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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Security forces begin crackdown on organized crime in Crimea

by Nathan Hodge

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — With the passage of a new Constitution for the Crimean autonomous republic on December 23, 1998, the peninsula seemed poised for a reduction in tensions. President Leonid Kuchma officially presented the document to the Crimean leadership in a signing ceremony on February 5, but the celebration was overshadowed by a public campaign of arrests aimed at Crimean officials.

The adoption of the Constitution was an acrimonious process. The region's Crimean Tatar minority appealed to President Kuchma for a veto, arguing that the Constitution made no provisions to protect minority rights. The Constitution, which establishes Ukrainian as an official language, also provoked ire in Moscow. During debates in the Russian Duma over the ratification of the so-called "big treaty" between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Russian legislators leveled accusations of "forced Ukrainization" against the Constitution's authors.

While hot air circulated in Moscow, Crimea began to heat up. First, the offices of Mustafa Jemilev, the leader of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis (the Tatar's unofficial Parliament) were firebombed on January 14. Soon afterwards Ukrainian state security forces began reeling in Crimean officials in a crackdown on organized crime.

Even as Leonid Grach, the chairman of Crimea's Communist-dominated legislature, gloated over his triumph in getting a separate Constitution for Crimea, the criminal clean-up of Crimea appears to be a reminder to him of Kyiv's hold over the region. The Crimean branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs announced the arrests of 11 Kerch and Yevpatoria city council members during the past week, and Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko has promised the arrests of several Crimean mayors, whom he accused of sheltering criminals.

At a press conference on January 28 in Symferopol, Minister Kravchenko said that corrupt Crimean mayors were responsible for "escalating tensions in the region," and that investigations are under way against municipal officials from Kerch, Symferopol and Yevpatoria for involvement in shadow business, Interfax reported.

The firebombing of the Mejlis appears to be unrelated to the anti-crime campaign, but Mr. Jemilev told the Kyiv Post that he believed the incident was planned by Crimean Communists. Mr. Grach, also the leader of the Crimean Communist Party, denied any connection.

As he lobbied for the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Grach had railed against Tatar activists for trying to "create a Kosovo" and had warned of the "emergency of a criminal revolution" on the peninsula. With the Security Service of

Ukraine cleaning house, however, the Kuchma administration, has reminded Mr. Grach that the Constitution does not guarantee real autonomy.

In an interview with the newspaper *Den (Day)*, Serhii Kunitsyn, the president's representative to Crimea, took direct issue with Mr. Grach. "I can only accept statements about a 'criminal revolution' ironically," he said. "The fight against crime was going on well before his [Grach's] time. It really picked up speed with the appointment of Internal Affairs Ministry and State Security generals [Oleksander] Kosianenko and [Hennadii] Moskal."

He also made a gesture to the Tatars. "The Constitution has provoked the formerly deported peoples [of Crimea], particularly Tatars, who comprise 12 percent of the population," he said. "The Constitution does not represent their interests," he added.

The center's control

Mr. Kunitsyn's statements were also a reminder to the Crimean leadership that the "Yalta option" is still available. Last January, 400 Internal Affairs Ministry troops raided municipal offices in Yalta after President Kuchma ordered the ouster of Oleksander Kalius, the democratically elected mayor of that resort city. Volodymyr Marchenko, a government official in charge of resorts and sanatoria, was installed in his place.

"The actions of the MVS [Ministry of Internal Affairs] are in step with Grach's promises of a clean-up," observed Andrii Nikiforov, director of the Crimean Information Agency, a Symferopol-based news service, "but it is all orchestrated from Kyiv."

Mr. Nikiforov said the campaign is part of the consolidation of the center's hold on the region, despite the Kuchma administration's assurances of greater autonomy for Crimea. "In effect, this is a continuation of the same campaign that was staged in Symferopol and Yalta last year," he said, adding "Now they're extending it into the regions, using the same tactics."

Mayor Kalius was sacked on allegations of "mishandling privatization." The Kuchma administration has used such measures on several occasions to rein in recalcitrant or independently minded local governments. Government black berets ejected Odesa Mayor Eduard Hurvits last May by storming city hall, and Uzhhorod Mayor Serhii Ratushniak fled the country in October 1998 after prosecutors issued an arrest warrant. Both had been strong critics of the Kuchma administration and had competed for power with centrally appointed oblast administrators.

Oleksander Dombrovskii, press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Symferopol, told the Kyiv Post that the Crimea-wide campaign has yielded

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Canadian courts rule on two cases of denaturalization and deportation

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — In two cases decided recently by Canada's Federal Court, prosecutors failed to prove that the men they accused and committed war crimes during World War II.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (legally in the person of Minister Lucienne Robillard) had brought civil denaturalization and deportation proceedings against two pensioners, Volodymyr Katriuk of Montréal and Johann Dueck of St. Catharines, Ontario. In two separate decisions (Mr. Katriuk's handed down in Montreal, Mr. Dueck's in Toronto), their lawyers were told that the charges of war crimes were unsubstantiated.

