuk of the Oles Film Studio in Kyiv was in town recently. Introduced to him by Myron Surmach at the Surma Book Co., I learned that he is working on a new film, a historical tale devoted to Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), supreme commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Mr. Yanchuk, a handsome, pleasant gentleman, was somewhat reticent about discussing his latest project and referred me to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which has pledged financial support for the film.

At UCCA headquarters, Executive Director Tamara Gallo readily provided me with a brochure and a clipping from the Kyiv newspaper Den (Day), which gave information about the new production.

Here are some details: Mr. Yanchuk, a film director known for his award-winning films "Famine-33" (1991) and "Assassination: An Autumn Killing" (1995) began shooting test footage at the Oleksander Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv last October. Titled "Commander of the Army of Immortals," the film will star the prominent Montreal-based Ukrainian actor Gregory Hlady in the role of Shukhevych. Photos reveal an uncanny resemblance between Commander Shukhevych and Mr. Hlady. Actress Viktoriya Malektorovych participated in the initial film shoot. The scenario was written by Vasyl Portiak.

The film will portray the tragic life and heroic struggles of Shukhevych (1907-1950), one of the most zealous fighters against Stalinism and a protagonist of the Ukrainian national idea. He was appointed UPA

(Continued on page 18)

Paintings of Mykola Krychevsky to be exhibited at The Ukrainian Museum

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The paintings of Ukrainian artist Mykola Krychevsky (November 24, 1898 - September 11, 1961) will open at The Ukrainian Museum on Saturday, February 20, for two weeks, until March 7.

The paintings are on loan from the Krychevsky family collection. The exhibition is billed as a "farewell exhibit" to the works of the artist. Following this exhibition and a short showing of the paintings on March 10 at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, they will be permanently relocated to museums in Ukraine. The opening reception is scheduled for Sunday, February 21, at 2 p.m.

Krychevsky was born in Kharkiv, into a family of artists and art scholars whose contributions have made a deep impact on the development of the arts in Ukraine in the early 20th century. His father, Vasyl H. Krychevsky (1873-1952), was an outstanding architect, painter, graphic artist and an enthusiastic student and collector of Ukrainian folk art. He was also the founder and first president of the Ukrainian State Academy of Arts in Kyiv. Fedir

Krychevsky (1879-1947), Vasyl's brother was one of the leading figures in Ukrainian art, a prolific painter, as well as respected teacher of the arts.

Raised in a sophisticated environment of creative energy, it was inevitable that Mr. Krychevsky would choose to express his creativity through the arts. Initially he studied art with his father. As a young man he expressed a great interest in the theater and was, for a time, an actor at the Sadovsky Theater, the first Ukrainian resident theater in Kyiv in the 20th century. In 1919 Mr. Krychevsky left his native Ukraine and lived in Prague for several years, where he completed his studies at the School of Industrial Design. In 1929 he moved to Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life.

Ultimately Mykola Krychevsky became a noted painter, but throughout his creative career he expressed himself in different art techniques. He worked as a theatrical scenery designer and painter (Prosvita Theater, 1921-1923, in Uzhhorod; Théâtre Hébertot, 1924; and Théâtre des Arts, 1939, in Paris, as a wood engraver, as a book illustrator, and in other art forms. Painting, however, was his favorite mode of expression.

Krychevsky painted in the neo-impressionist style. His most prolific output was in watercolors with which he embraced the grace and charm of Paris and Venice, the countryside and in later years, when he traveled across the Atlantic, the American landscape.

Critics called his paintings "fresh, clear and bright." A French critic wrote: "With an always narrative but sensible brush stroke, the small pictures of this artist are works of a quiet and amiable charm" (Denis Chevalier, France Illustration, 1948). Another wrote: "Krychevsky – a painter of poetry. His watercolors possess a clarity and retinue, a limpidity which is not common for the artists of today" (Maurice Rostand, 1951).

Reviewing one of Krychevsky's exhibitions in the U.S., Peter Andrusiw wrote in America (1965): "The works of M. Krychevsky are skillfully executed, and easily understood by their viewer. Krychevsky is a master in the technique of watercolor, which he uses like a virtuoso." One of the unique characteristics of Krychevsky's work is that even his oil canvasses have the lightness of watercolor.

Mykola Krychevsky exhibited his work in numerous one-man shows in major cities of the Western world on both continents.



Mykola Krychevsky's "Nice," 1934



Mykola Krychevsky's "Street," 1936

Most of his exhibitions, however, were presented in many famous galleries of Paris. Mr. Krychevsky left a legacy of more than 7,000 paintings, which remain in museums and private collections throughout Europe, the United States and Canada.

The Ukrainian Museum is honored to be able to present an exhibition of watercolors and oils of artist Krychevsky. Although these works will shortly find a new home in

museums in Ukraine, here they will be photographed and the images of the works will be preserved in the archives of the Museum's Fine Arts Collection.

For further information, please contact The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, UkrMus@aol.com; or; http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum

Harvard announces new scholarships for summer session

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University has announced the availability of new scholarships for the 1999 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI).

Thanks to the generosity of Vira Hladun, five \$1,000 tuition grants will be awarded to students in the 1999 program. All students who apply for financial aid will be considered automatically for these scholarships. Ms. Hladun, a member of the institute's visiting committee, is the founder and chair of American Friends for Ukraine, a foundation working in the areas of Ukrainian culture, education and media.

The institute will continue to offer scholarships financed by gifts from the International Renaissance Foundation, the Citicorp Foundation and the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

Vera Andrushkiw of Wayne State University will return as the director of the summer institute for a third year: Prof. Andrushkiw will also teach "Advanced Ukrainian for Business," while Natalia Shostak and Yuri Shevchuk will teach the beginning and intermediate Ukrainian language classes. George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskyi Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard, will teach "20th Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon," and Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard, as well as the director of the institute, will teach "20th Century Ukraine."

A new survey course, "Ukrainian Politics and Society," will be offered especially for undergraduate students and professionals seeking a broad introduction to Ukraine and Ukrainian studies. Coordinated by Dr. James Clem, executive director of HURI, the course will offer a series of lectures by Harvard faculty and associates, as well as selected lecturers from Ukraine.

HUSI anticipates an enrollment of about 50 students for this summer's pro-

Ukrainian Institute establishes Hoydysh endowment for arts

NEW YORK – An endowment for the arts in memory of the late Daria Hoydysh, art curator and director of "Art at the Institute" (1991-1996), has recently been established at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The Daria Hoydysh Endowment for the Arts will promote and sponsor art, cultural and educational programs at the UIA.

The late Daria Hoydysh was sponsor and curator of art exhibits featuring works by Archer-Muchin, Barabakh, Diadnyuk, Dekermendazi, Dubovnyk, Ellis, Farion, Gallo, Gerulak, Hnizdovsky, Hordynsky, Hutsaliuk, Narozniak, Perepelitsa, Prokopov, Pylypiuk, Olenska-Petryshyn, Saj, Shuhan, Sochynsky, Stratilat and Tift.

Apart from being curator and director of art at the institute, Ms. Hoydysh was instrumental in founding the "Music at the Institute" program and was a patron of this concert series.

She was a lifetime member of the UIA and a member of the UIA Board of Directors.

The exhibit "Art at the Institute 1991-1996," which opens Friday, February 19, and will run through March 20, inaugurates the founding of the UIA Daria Hoydysh Endowment for the Arts.



Daria Hoydysh (1942-1998)

(Continued on page 18)

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

ship unless it "takes steps toward meeting its commitments," Reuters and Ukrainian Television reported on January 28. Two days earlier the assembly had threatened to suspend Ukraine unless it fully meets its commitments before the June PACE session. It has criticized Ukraine primarily for failing to abolish the death penalty. Under a presidential moratorium, there have been no executions in Ukraine since March 1997, although courts continue to pass death sentences. The assembly is demanding that Ukrainian lawmakers adopt the moratorium as law. But lawmakers are resisting such a move, arguing that up to 80 percent of the population is opposed to banning the death penalty. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma continues reshuffling Cabinet

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma has appointed Andrii Honcharuk as minister for foreign economic relations and Raisa Bohatyriova as health minister. Both had served as vice ministers. The appointments follow a Cabinet shake-up earlier last month. At a January 14 Cabinet session, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko had introduced Volodymyr Kuratchenko as newly appointed first vice prime minister. Mr. Kuratchenko's main task is to "enforce order in the oil and gas sector," Ukrainian News quoted Mr. Pustovoitenko as saying. Mr. Kuratchenko will also be expected to stand in for Mr. Pustovoitenko when the prime minister is unavailable. Mr. Kuratchenko, who was chairman of the Zaporizhia Oblast prior to his appointment, replaces Anatolii Holubchenko, who on January 28 was appointed first vice-chairman of the State Property Fund, a government agency dealing with privatization of state assets. Also on January 14 Mr. Pustovoitenko said President Kuchma had appointed Mykhailo Hladii, former chairman of the Lviv Oblast, to the newly created post of vice prime minister for agricultural issues, and Mr. Kuchma dismissed Education Minister Mykhailo Zghurovskyi, replacing him with Valentyn Zaichuk, deputy director for research at the Institute of Pedagogy at the National Academy of Sciences and vice minister of education in 1995-1997. On January 15 there was news that Environment Minister Yaroslav Movchan had been fired. The departure of seven other vice ministers, including vice ministers of the economy Leonid Minin and Serhii Romaniuk, and vice minister of emergencies Volodymyr Holosha also was announced. (RFE/RL Newsline)

IMF leaves without approving loan

KYIV - An International Monetary Fund mission wrapped up its visit to Kyiv on January 26 without recommending the resumption of a \$2.2 billion loan program, the Associated Press and Interfax reported. "The mission has not made any final conclusion, but I can say that we have laid the foundations for a positive conclusion," President Leonid Kuchma's aide Valerii Lytvytskyi commented. Mr. Lytvytskyi added that the IMF mission noted positive developments in Ukraine, including the timely adoption of the 1999 budget, improved tax collection, a stable exchange rate for the hryvnia and macroeconomic stability. At the same time, the mission was dissatisfied with the pace of structural and administrative reforms, as well as of reforms in the energy and agricultural sectors. Mr. Lytvytskyi said the IMF-Ukraine consultations "may continue after the mission's return or after a government delegation's brief visit to the IMF headquarters." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine starts repaying debt to Gazprom

MOSCOW - Gazprom Executive Board Chairman Igor Bakai told journalists on January 25 that Ukraine has begun repaying its gas debt to Russia, Interfax reported. Mr. Bakai said that last month Ukraine paid \$7 million in cash to Gazprom and shipped \$28 million worth of commodities in payment for gas supplies. Ukraine's state-run and private companies owe Gazprom some \$1 billion for last year's gas supplies. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poland, Canada pledge support to Ukraine

WARSAW - Visiting Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien praised Poland for its political and economic reforms, adding that the country can serve as a "bridge between the European Union and the rest of Europe," the Associated Press reported on January 25. Mr. Chrétien joined Polish Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek in calling for both countries to help Ukraine pursue reform. "Once you show trust in Ukraine, market reforms and democratic reforms will be moving forward quite quickly," Mr. Buzek said. Prime Minister Chrétien admitted that "two middle powers like Poland and Canada" can combine efforts to assist Ukraine's development. (RFE/RL Newsline)

SBU announces spy-catching rates

KYIV - During 1998, the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) succeeded in halting the activities of 12 agents of foreign secret services and revealed 14 attempts by Ukrainian citizens to pass on secret information to foreign embassies. This was announced on January 5 at the SBU collegium headed by SBU Chairman Leonid Derkach. Nineteen foreign citizens were deported for various violations in 1998, and 14 others have not been allowed to enter the country. (Eastern Economist)

Rada decrees cutback in armed forces

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada on December 22, 1998, passed a bill reducing the current 320,000 servicemen by 10,000 and the army's 100,000 civilian staff by the same amount in 1999, Ukrainian news media reported. The Ukrainian government has said it can spend only some 1 billion hrv (\$290 million U.S.) on the army next year. The Defense Ministry, however, maintains that the armed forces need at least three times that amount. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Historical TV serial under production

KYIV - Dovzhenko Film Studios is shooting a new Kozak era TV-serial called "Chorna Rada," based on a novel by 19th century writer Panteleimon Kulish. The script-writer is Hryhorii Shton; the producer is Mykola Zaseiev-Rudenko. Vasyly Lanovyi and Bohdan Stupka will play Kozak leaders Bohdan Khmelnytskyi and Ivan Briukhovetskyi, respectively. (Eastern Economist)

Fines canceled to promote tax collection

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma has signed a decree canceling fines on companies that pay all their 1998 taxes by February, Ukrainian News reported. Mr. Kuchma's decision is seen as a measure to improve poor tax collection. The nationwide tax debt skyrocketed from 2.3 billion hrv in January (\$1.1 billion U.S. at the exchange rate at the time) to 10.2 billion hryvni (\$3 billion U.S.) as of December 1. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to open, close embassies