And yet, Mr. Katriuk lost a decision in the civil proceedings called to determine if he had obtained his citizenship by fraud and deception, or by knowingly concealing material circumstances. Mr. Dueck won, as the judge in his case ruled that the Canadian

government was not legally entitled to bar immigrants for "security reasons" at the time of the former Ukrainian volksdeutscher's (person of German origin) arrival in 1948.

On January 29, Federal Court Judge Marc Nadon found that by not alerting Canada's immigration authorities that he had changed his name, and by not answering a question about his employment in the 10 years prior to 1951 (which would have revealed that he was a collaborator), Mr. Katriuk had obtained entry into Canada by false means. In addition, the judge found that by not revealing his full wartime history in applying for Canadian citizenship in 1957 (under his real name), Mr. Katriuk did so fraudulently.

Mr. Katriuk, born in the village of Luzhany, Bukovyna, in 1921, did not dispute that he served with an auxiliary police battalion in Ukraine and Belarus in 1942-1943. However he underlined that he com-

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National Bank of Ukraine sets new currency corridor for hryvnia

by Pavel Polityuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — The National Bank of Ukraine and the government ended months of suspense over its 1999 currency policy by setting a new trading band for the hryvnia at 3.40-4.60 to the dollar (from the previous 2.50-3.50). They also pledged to liberalize the currency market.

Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko said the new corridor for the hryvnia, which has traded at an unchanged 3.4270 per U.S. dollar since early November, would be effective for 1999.

"In 1999 the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Bank strongly intend to follow an exchange rate policy in the range of 3.40-4.60 hryvni per dollar," Mr. Tyhypko said at a February 9 news conference attended by National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko.

Ukraine had upped the band to the current range from 1.80-2.25 in September 1998, when international market turmoil spread to the ex-Soviet country. The 1999 budget is targeted at an average exchange rate of 4 hrv per dollar.

"We support the central bank — this should be a policy of a currency corridor and not a free-floating rate," Mr. Tyhypko said, ending months of dispute over the main principles of Ukraine's currency strategy. Both the government and the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) are sure that only a currency corridor can provide stability for the country's stricken financial market and help Ukraine fulfill the main provisions of

its state budget for this year.

Domestic debt traders and stockbrokers had been anxiously speculating whether the cash-strapped government would maintain the corridor policy or let the embattled currency float.

Ukraine — whose central bank chairman earlier this week had declined to reveal the level of foreign exchange reserves — had been supporting the hryvnia within its previous trade band via strict administrative controls rather than intervention. Economists who say the controls are unsustainable in the long run have long called for them to be lifted in the interests of keeping the economy stable.

"I am not so sure they have the means to support it (the hryvnia corridor) — whether they have the right policies, meaning the right budget, the right balance of payments development and external financial support," said one analyst.

"If we assume Ukraine works well under the existing IMF program, then they may be able to sustain the new exchange rate regime. But, if for any reason reforms slow again, it may not be sustained for a long time," he added.

Mr. Yuschenko did not exclude the possibility that the bank might raise reserve requirements for local commercial banks to 17-18 percent of their funds from 15 percent and boost its refinancing rate from 60 percent to reduce potential devaluation pressures on the currency market.

The National Bank of Ukraine

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ANALYSIS

Russia stalls on treaty with Ukraine

by Volodymyr Zvighyanich

Almost unnoticed by the world media was the fact that the upper chamber of the Russian Parliament, the Federation Council, on January 27 voted overwhelmingly (115-5) to postpone consideration of ratification of the Treaty on Cooperation, Friendship and Partnership between Russia and Ukraine.

Its ratification by the lower chamber, the Duma, on December 25, 1998, received much more attention in the world, creating the illusion that almost two years after the signing of the so-called "big treaty" in May of 1997 relations between two Slavic giants had finally normalized.

This illusion now appears to have been premature.

The chairman of the Russia Duma, Communist Party member Gennadii Seleznev, speaking on the Russian information program "Vremya" on January 29, pointed out that, according to the Russian Constitution, the Federation Council has two weeks to consider a document (in this case, the treaty) and either approve or reject it. If within this term it does not come to any decision, then the document goes to the president for signing. The Russian Constitution does not foresee such a measure as "postponement," Mr. Seleznev indicated.

The chairman of the Federation Council, Yegor Stroyev, also a Communist, was in Finland during the vote. He placed responsibility for the outcome on Mr. Seleznev, who allegedly said that ratification by the Federation Council is not "important" and the treaty could be considered valid after its ratification by the Duma. According to Mr. Stroyev, these words pushed upper house members to show that their vote is indeed meaningful.

Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov, speaking at the World Economic Forum in the Swiss city of Davos, indicated that he does not see anything strange in the decision of legislators in the Federation Council. They simply decided to more carefully consider the treaty, he commented.

This political carnival surrounding the ratification of the treaty with "brotherly" Ukraine at first glance reminds one of the old Russian proverb about the left hand that does not know what the right is doing. However, upon closer scrutiny, it points to deeper trends underlying a basic paradigm shift in Russian politics.

In reality, the Federation Council (and Mr. Stroyev didn't touch this subject) voted after Yuri Luzhkov, the bombastic mayor of Moscow, vehemently opposed the bilateral treaty's ratification.

His arguments could be summarized as follows.

- The transfer of Crimea in 1954 to Ukraine by then Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev was illegal and done after a hangover.

- The Crimean city of Sevastopol was not included in the transfer, i.e., since 1954 it has been under Russia's jurisdiction.

- In case of ratification, this treaty would have legalized for the first time the transfer of Crimea and forfeited Russia's territorial rights.

- The treaty does not envisage machinery to protect the interests of Russians in Ukraine.

- Ratification will enable Kyiv to evict Russia's Black Sea Fleet (BSF) from bases in Sevastopol and hand them over to the U.S. or Turkey.

- Ratification would ultimately untie the hands of Ukraine, allowing it to draw closer to NATO and eventually join it.

The reference to untying Ukraine's hands implies that Russia would lose the chance to raise territorial demands as an impediment to Ukraine's rapprochement with NATO. It shows that Russia's major concern – no matter what the cost – is to not allow Ukraine to increase its ties with the West.

Structurally, Mr. Luzhkov's arguments, with which the Federation Council obviously agreed, resemble those posed by Adolf Hitler to Czechoslovakia regarding the rights of Sudeten Germans before the country's occupation by Germany in 1938.

In reality, non-ratification of the treaty presents undisguised territorial claims to Kyiv. It shows also that the executive branch in Russia, whose representatives (e.g., Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov) tried in vain to persuade regional bosses to vote for ratification, is extremely weak.

Another explanation could be that leaders of the executive branch tacitly associate themselves with the "tough" stance toward Ukraine displayed by the Federation Council – this in the run-up to parliamentary (December 1999) and presidential (June 2000) elections in Russia, which will determine its fate for the next century. With President Boris Yeltsin's virtual disappearance from active public and political life, one could say that he no longer has control in his country. Whoever turns out to be his successor – Mr. Primakov and Mayor Luzhkov have the best chances – will be much more assertive toward Ukraine. Therefore, any politician with presidential ambitions will be tempted to play the card of territorial claims on Ukraine to gain popularity.

Mr. Luzhkov's stand regarding this issue is well-known. But the real author of the recent Russian policy of "containment" of Ukrainian "nationalism" and its possible ties with NATO and other Western institutions is Mr. Primakov. Having been Russia's spymaster in charge of foreign intelligence (1994-1996), he initiated the fundamentals of Russia's policy regarding the creation of a Slavic union to replace the USSR. A major step in this direction is the involvement of Ukraine in the Russia-Belarus Union, as well as in various supra-state bodies of the CIS. This issue has a strong mass appeal in Russia, where 99 percent of the population still consider Ukraine a part of Russia.

Speaking of possible developments, the Federation Council could agree to ratify the treaty next month, provided that Ukraine does join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly and the Russia-Belarus union, rejects any attempts to join NATO, gives the Russian language an official status, and forever gives Russia's BSF in Sevastopol bases to Russia, etc.

It would be most dangerous if Kyiv surrendered, "for the sake of saving the principal document," to any of these demands. Each of them virtually nullifies Ukraine's independence. In Ukraine there is a strong fifth column of proponents of "reintegration" and "Slavic brotherhood" – headed by Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko,

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NEWSBRIEFS

Nuclear officials appeal for funds

KYIV – Twenty-eight Ukrainian nuclear energy officials have warned of a deepening crisis in their struggling industry and appealed to the government for more money, the Associated Press reported on February 8. A letter signed by nuclear plant directors, scientists and energy executives says the failure of consumers to pay their bills has left nuclear plants unable to pay wages or upgrade aging equipment. Nuclear officials also said that existing energy facilities in the country are inadequate and that many nuclear plants are operating in dangerous conditions. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Deputy questions relationship with IMF

KYIV – Adam Martyniuk, the first vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, said on February 8 that the legislature will debate Kyiv's relationship with the International Monetary Fund, Reuters reported. Mr. Martyniuk, who leads a Communist bloc in the Parliament, said "even a portion of the executive branch [is] starting to understand that it is time to reject the dictates of the IMF and the World Bank." He said the government is not implementing its own program, but "the parameters of the IMF memorandum." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Clinton notes progress in relations