KYIV - The Foreign Affairs Ministry plans to close three diplomatic offices and open four new ones. Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk said on December 29, 1998, that the countries to get new embassies are Sweden, Holland and

(Continued on page 15)

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 14)

Cyprus. He did not name the embassies that will be closed. According to Mr. Tarasyuk, the effectiveness of these embassies is still being examined and a final decision on closures will be based primarily on the "economic effectiveness" of the offices. (Eastern Economist)

Germans inject more cash into Ukraine

KYIV – The German government decided to increase the German-Ukrainian Fund by an additional 2 million DM, on December 18, 1998, raising it to 12 million DM. The German Embassy in Ukraine reported that the relevant agreement was signed at the National Bank of Ukraine on December 18. From the beginning of the program's implementation, Ukrainian small and medium-sized enterprises have received more than 600 credits worth a total of 22 million DM, and already about 12 million DM has been returned. The fund was founded in September 1996 through an initiative of former Chancellor Helmut Kohl. (Eastern Economist)

Nationalists to bone up on Stalin

LUHANSK – Officials at Rukh's regional office in Luhansk have begun studying the works of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. Luhansk Rukh leader Volodymyr Svyntyskyi said on January 16 that a better understanding of Stalin's works, available in Ukrainian, was needed to "better understand the reasons for founding collective farms." He said Rukh intends to use this knowledge against the Communists during the forthcoming presidential campaign. (Eastern Economist)

Hetman honored with new scholarship

KYIV – First Ukrainian International Bank founded a scholarship named after the former chairman of the National Bank

of Ukraine, Vadym Hetman, who was assassinated April 22, 1998. The stipend, worth 100 hrv, will be given to the best students of the Kyiv State Trade and Economic University. Mr. Hetman's murderers are yet to be found. (Eastern Economist)

Customs confiscates cultural artifacts

KYIV – In 1998 134 separate attempts to smuggle historical and cultural artifacts were uncovered. Customs officers confiscated ancient manuscripts, collections of paintings and works of art, including 117 ancient icons, 89 icons and 595 historically valuable coins. Custom workers argue that their work could be more effective if the State Customs Service had the status of a law-enforcement agency. (Eastern Economist)

Scientist to be considered for Nobel

KYIV – Nobel Prize committee members have asked Donetsk scientist and medical professor Anatolii Soloviov and his colleague Viktor Soroka to submit their work for consideration for a Nobel Prize in physiology. Dr. Soloviov, an endocrinologist, attracted attention after the Ukrainian Ecology Academy awarded him the Vernadskyi Award. He has discovered certain adverse affects of heavy metals on the body and proposed preventive and curative treatments. (Eastern Economist)

Official unemployment continues to rise

KYIV – The State Statistics Committee said on December 21 that the official unemployment rate as of December 1, 1998, stood at 3.5 percent of the work force. Those officially unemployed number 954,100, up 1.5 times as compared to 1997 figures. Nationally, there are 27 people competing for every job opening. The worst hit region, according to official figures, is Ivano-Frankivsk, where 302 people compete for every employment opportunity. (Eastern Economist)

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Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 9)

rented. The remainder of space will be rented as of the end of March 1999. In addition, in accordance with the UNA budget for 1999, the space utilized by the UNA Home Office will be decreased by 10,000 square feet and that space also will be rented in the next year.

From the time of the sale of the UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, a sum of \$400,000 from the price of the building was placed into an escrow fund to be held by an escrow agent. The escrow fund was set up because of the purchaser's requirement. Determination has to be made on whether the UNA print shop had polluted the environment through the various chemicals used in the printing process. A detailed analysis of the ground beneath the building and surrounding it was conducted by a firm licensed by the state of New Jersey and the results of the analysis will show whether the norms established by the state's Department of Environmental Protection have been maintained. The costs of conducting the analysis will be covered from the aforementioned escrow fund and the remainder of the funds will be returned to the UNA once the analysis is completed and the conditions it stipulates are carried out. These funds are now frozen in the escrow fund; nonetheless they are earning bank interest.

As reported at the 34th Convention, the UNA at the time was enmeshed in two lawsuits. Since the time of the Convention both matters have been resolved. No other lawsuits are pending.

3. Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly

As of the end of September 1998 the number of Svoboda subscribers was 7,441, while The Ukrainian Weekly subscribers numbered 7,037. In comparison with the end of 1997, the number of subscribers to Svoboda decreased by 246 and The Weekly by 161. It should be noted that during the third quarter of 1998, that is, from the time Svoboda became a weekly, the number of subscribers has begun to increase.

The editorial staffs of both newspapers and the administration have put into effect a plan to stem the drop in subscribers, to improve the contents of the newspapers and to attract new subscribers. As a result of these actions, as well as the transformation of Svoboda from a daily to a weekly, the deficit of both publications for 1998 was decreased to \$300,000 in 1998 and \$100,000 in 1999. It is foreseen that during the next two to three years the bottom line of both publications will be transformed from deficient to profitable.

As of the end of June 1998 the editor-in-

chief of Svoboda, Zenon Snylyk, retired. As of the beginning of September 1998 Raissa Galechko was hired as the editor-in-chief of Svoboda. The UNA print shop was sold in April 1998.

4. Organizing Department

During the report period of January 1 through September 30, 1998, 574 new members insured for \$8,649,533 were enrolled. During the same period in 1997 644 new members insured for \$18,853,737 were enrolled.

Reviewing the work of the UNA's professional organizers, statistics show that nine professional organizers in the U.S. enrolled 74 new members insured for \$1,677,446 during the report period, and nine Canadian organizers during the same period enrolled 53 new members insured for \$3,274,987.

During the report period 13 branches of the UNA changed secretaries; four branches of the UNA were merged with other branches due to a lack of new secretaries.

In order to improve the level of service and to meet technical requirements associated with the approaching year 2000, the UNA acquired a new computer system that will be introduced on January 1, 1999.

Reporting about the work of professional organizers in Canada, it should be noted that the director of insurance sales training, Robert Cook, continues to work in accordance with his contract. The Auditing Committee once again recommends that the UNA office in Toronto be closed and that the contract with Mr. Cook be terminated.

The Auditing Committee appeals not only to members of the UNA, but also to the entire patriotic Ukrainian community to become readers of Svoboda for the price of 77 cents per week. The Auditing Committee also appeals to the young generation, young married couples and professionals to become subscribers to The Ukrainian Weekly – considered to be the best English-language ethnic newspaper in North America.

The Auditing Committee calls on the officers of districts and branches to see to it that all UNA branches enroll new members by the end of the year. The Auditing Committee reminds delegates to the 34th Convention about the appeal by UNA President Ulana Diachuk that they pledge to enroll 10 new members by the end of the year. Let us realize this goal.

For the Auditing Committee:

- William Pastuszek**, chairman
- Stefan Hawrysz**, vice-chairman
- Dr. Alexander Serafyn**, secretary
- Yaroslav Zaviysky**, member
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SPORTSLINE

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

FOOTBALL

Wayne Chrebet key to Jet air attack

Last year, forced to acknowledge the brilliant play of Matt Kuchar, Sportslines broke through the golf barrier, going against the prejudice of your columnist. The year 1999 marks the defeat of yet another bias: this writer's inattention to football (the North American, NFL/CFL variant, not soccer).

In this case, the focus is Garfield, N.J., native Wayne Chrebet, known to the Ukrainian community in Elizabeth (whom we thank for hepping us to the football star's background). Number 80 has been an outstanding wide receiver for the National Football League's New York Jets (of the American Football Conference) since 1995. In fact, our longstanding boycott of Mr. Chrebet's achievements amounts to nothing short of a high sports crime and misdemeanor.

In the 1998 season, the tandem of Mr. Chrebet and Keyshawn Johnson provided the Jets with an air attack (along with the strong running of running back Curtis Martin) that helped drive the long-suffering "Chicago Cubs of Football" to the AFC playoffs for the first time since 1982.

The New York Jets' website (www.newyorkjets.com) provided these comments of Head Coach Bill Parcells on the 26-year-old Mr. Chrebet: "What's not to like? He's obviously the underdog. Everybody roots for him. We all admire guys who come in unheralded and make themselves into something that everybody has told them they shouldn't be ... He's one of my homeys."

If Mr. Chrebet was told he shouldn't be a wide receiver in the NFL, it was because of his relatively small size. At 5 feet, 10 inches, 185 pounds he was considered too short to be effective as an NFL receiver. Then again, 1998 was the year when Doug Flutie returned to the league to prove that diminutive physical dimensions often mask huge quantities of heart and talent.

Mr. Parcells wasn't quite right about one matter, however. Mr. Chrebet was hardly an unheralded arrival in the NFL. The fact that he wasn't drafted as a wide receiver was through no lack of effort on his part. In his senior year at Hofstra University (the school immortalized by Bill Cosby), Mr. Chrebet tied NFL Hall of Famer Jerry Rice's National College Athletic Association (NCAA) record for touchdown (TD) receptions in a game with five, against Delaware. Mr. Chrebet also set Hofstra records for TDs in a season (16) and career (31); and for single game yardage (245). For his senior year exploits (57 catches for 1,200 yards) he was voted Hofstra's MVP.

The New York Times took notice of the two Jets' receivers' disparate but complementary styles in a feature, titled "The Oddest Couple" on the front page of its sports section on January 10.

Whereas Mr. Johnson is brash, flashy, fast and wild, Mr. Chrebet is soft-spoken, dependable, wily and mathematically precise. As Times writer Gerald Eskenazi noted, off-field relations have been cool between the two since Mr. Johnson arrived as the NFL's top draft pick and immediately declared himself the "top receiver on the team," and cooled a bit more since Mr. Johnson's book came out in 1996.

In "Just Give Me the Damn Ball," Mr. Johnson refers to Mr. Chrebet as "the team's mascot." For his part, Mr. Chrebet told the Times "I'm flattered that he's so obsessed with me."

But on the field, it's strictly business:

"I'm always surprised when people ask whether I block for him or he blocks for me," the Jets Ukrainian wideout was quoted as saying. "Of course we do. There's not even a question about it. I compliment him when he does something well, and he does the same for me."

Mr. Chrebet just missed going to the Pro Bowl this year, but according to the Times article, he'll be attending anyway, thanks to his quarterback. Vinny Testaverde made a pact with him that if either one were selected to play in football's all-star game, the other would go as his guest.

NFL career highlights

According to PRO ratings service, Mr. Chrebet is "one of the most dependable and durable receivers in the NFL." He is known as "Mr. Third Down," a sobriquet earned by his talent for hauling in catches that give his team enough yardage to earn first down (and the opportunity to continue advancing down the field) in tight situations.

The hometowner (the Jets play in New Jersey) set the NFL mark for most receptions during a player's first two seasons in the league, with 150 (the 208 catches over his first three campaigns put him sixth on the NFL all-time list). He began his outstanding play on a team that was struggling. Even as the Jets finished with dismal season records, Mr. Chrebet was catching 30-yard passes from (since ousted) quarterback Boomer Esiason, then 60-yarders from Neil O'Donnell.

According to the NFL website (<http://www.nfl.com>), in 1995 Mr. Chrebet earned top rookie honors from College & Pro Newsweekly and Football News, finishing second among NFL rookies in receptions, with a record of 66 catches (only one less than the top man) for 726 yards and four TDs.

In 1998 Mr. Third Down caught 75 passes for 1,083 yards and eight touchdowns. His longest reception was a 63-yard touchdown play. He made no fumbles.

1998 AFC Playoffs

On January 10, Mr. Chrebet's Jets played the Jacksonville Jaguars in the first round of the AFC playoffs, and he found himself largely in a supporting role, as Mr. Johnson scored two touchdowns (one rushing, one receiving). Mr. Chrebet provided solid blocking support and a couple of his crisp catch-and-drive first-down receptions. The TV announcer complimented him after one such effort in the third quarter: "Chrebet is thinking all the time he's on the field, every time he has the ball."

A mild shock came in eighth minute of the fourth quarter. Mr. Chrebet caught the ball, turned to gain first down yardage, and ... fumbled! He hadn't done it all year. Happily, the Jets were ahead by 11 points at that stage of the game.

New York's greens advanced to the AFC championships against the reigning Super Bowl champion Denver Broncos, winning 34-24.

In the championship game on January 17, the Broncos (overwhelming favorites because of their NFL-leading offense and a run-smothering defense) were held scoreless for the entire first half and the Jets took a three-point lead into the locker room thanks to a John Hall field goal. In the third quarter they padded their lead with a touchdown by Mr. Martin, but soon after the momentum shifted and it was the green-jerseyed team's turn to be blanked.

(Continued on page 21)



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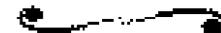
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There's no business...