KYIV – U.S. President Bill Clinton sent a letter to President Leonid Kuchma on February 6 in which he notes the significant progress made in the development of the strategic partnership between Ukraine and the United States. Mr. Clinton wrote that he hopes for further steps that will favor Ukraine's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and increase Ukraine's attractiveness for Western investors and entrepreneurs. He also stressed the importance of agreements concluded in 1998, such as those on peaceful use of nuclear energy, Ukraine's entry into the system of missile technology control and joint work in the commercial use of space. (Eastern Economist)

Lazarenko may yet face immunity fight

KYIV – "The Procurator General's Office will insist on the removal of Pavlo Lazarenko's immunity, since it has sufficient evidence to charge him," said Procurator General Oleksander Potebenko on February 5. That same day the Verkhovna Rada decided it will consider the issue of removing National Deputy Lazarenko's immunity on February 17. (Eastern Economist)

Rada rejects privatization bill

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma sharply criticized the Parliament on February 5 after it voted overwhelmingly to reject a privatization plan, the Associated Press reported. Despite that rejection, Mr. Kuchma had earlier decreed the legislation, which is due to take effect on February 16. The legislature voted 227-48 against the plan, which would privatize 455 large and medium-sized enterprises and some 5,500 smaller firms. Many national deputies are against the use of domestic state bonds as privatization payments, and others want the Verkhovna Rada, rather than the government, to handle the privatization of strategic companies. President Kuchma said, "everything proposed by the president or Cabinet is adamantly opposed." He underlined that the Parliament does not understand the urgency in "giving economic laws top priority." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tarasyuk praises EU, NATO enlargement

LONDON – Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said in London on February 2 that the expansion of NATO and the European Union to embrace Eastern European countries – including Ukraine – would create a "double bulwark" of democracy and freedom in Europe, an RFE/RL correspondent reported. Mr. Tarasyuk, on a three-day visit to Britain, made his comments at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He said Kyiv's long-term goal is to attain EU membership and that enlargement of the union is a positive process toward creating a "common European home." Minister Tarasyuk also said NATO will continue to play a pivotal role in maintaining security and stability in Europe and that Kyiv regards the alliance's enlargement as an expansion of democracy and stability in Europe. He said there is popular support in Ukraine for closer ties with the West. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tarasyuk criticizes Moscow re: NATO

MUNICH – Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk of Ukraine on February 7 again endorsed NATO expansion and argued that Moscow should not speak for Soviet successor states on matters related to the alliance, an RFE/RL correspondent reported. Speaking at a security conference in Munich, Mr. Tarasyuk made his comments after Russian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yevgenii Gusev criticized NATO enlargement. Mr. Tarasyuk said Kyiv rejects Moscow's attempt to draw a "red line" around the former Soviet Union

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INTERVIEW: Rukh leader Chornovil on issues before the Verkhovna Rada

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Vyacheslav Chornovil is the leader of the Rukh Party and head of its faction in the Verkhovna Rada. He has been a national deputy since 1990 and twice an unsuccessful presidential candidate. He also is a co-founder of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, which was the driving force in the social processes that led to the independence of Ukraine and the precursor to the party that Mr. Chornovil currently heads. During the Soviet era he was a leading Ukrainian human rights activist and served time in Soviet prison camps. Today he is a primary voice of democracy and one of the chief antagonists of the left. The following edited interview, to be published in two parts, is translated from Ukrainian.

PART I

The Verkhovna Rada recently approved a motion authored by the Communist faction that the Constitutional Court of Ukraine should review a proposed bill to constitutionally liquidate the institution of president. Is it realistic to think that such a bill could receive the necessary votes to be approved in the Parliament?

It's absolutely unrealistic. There will be no such change to the Constitution. It is merely a propagandistic action before the presidential elections. The left wants to use this as a propaganda tool.

I am amazed at those people who later will not vote for the bill, but voted to approve the motion for review by the Constitutional Court.

I believe that the bill will fail in the first stages of debate. Making changes to the Constitution is a complicated matter. First, it must be approved by a simple majority, and then during the following session it must receive 300 votes (a two-thirds majority).

I doubt that it will go further than this session. This is merely an attempt to delay the other work [of the Verkhovna Rada] and distract it with simple propagandistic diversions.

Oleksander Tkachenko, the current chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, allowed the bill to come to a vote after it was initially defeated, which seems to be against parliamentary procedure. Did he break the rules in this instance and, generally speaking, what type of parliamentary leader is he in your opinion?

He goes against procedure very often – no less often than his predecessor. This is a tradition that [former chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Oleksander] Moroz began: to vote on something a hundred times if he wants it passed.

According to procedure, if a proposal is voted upon and does not receive sufficient votes for passage, it is removed from further examination.

But, as you can see, we have an unusual style. This chairman holds loosely to procedural rules. We put forth a proposal for his removal for two days so that he could learn the rules of procedure – ironically there is just such a provision in the statutes – but he did not allow it to come to the floor for a vote.