(Continued from page 12)

supreme commander with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1943 (and promoted to brigadier general in 1946). In 1944, the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council elected him to head its General Secretariat and to hold the portfolio of military affairs.

The film's sponsors, including Ukraine's Ministry of Culture and Arts, as well as the Dovzhenko Studio and the UCCA, are counting on the film to reveal the true story of the insurgent army as a disciplined and structured force.

Place names and "pierogi"

Just days apart in January, two New York Times stories drew attention to Ukrainian locations in the East Village.

In a Sunday Times' story (January 24), Taras Shevchenko was the focus of attention, in response to a query sent in by a Times reader to the F.Y.I. column. Taras Shevchenko Place connects Sixth and Seventh streets between Second and Third avenues in the East Village. The question: Who was Taras Shevchenko?

I quote the Times' lucid and informative response: "Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) was a Ukrainian writer, painter and political activist whose novels and poems, written in Ukrainian, gave forceful expression to his countrymen's nationalist sentiment at a time when aspects of the culture,

including language, were being suppressed by the Russian czar. In one poem, he called for an independent Ukrainian state to be led by a 'Ukrainian Washington.'"

The answer went on to say that Ukrainian residents of the area pushed for the name change, and Hall Place (earlier known as Hall Street) became Taras Shevchenko Place in April 1978.

According to the Rev. Bernard Panczuk of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street, the name change was planned to coincide with the start of the Ukrainian Festival, held each spring in the East Village, and the construction of the new St. George Church.

Eric Asimov, writing about the First Avenue Pierogi and Deli at 130 First Ave., described "pierogi" that come with a choice of stuffings, costing only \$3.50 to \$4.50 a dozen, and bigos, the Eastern European blend of sauerkraut and smoked pork that sells for \$4.10 a pound. Mr. Asimov found that the pierogi, which we call varenyky, were "marvelously delicate and savory" when dropped into boiling water for three minutes; they can also be pan-fried. The bigos, in his estimation, was fabulous, fragrant with spices and full of smoky sweet-and-sour flavor.

The shop is owned by Wieslawa Kurowycy, aunt of Jerry Kurowycy Jr., who owns Kurowycy Meat Products, described by Mr. Asimov as "the excellent Ukrainian meat market down the block at 124 First Ave."

Myroslav Turiansky...

(Continued from page 7)

club championship, ceding first place to grandmaster Larry Evans, then U.S. champion. Here again his desire to serve organized Ukrainian chess came to the fore. Although among the Ukrainian immigrants in New York at that time there was no one who could even remotely challenge Mr. Turiansky at chess, he proceeded to organize a chess club in New York City, in the Ukrainian downtown, naming it Shakhovyi Konyk, reflecting after the Lviv club by that name, where he had launched his own chess career in the 1920s. During 1948-1950, under Mr. Turiansky's leadership, Shakhovyi Konyk attracted about 30 Ukrainian chess players from among the new immigrants.

He moved to Chicago in 1950 and once again, true to form, offered his organizational skills to a Ukrainian club, this time the Levy (Lions) sports club. There he established a chess club and captained a chess team that competed successfully in the Metropolitan Chicago League for about two decades. He cooperated closely with the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK), volunteering to host at the Levy club the first USCAK Championship of Ukrainians in North America in 1966. That year Mr. Turiansky finished third, but in subsequent USCAK championships he became twice runner up and in 1982 won the Ukrainian Championship of the U.S and Canada.

The deceased also delved into mainstream chess life in the Midwest. Twice, in 1953 and 1954, he won the Chicago city championship, and several times conquered top prizes in the state championships of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. In the 1953 U.S. Open in Milwaukee Mr. Turiansky finished 10th. The U. S. Chess Federation awarded him the title of chess master.

On a personal level, I remember the deceased with feelings of warmth and gratitude. In 1949, when I was a rank beginner in chess, the maestro agreed to give me a try-out and then personally took me to the Marshall Chess Club, enrolling me there as a member, which launched my own chess career. Mr. Turiansky presented

me with a chess book and pointers on theory. Years later, when I achieved the master rank, Mr. Turiansky became my fan, avidly following my progress, rejoicing in my successes. There was in him none of that bitter rivalry, envy and ill will that so often infects relationships between strong players. He rooted for me even when it didn't serve his own chances. The ultimate example of Mr. Turiansky's attitude was displayed in the 1967 USCAK tournament when, after losing to me, he made a special effort to beat my rival so that I would be assured of winning the Ukrainian championship.

In Kyiv a book has just been published about distinguished chess players of the Ukrainian diaspora. Of course, one chapter in it is devoted to the career and the games played by Mr. Turiansky. How ironic that he missed by only a few days the chance to see his name immortalized there. He also never got to read the articles published about him in November 1998 in the newspapers Chas/Time (Kyiv) and Krymska Svitlytsya (Symferopol). Nevertheless, these publications do ensure that Myroslav Turiansky's memory shall live forever - as that of an outstanding chess master, a tireless organizer of Ukrainian chess and, for me, a friend and a true gentleman.

Harvard announces...

(Continued from page 13)

gram. Of this number, it is expected that at least 15 of the students will come from Ukraine and at least five from other European countries and Canada. All the students will participate in a full cultural program that will be announced in the near future. One extracurricular activity has already been determined: Volodymyr Dibrova, writer-in-residence at the institute, will write a new play for HUSI and direct a large cast of students, faculty and staff in a presentation that will be open to the public.

For further information, write to the institute at 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; call (617) 495-7833; or send e-mail to huri@fas.harvard.edu. Applications for financial aid must be received by April 15.



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St. John's Parish in Newark celebrates jubilees of two priests

NEWARK, N.J. – St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hosted an anniversary celebration on Sunday, October 4, 1998, to honor the 25th anniversary of the priesthood of its pastor, the Rev. Frank Szadiak CSSR, and the 40th anniversary of the priesthood of the Rev. John Stuchlak CSSR.

Festivities began with a liturgy of thanksgiving. The trustees of the parish, Andrew Keybida and George Dolinsky, greeted Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Michael Wiwchar with the traditional bread and salt.

The Rev. Szadiak welcomed all parishioners, visiting bishops and priests and families who had come to celebrate this occasion with him and the Rev. Stuchlak. Metropolitan Sulyk delivered an inspiring sermon praising the dedication with which the Revs. Szadiak and Stuchlak served God's people, and wished them many more such years.

Later, at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., the jubilee celebration continued with a banquet. Photo collages of the lives of both priests were on display and over 300 guests attended. Ihor Rakowsky, the master of ceremonies, opened the banquet program and children of St. John's School recited greetings.

Among the honored guests were: Metropolitan Sulyk, Bishop Wiwchar, the Rev. Leonid Malkov, the Rev. Volodymyr Baran, the Very Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk, the Rev. George Peredja, Msgr. Joseph Fedorek, the Rev.

Petro Semenyh, the Very Rev. Yuri Markewych and the Rev. Deacon Michael Waak.

Mr. Keybida delivered greetings, expressed his thanks and commended the jubilarians for their years of dedicated service. Mr. Dolinsky presented papal blessings to both priests and read excerpts of greetings from Bishop Michael Kuchmiak of England and Bishop Walter Paska of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Szadiak's two sisters from Manitoba, Mary Hamm and Anne Colgan, read greetings from the entire Szadiak family. Msgr. Fedorek followed with his personal best wishes and recounted a few humorous anecdotes.

A sextet of the parish's Young Adults Group performed musical numbers, including the favorite song of the Rev. Szadiak's mother, "Tam De V Nebi Bozha Maty," and the Redemptorist rosary hymn "Slava Mariyi."

The keynote address was given by the Bishop Wiwchar. He recalled the student days of the Rev. Szadiak and the school days he shared with the Rev. Stuchlak. He congratulated both on their anniversaries and reminded them that the greatest gift a priest has is serving his people.

At the end of the program, both honorees thanked the guests and speakers, and the Rev. Szadiak also thanked Sister Damien OSBM, one of the teachers at St. John's School, for her 60 years of service and awarded her a special plaque of recognition.

Let's become...

(Continued from page 11)

we in the diaspora may be in a good position to deflect much of the damage being done there. American Baptist Churches, for example, are already doing this effectively by sending their parishioners to visit their sister churches in Ukraine, where through their visible presence and active participation in church life they help to repel the negative forces on congregations there and thus protect the growth of the Baptist communities in Ukraine. One branch of the Baptist Church in the North-Central states has already formed over 150 sister congregations in Ukraine.

This summer, during a two-month stay in Ukraine, I did some research into the current state of development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. I discovered that, depending on the local environment, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine can be found in situations varying from a stage of healthy growth, to complicated survival and outright persecution. My discussion with Father Andrij from the city of Skadovsk by the Black Sea is a representative account of the Church situation. Thousands of Ukrainian children come to play and rest at the summer camps located in this beautiful and ecologically safe city on the sea shore. Because St. Andrew's Parish is new and is still trying to get up on its feet, Father Andrij said that it is very painful to see all these Ukrainian children being served by the Russian Church that obtained all the church buildings as an inheritance from the former Soviet Union.

I share Father Andrij's concerns, and even though his church is under the jurisdiction of Patriarch Dymytrii, I advised him to meet with Patriarch Filaret, who has closer relations with the central government and may be in a better position to advise him how to find a solution to this situation. Besides, it is high time for all Ukrainian Orthodox to come together into one camp; we all know well that there is

strength in unity.

Returning to the subject of creating sister parishes in diaspora with those in Ukraine, and making this act beneficial to the churches in Ukraine, I turned for advice to Father Borys, who is the head priest of St. Volodymyr's Sobor in Kyiv and head of the Patriarchal Chancery. Father Borys suggested that I discuss this topic directly with Patriarch Filaret. To expedite this idea, he set up an audience with the patriarch for me that same day. Patriarch Filaret approved the idea of creating sister parishes and advised on the initial steps to make sister parishes successful.

In cases where the diaspora parish has selected a parish or parishes in Ukraine with whom they wanted to form a sister relationship, the diaspora parish should write a letter to Patriarch Filaret informing him of such intent. The patriarch's office will then take appropriate steps to announce and advertise this relationship. The planning and execution of forming a sister bond between the two parishes will be left to the two parishes.

When a parish in the diaspora would like a sister parish, but does not have any ties to a parish in Ukraine, it should request a list or suggestions of possible candidate churches from the patriarch. Afterwards, the process will be the same as in the previous situation.

The most important part of creating a sister parish bond is to make it widely known in Ukraine. Once the link has been forged, it is imperative to celebrate a divine liturgy attended by a large representation from the diaspora. Local functionaries and officials must also be invited to participate in the program.

If you should have any questions about sister parishes, I urge you to write to Patriarch Filaret at the following address:

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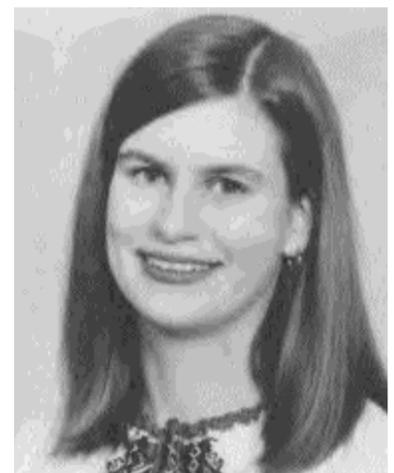
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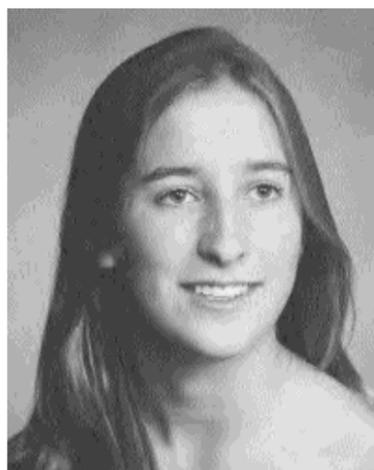
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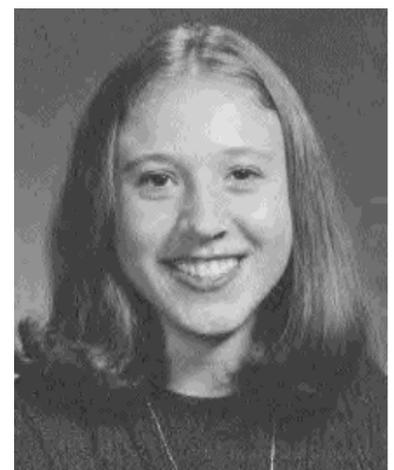
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Sportsline

(Continued from page 17)

Denver scored 23 unanswered points to prevail 23-10.