Earlier, when he acted in the same manner with regard to the bill on membership in the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS, we put forth a proposal for a call for new elections. However, this takes 150 votes, and they are not easy to find.

The national deputies are beholden to the speaker in many areas: one wants to

travel somewhere; this one owes him something; this one needs that, another needs something else.

If they are not 100 percent sure that the motion will pass, they will not vote for such a proposal.

Speaking of the draft law to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS, it has failed to gather sufficient votes for passage twice now. Do you think that it could be presented yet again and the votes found to join the CIS Parliament?

What do you mean twice? It was proposed in the last Rada as well, in several sessions, at least two or three times.

It is difficult to foresee what horse trading may still occur. There is maneuvering going on right now. We are afraid that we could be betrayed, as we were during the election of the chairman, by the Social Democrats. They are the closest to Tkachenko [from the center and right political factions]. One of his two deputies is theirs. Maybe some might defect from the Greens or the National Democratic Party (NDP).

Our faction will never vote for [such a proposal]. You saw what extraordinary actions we took not to allow the draft law to pass. For us this is a stand on principle, because it could mean the renewal of empire.

In itself the Almaty Agreement is not dangerous. It is merely a formality. Today it is not a functioning agreement. But if we accede to it, we will then be bound by the Miensk Convention. And the Miensk Convention is a further step. It is an umbrella organ that in part intrudes on the sovereignty of the countries that have signed it.

Does the Verkhovna Rada have the political will to remove its immunity from prosecution? And, is it needed at all?

No, it does not. There is talk, but only a small group of people who will vote for removal. And to change the law 300 votes are required because it is a change to the Constitution.

I want you to know that during the "night of the Constitution" the only faction that voted against full immunity for national deputies was Rukh. Only [Oleksander] Lavrynovych and one other member [from Rukh] voted for full immunity. The rest were against it.

The provision [of full immunity] did not pass, initially. At first the statute on immunity dealt only with partial immunity, which said that criminal action could begin without the permission of the Parliament, but the deputy could not be arrested until a decision of the court was handed down.

It protected him from constant accusation and investigation. And [the Constitutional statute] passed. But then the Communists began to pressure Moroz. I guess they were afraid they might have had to take responsibility for their political crimes; a call for the destruction of the state is also a crime. So it was reintroduced and passed.

Is it accurate then to say that the law on full immunity from prosecution for national deputies came about as a result of a Communist initiative?

Yes, it is. It was probably in the interest of two groups. On the one hand it was in the Communists' interest and on the other in the interest of those who are not clean, who entered Parliament to protect their financial and other interests. And it remains that way today.

Then you do not believe that full immunity is needed?

This sort of full immunity is not needed. Partial immunity is needed to ensure that national deputies are not set up in some manner. The type [of immunity] that we had proposed, that is needed, but full immunity is not.

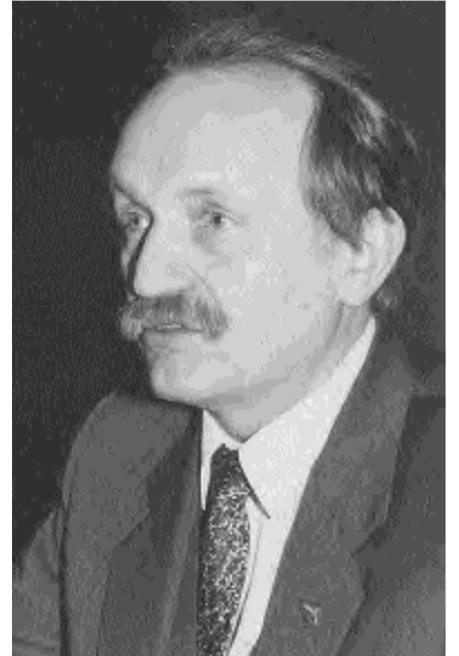
You see what happened in the majoritarian section of our Parliament, the seats were bought by people who now often do not attend. They were needed for such things as immunity and to have doors opened to high places.

Will the Verkhovna Rada review the matter of Pavlo Lazarenko and another national deputy, Mykola Ahafonov, for whom Ukraine's prosecutor general has requested that criminal immunity be lifted so that it can bring charges?

They are going to begin with Ahafonov. The committee has prepared the documents, and this will be the initial attempt. Ahafonov is not a well-known person, and I have heard that he and his family have left the country. I can't say whether that is true.

Nonetheless, Ahafonov is a partner of Lazarenko, and there is information that a portion of the money made by Lazarenko was made through Ahafonov's firm.

Lazarenko's case will be difficult; more likely than not his immunity will not be lifted. Where Ahafonov's chances are about 50-50, Lazarenko almost surely will not be affected because of the political interests involved.