Mr. Chrebet led all receivers with eight catches for 121 yards, and turned in a number of his typical rock-solid first-down-earning efforts. However, in the fourth quarter he also figured in one of the Jets' disheartening total of seven turnovers. Running a route in uncharacteristically ragged fashion, he slipped and fell. Quarterback Mr. Testaverde's pass sailed right into the hands of a Bronco — interception.

As Cubs fan say, "Just wait till next year!"

BIATHLON

Ukraine's women are showing signs they might do very well at the upcoming Biathlon European Championships, to be held in Izhevsk, Russia, scheduled for February 1-7. They are also likely to keep pace with the elite at the World Championships, scheduled for February 5-12 in Kontiolahti, Finland. It remains to be seen how they deal with the strange scheduling conflict that has the Worlds begin before the Europeans end.

On January 15, at the second of the season's Ora Biathlon Trophy events, the quartet of Olena Zubrilova, Olena Petrova, Nina Lemesh and Tetiana Vodopianova shocked the Germans on their home turf in Ruhpolding, winning the women's 4 x 7.5-kilometer relay in a time of 1 hour, 41 minutes, 23.9 seconds. They won by the narrowest of margins. At each leg, the two sides ran head to head, and neither side missed a target at any stage. The Ukrainians were faster by a mere 1.4 seconds, thanks in particular to blistering performances by Ms. Zubrilova and Ms. Vodopianova (starter and anchor, respectively).

At the post-event press conference Martina Zellner (the Teuton on the anchor leg) averred that "in the dying seconds of the session, I felt like I was standing still, and the speedy and accurate surge of Tetiana Vodopianova gave the Ukrainians their result."

In the ensuing two days Ms. Zubrilova overcame a strong field twice, winning both the sprint and chase events. In the sprint (on January 16), Ms. Zubrilova missed only one target on the second half of the course, which she completed with an official time of 23 minutes, 40.7 seconds. She bested runner-up Corrine Niogret of France by a full second, even as the Frenchwoman did not miss a shot.

Ukraine's Olena Petrova finished 10th, missing two targets (one in each section), 1 minute, 8 seconds behind; Nina Lemesh was 12th, hitting all her shots, but took six seconds longer than Ms. Petrova to complete the course. Tetiana Vodopianova nipped ahead of Germany's Peggy Wagenführ by 0.8 of a second to finish 19th.

In the four-stage pursuit (chase) event, Ms. Zubrilova was even more dominant, finishing in 30:03.5 (two misses), ahead of Ms. Niogret (who must know how Ukrainian sprinter Zhanna Pintusevych feels) by 5.1 seconds. Ms. Petrova was seventh, 1:25.7 behind (two misses); Nina Lemesh was 13th, 2:36.0 (three misses). Ms. Vodopianova finished some-

where below 25th, as her result was not listed by the otherwise excellent German website dedicated to the sport. (Address: <http://www.biathlon.de>)

The competition in Ruhpolding began with the premiere of a "Massenstart" event, won by local hero Uschi Disl, who crossed the finish the finish in a time of 41:10.7, having missed only one target. Ms. Zubrilova missed three and finished 32.7 seconds behind. Ms. Vodopianova was 14th (four misses, 1:55.2 behind), Ms. Petrova was 21st (her stats are unavailable).

The men did not manage to crack the top 25, and as such were not picked up on the website's radar.

The season's first Ora Biathlon Trophy event (and the third on the World Cup circuit) took place a week earlier in Oberhof, Germany. On January 10 the women's relay team finished fourth. On January 8 Ms. Zubrilova took second place in the sprint, was humbled along with the rest of the field by Norway's Liv Skjelbred, finishing 16.7 seconds behind despite having been perfect in the shooting. Ms. Lemesh was 14th (one miss, 1:35.6 behind), Ms. Vodopianova 21st (one miss, 1:44.4 behind). On January 9 Ms. Skjelbred did it again to Ms. Zubrilova in the pursuit, by a very similar margin. The Ukrainian biathlete missed two shots and finished 16.4 seconds behind. Ms. Lemesh improved her performance, rising to ninth (one miss, 1:13.2 behind); as did Ms. Vodopianova (11th, three misses, 1:33.5 behind). Olena Petrova was 22nd (four misses, 2:49.0 behind).

Thanks to her performances at Oberhof and Ruhpolding, Ms. Zubrilova vaulted up to fifth in the Women's Biathlon World Cup standings, with 178 points, currently led by Ms. Disl, who has 268. The other Ukrainians bunch up further down in the rankings: Ms. Vodopianova, 15th (84 points); Ms. Lemesh, 16th (78 points); Ms. Petrova, 17th (72 points).

Another addition to this year's tour has been a special pool of prize money to be distributed among the top five men and women biathletes. The sponsors of the Ora Trophy have put up 52,000 DM for distribution at the World Cup tour final in March in Homelkollen, Norway. Ms. Zubrilova leads the women's rankings with 93 points, putting her in line for 10,000 DM.

Other Notes

- Canada's Joanne Malar (of Hamilton, Ontario) took the gold medal in the women's 200-meter individual medley at the World Cup short-course swim meet in Sydney, Australia, on January 16. She knocked more than a second off her personal short-course best in the event, finishing with a time of 2:13.13.

Sportsline marks the last Ukrainian New Year of this millennium by opening itself to "Netizens." We can be reached by e-mail: toronto@ukrweekly.com.

If you know of the sportish exploits of a Ukrainian athlete, team, coach, or even management type, please let us know. Please provide evidence of any individual's Ukrainian background or history of having played/coached for Ukraine.

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Lazarenko investigation...

(Continued from page 2)

the government. President Leonid Kuchma, former boss of the Dnipropetrovsk rocket plant PivdenMash, has surrounded himself with colleagues from the eastern Ukrainian city.

In 1996, President Kuchma asked Mr. Lazarenko to leave his post as chairman of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast and to become vice prime minister. Mr. Lazarenko remained in government until President Kuchma fired him. He then established his Hromada Party and built it up into a significant political force with more than 40 seats in the Parliament. Its political platform barely differs from that of the National Democratic Party, the group most closely allied with Mr. Kuchma.

At his Kyiv press conference last month, Mr. Lazarenko insisted that he has not bro-

ken any Swiss laws. But he acknowledged he was a participant in a "dirty war" in which each side had overstepped a predetermined line.

According to Viacheslav Pikhovshek, an analyst at Kyiv's Independent Center for Political Research, "this means that there was a deal" between Mr. Lazarenko and those still in power. He says the parties to the deal "agreed that they would not break specific rules – and these rules have nothing in common with the law."