Vyacheslav Chornovil

Hromada has attached itself fully to the left. Initially we had hoped that they would be with us, these are people clearly with no leftward leanings. But they vote only with the left, and only because of Lazarenko, because of his need to protect himself.

If we could jump to another topic, the International Monetary Fund at the moment is analyzing the state of economic reforms in Ukraine. In your

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BUSINESS IN BRIEF

AN-7X goes into plane tender as planned

KYIV – The Ukrainian-Russian consortium on the AN-70 cargo plane submitted all necessary documents to participate in the tender on supplies of military-transport planes to the European countries, said Vice Minister of Industrial Policies Valerii Kazakov on February 1. He explained that Germany is most interested in promoting the AN-70 project, which will be renamed the AN-7X. Proposals for cooperation were sent to four countries: Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Mr. Kazakov stressed that promotion of the AN-70 plane on European markets is one of the most significant international projects involving Ukrainian companies. He underlined that no other country is capable of producing a plane similar to the AN-70. The joint Ukrainian-Russian project had received a boost on January 25 with confirmation of participation from seven German firms. The German companies, including BMW, Rolls-Royce, FairChild Dornier, VDO-L and BGT, have maintained a long-standing interest in the project. The AN-70 plane, initially developed five years ago jointly by the Antonov Aircraft Design Bureau and several Russian airplane manufacturers, is designed to fill the gap left by the U.S. designed Hercules military cargo aircraft. (Eastern Economist)

Aircraft industry performing globally

KYIV – The Ukrainian AN-32P plane is participating in a tender in Greece on February 2, announced Vice Minister of Industrial Policies Valerii Kazakov. Greek officials have expressed an interest in Ukrainian aviation equipment in general, and specifically this version of the AN-32 plane, which is used to fight fires. Mr. Kazakov also said that after successful demonstration of Ukrainian planes at the international Fiday exhibition in Chile last year, a number of Latin American countries also expressed interest in the AN-32P. Another tender is now under way to supply planes to Brazil, with Bolivia also keen to stock up on Ukrainian planes. (Eastern Economist)

Coca-Cola continues to invest in Ukraine

KYIV – Coca-Cola officially opened its second Ukrainian production plant, located 50 kilometers from Kyiv on February 2. It is one of the largest such plants in Europe, and the biggest in the former Soviet Union. President Leonid Kuchma, who attended the ceremony, called it a "good example for all others who hesitate over entering the Ukrainian market." He added, "Ukraine will continue to support strategic foreign investors," and thanked Coca-Cola for its courage. According to the president, since independence Ukraine has received a total of \$960 million (U.S.) in foreign investment, \$270 million that from Coca-Cola. The plant has been constructed in about two years. Coca-Cola also has a plant in Lviv. (Eastern Economist)

Kyiv has world's largest billboard

KYIV – The world's largest billboard was unveiled on February 3 in Kyiv. The advertisement for Unilever's Organics shampoo adorns the front of the Ukraina department store building, looking onto Victory Square, and is 126 meters wide and 17 meters high. MTT of Holland produced the giant billboard, working with the advertising agency Ark

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Delegation of women parliamentarians visits U.S. on professional exchange

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK – Nine Ukrainian women parliamentarians, parliamentary staff and journalists were hosted at a reception at the Consulate General of Ukraine on January 29. The delegation arrived in the U.S. on January 20 for a 10-day training program, organized by Vermont-based Project Harmony and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to help transfer information and skills from the American political process to Ukraine through professional exchanges.

Consul General Yuriy Bohaievskiy greeted the delegation, which included Natalia Lymar of the Progressive Socialist Party, Natalia Donets of the Hromada Party and Iryna Belousova of the Green Party, journalists Oleksandra Parakhonya of Nezavisimost, Svitlana Dorosh of UNIAN and Iryna Havrylova of Den, as well as staff members Raisa Lohvynenko, Alla Huzhvenko and Raisa Sayenko.

The delegation's itinerary was divided among Washington, New York and New Jersey. Meetings were held with federal and state officials, as well as lobby groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), media consulting firms, and election and campaign organizers.

Among the NGOs visited was the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. According to Olenka Dobczanska, communications manager for the foundation, the delegation members were interested in knowing the percentage of women mayors who participate in the foundation's Community Partnership Program in Ukraine. "They were very proud of the fact that there are 35 women deputies in the Verkhovna Rada – 8 percent – a very respectable ratio compared to the 12 percent in the current U.S. Congress." However, added Ms. Dobczanska, they admitted that no women's caucus exists, and that in this latest Rada the idea has not even been discussed.

"The Ukrainian women seem to feel that, for the present, organized representation and lobbying for 'women's issues' has to take a back seat to more 'serious problems,' and that without a women's caucus each woman deputy was free to pursue her own interests. Perhaps they feel that a women's caucus would somehow be limited to speaking out only on women's issues," she noted.

At the consulate reception, held on the delegation's final evening in the U.S., members mingled with representatives of Ukrainian American community organizations and members of the media.

As a journalist, Ms. Havrylova, at 28 the youngest member of the delegation, said she found the meetings in Washington to be useful, in particular those related to campaigns and elections, since she has already been assigned by her newspaper to cover the upcoming presidential campaign in Ukraine. However, there were few meetings involving Congress, which disappointed Ms. Havrylova. Most members of the House were in their districts and the senators were occupied with the impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton.

She noted that the general perception in Ukraine is that "the president's political opponents could not find any serious crimes with which to ruin him, so they set him up with sex and used the body of a young woman as a political tool against him."

National Deputy Belousova of the Green Party noted that only a country with no real problems could afford the



Members of a USAID-sponsored delegation of Ukrainian women parliamentarians, staff and journalists are greeted at the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York City.

luxury of tying up the legislative and executive branches for months on end.

Ms. Havrylova added that the Republican Party's position reminded her of the rhetoric of the Communist Party during the Soviet Union. "We have been taught," she said, "that the laws in America exist to protect the individual against the state, that the individual, above all else, has the right to be protected." It was the rhetoric of the Communist Party, she noted, that always claimed that the state needed to be protected against certain individuals. Listening to the claims of the Republican Party that America needs to be protected against President Clinton, she said, reminded her of the rhetoric of the old Soviet days.

At a meeting with the Ukrainian American community, an event jointly sponsored by the local chapters of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, tension developed between the audience and the three parliamentarians during their presentations (the rest of the delegation members did not attend).

According to sources attending the meeting, members of the audience were harshly critical of Ms. Lymar of the Progressive Socialist Party for her Soviet-style solutions to Ukraine's problems and were unwilling to tolerate Ms. Belousova's Russian-only presentation (she speaks no Ukrainian), stating that elected officials are obliged to know the national language. Andrew Lastowecky, one of the evening's hosts, apologized to Ms. Belousova, and urged Ms. Belousova to speak, though she declined.

Mr. Lastowecky said he regrets that Ms. Belousova did not speak, noting that of the three parliamentarians present,

her party's position, more than the other two, most reflects the positions of the diaspora. He added that "it would be extremely unfortunate that this deputy would leave the evening with bad feelings and impressions about us."

As to Ms. Lymar, whose party is considered to be part of the hard-left along with the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Socialist Party of Ukraine, the audience often dismissed her answers with jeers of "Communist propaganda." Asked why the left-oriented Parliament consistently blocked economic reforms, yet held only the president and the executive branch accountable, Ms. Lymar gave no conclusive answer. When asked about a recent television broadcast in Ukraine in which her fellow party member, National Deputy Natalia Vitrenko, along with National Deputy Volodymyr Charadeyev slandered the diaspora, calling its members "bourgeois nationalists and unreconstructed Banderites," Ms. Lymar replied that the television station should not have aired the segment and urged members of the audience not to take such comments personally.

Originally, 20 women – 10 parliamentarians and 10 parliamentary staff – had been scheduled to travel with this delegation. However, according to Ms. Belousova, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, claiming that Ukraine's Parliament had too much work to do for deputies to be leaving the country, cut the number of parliamentarians and staff allowed to go. The fact the Mr. Tkachenko reduced the size of the delegation was confirmed by Marta Kolomayets, former USAID public information officer in Ukraine, during whose tenure the trip had been organized.

Security forces...

(Continued from page 1)

dozens of arrests, including that of six Kerch City Council members and five members of Yevpatoria City Council.

Interfax reported that Yevhen Maidonov and Yuri Mykhailov, both Kerch City Council members, have been charged with tax evasion and weapons concealment, and committing "serious" but unspecified crimes.

The Associated Press reported on February 9 that Yevpatoria City Council members Serhii Paramonov and Iryna Pavlenko were arrested by police while allegedly receiving payoffs for commercial rental permits.

Crimea's turf war

A series of high-profile contract killings has rocked the region in recent years; many observers see Crimea as the center of a turf war over a potentially lucrative tourist trade. In the past, the peninsula was the playground of the Soviet elite, but tourists from the former USSR have increasingly abandoned Crimea's beaches and sanatoria for cheaper, more tourist-friendly destinations such as Bulgaria, Turkey and Cyprus.

Prominent casualties of contract killings have included Oleksii Holovizin, head of the Crimean State Property Fund; Dmytro Holdych, first vice minister for resorts and

tourism of Crimea; and Valerii Kuzin, head of a municipal energy works.

Internal Affairs Minister Kravchenko also announced that ministry officers had rounded up members of the so-called "Sankov gang," whom he charged with masterminding the February 1998 assassination of Oleksander Safontsev. Mr. Safontsev, then the first vice prime minister of the autonomous republic, was killed by a remote-controlled bomb at a recreation facility outside of Symferopol.