So far, however, nothing has been proven in a court of law. Therefore, it is difficult for an observer to draw conclusions about the Lazarenko affair. But two things are clear: the investigation is adding to the perception that corruption plays a large role in business dealings in Ukraine, a perception widely seen as a key factor in frightening off foreign investors. And, it is adding to the cynicism with which many ordinary Ukrainians view their country's political leaders.

Jean Chrétien's address...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainians and which they now have an historic opportunity to turn into reality.

Finally, I am here in Kyiv to reaffirm what truly lies at the heart of the friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Canada, and what will bring us into the next millennium together: our shared commitment to making the world a better place in which to live.

We work together so well, in so many ways: on the NATO-Ukraine Commission, at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations. Canada is very proud to have just

started our term on the U.N. Security Council. And we hope to see Ukraine at the table this time next year.

From the early days of Canada, to the early days of an independent Ukraine, we have come a long way together. But we have many more miles to travel – together.

The eagerness of our business delegation to explore new possibilities in the new Ukraine bodes well for the road ahead. Canada is in this for the long term. And judging by the presence of their excellencies here today, I know that our desire is very much returned.

Please join me in a toast to Ukraine, her future, our shared future.



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present

"ETERNAL MEMORY"

(Directed by David Pultz and narrated by Meryl Streep)

A historical documentary which focuses on the Stalinist purges and terror in Ukraine during the 1930's and 1940's. Mr. Pultz uses historical footage and interviews witnesses, survivors, historians and public officials. Some of those interviewed are:

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FEBRUARY 19, 1999 AT 8:30 P.M.

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
2 East 79th Street, NYC

Members: \$5.00 * Non-Members: \$7.00
For further information, please call: 212.287.8661
(Discussion with director and reception to follow)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 13

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: Branch 42 of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (ODFFU) is holding a Valentine's Day dance at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Parish Center, 226 Uniondale Ave., at 9 p.m. Music will be by The Wave. Tickets: adults, \$20; students age 13-21, \$13; children age 8-12, \$5. For more information call (516) 293-7861.

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: St. Nicholas Brotherhood Society, Branch 13 of the Ukrainian National Association, is holding a Valentine's Day party at the Ukrainian Club, 25th Street and Fifth Avenue, starting at 6 p.m. Admission: \$2 per person. For additional information contact Nick Fil, (518) 785-7596.

FAIRFIELD, Conn.: The Ukrainian American Club of Southport, Conn. (Exit 19 off Route 95), is holding a Valentine's Day dance at the club hall at 9 p.m.-1 a.m. featuring music by Yuri Furda and Zorepad. Tickets: \$15 per person; \$10 for students. A Ukrainian/American buffet will be available. For tickets and information call Mary Stec, (203) 367-2956, or John Dobosa, (203) 259-2913 (after 6 p.m.)

Sunday, February 14

NEW YORK: The Mayana Gallery invites the public to an exhibition of paintings by Vasyi Barabash. The exhibit opens on Sunday, February 14, at 1 p.m. and will run through February 28. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-5 p.m. The Mayana Gallery is located at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information, call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144. Website: <http://www.brama.com/mayana>

Friday-Sunday, February 19-21

CHICAGO: St. Joseph Parish, 5000 N. Cumberland Ave., will sponsor a Christian (Parish) Leadership Conference titled "Is your Parish Y2K Complaint?: Spiritual Leadership for the Next Millennium." Bishop Nicholas Samra, Auxiliary Bishop of Newton Diocese (Melkite), one of the developers of this program will be the main presenter. The conference will begin on Friday, and will continue all day Saturday. The conference will end on Sunday with one final session and divine liturgy with Bishop Nicholas and Bishop Michael Wiwchar. The cost of the conference is \$35 (meals included). Please register for the conference by Monday, February 15. For more information contact the Rev. Pavlo Hayda or Motria Durbak, (773) 625-4833.

Friday, February 19

NEW YORK: The exhibit "Art at the Institute 1991-1996" in memory of the late Daria Hoydysh, art curator and director at the Ukrainian Institute of America in 1991-1996, opens at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. The exhibit opening and a reception will be held at 5:30-8 p.m. Featured will be paintings and sculptures by Archer-Muchin, Barabakh, Ellis, Farion, Gerulak, Hnizdovsky, Hordynsky, Hutsaliuk, Perpelitsa, Olenska-Petryshyn, Saj, Shuhan and Sochynsky. The exhibit inaugurates the founding of the Daria Hoydysh Endowment for the Arts at the institute. The exhibit will run through March 20.

NEW YORK: "Film at the Institute" and the Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invite the

Ukrainian community to the screening of the documentary film titled "Eternal Memory" directed by David Pultz and narrated by Meryl Streep. The film focuses on the Stalinist purges and terror in Ukraine during the 1930s and 1940s. Mr. Pultz uses historical footage and interviews witnesses, survivors, historians and public officials. The screening will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8:30 p.m.; it will be followed by a discussion with the director and a reception. Tickets: \$5, members; \$7, non-members. For further information call (212) 288-8660.

Saturday, February 20

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents a special concert in memory of Daria Hoydysh, art curator and director at the Ukrainian Institute of America in 1991-1996. The concert program will feature pianist Mykola Suk performing works by Beethoven, Bartok, Lysenko and Liszt. The concert begins at 8 p.m. For more information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

Monday, February 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, presents a lecture by Natalia Chechel, associate professor, Karpenko-Karyi Institute of Theater Arts, Kyiv, and Fulbright scholar, Columbia University, titled "Did Les Kurbas Stage King Lear in Moscow?: Unraveling the Mystery of the Kurbas and Solomon Mikhoels Production." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Tuesday, February 23

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Elizabeth Haigh, department of history, St. Mary's University, Halifax, titled "The Founding of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: Nationalism Confronts Russian Science." The lecture will be held at 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 3:30 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, February 28

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 29 invites the community to a meeting with photographer Tania D'Avignon, who will present photographs from her latest album, "Simply Ukraine." The presentation will be held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Donation: \$10.

Saturday, March 16

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa.: The Sisters of St. Basil are holding their annual spring symposium on "Iconography: Theology and Spirituality." This year's guest speaker is the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Studies, St. Paul University, Ottawa. Among the topics discussed as part of the presentation will be: the theology of icons, theological messages in icons, the spirituality of the iconographer and praying with icons. The symposium will be held at the Basilian Spirituality Center, 710 Fox Chase Road, at 2-6 p.m. Pre-registration: \$25; students, \$15; at the door, \$30. For further information contact the center, (215) 342-8381; fax, (215) 728-6129.

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