Mr. Kravchenko also claimed that he knows the identity of the man who ordered the killing, but said that he couldn't name him for fear of hampering the investigation.

A manhunt continues

In addition to the current housecleaning, the Crimean Internal Affairs Ministry is continuing a manhunt for Yevhen Supruniuk, a former chairman of the Crimean Parliament. Mr. Supruniuk is being sought in connection with an attack on his predecessor, Serhii Tsekov.

Mr. Supruniuk cut a colorful figure during his term, and allegations of corruption have followed him since he left office in October 1996. In August 1996, while still in office, he disappeared from his post only to resurface with a strange account of abduction by armed men. Last year he published an account of his alleged abduction titled "Chronicle of a Plummeting Peninsula, or, The Story of My

Abduction," but law enforcement officials in Crimea say he has never furnished any evidence to support his account.

Mr. Dombrovsky said the Internal Affairs Ministry has appointed a special group to track down Mr. Supruniuk and his accomplices. "We are following leads in the case as far as Switzerland, Russia and Armenia," he said, adding that the investigative team is cooperating with Interpol, as well as Russian and Armenian authorities. Mr. Dombrovsky added that Internal Affairs does not know his exact whereabouts, but said that he may be taking refuge in Russia.

Even though Crimea is now entitled to its own anthem and coat of arms, the leadership of the autonomous republic has little new power of which to boast. Even the clause in the Constitution most prized by Mr. Grach – the right of the Crimean government to retain control over excise and income-tax revenues collected on its territory – is in question.

In the Den interview, Mr. Kunitsyn, a member of the pro-Kuchma National Democratic Party, sounded a dismissive note about Crimean budgetary autonomy "If any ... acts of the Crimean Rada and government contravene the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws and Constitution of Ukraine supersede them," he said, referring to final revisions in the Constitution. "The [state] budget law is higher than the Constitution of Crimea."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Dane Alexander Drobocky is the son of Oles and Camille Drobocky. He was enrolled by his father into UNA Branch 417 in Jeffersonville, Ind.



Gabriel Lee Cybriwsky is the son of Wolodymyr and Catherine Cybriwsky. He was enrolled by his father into UNA Branch 417 in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!

ORGANIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES DURING DECEMBER 1998

District	No. of Branches	New Members Dec 98	Total in 1998	Amount of Insurance Dec 98	Total in 1998
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICTS					
Philadelphia	12	15	82	150,000	625,000
Pittsburg	12	4	45	18,000	255,000
Scranton	10	11	35	105,000	350,000
Allentown	10	2	18	10,000	150,120
Wilkes Barre	8	1	10	5,000	81,000
Total	52	43	170	245,000	1,361,120
MARYLAND DISTRICT					
Baltimore	5	8	8	-	81,000
NEW YORK DISTRICTS					
New York	25	11	25	45,000	578,100
Syracuse	8	1	29	10,000	171,000
Rochester	7	2	11	5,000	40,000
Albany	4	2	37	3,000	228,000
Buffalo	3	4	17	30,000	35,000
Total	47	20	109	93,000	1,152,100
NEW JERSEY DISTRICTS					
Northern N.J.	21	12	121	337,000	1,080,110
Central N.J.	9	1	37	5,000	275,000
Total	30	13	158	342,000	2,224,110
ILLINOIS, INDIAN, OHIO DISTRICTS					
Chicago, Ill.	17	11	57	95,000	683,000
Detroit, Mi.	13	1	49	10,000	383,000
Cleveland, Oh.	10	4	17	30,000	281,000
Youngstown, Oh.	3	-	1	-	3,000
Total	43	16	124	135,000	1,349,000
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICTS					
Connecticut	8	3	31	55,000	240,000
Boston, Ma.	4	1	21	3,000	154,000
Windsorlock, N.J.	3	-	11	-	251,000
Total	15	4	63	58,000	645,000
WESTERN U.S. DISTRICTS					
Oregon	5	-	3	-	81,000
Minnesota	4	-	8	-	109,000
Idaho	5	-	5	-	125,000
Various	14	6	48	80,000	1,130,000
CANADA DISTRICTS					
Toronto, On.	15	5	71	115,000	3,540,232
Montreal, Que.	5	1	20	20,000	60,000
Niagara, On.	8	1	4	3,000	12,000
West Canada	7	-	2	-	20,000
Total	35	7	97	138,000	3,782,232
Subtotal	212	103	821	1,892,000	11,821,481

Maria Oscislowski
Organizing Department

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Maria Oscislowski
Organizing Department

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

One part knowledge, two parts respect

At last October's The Year 2020 Conference, Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, the conference director, succinctly expressed the elements that will be necessary to keep our heritage and our community alive for the next generation: awareness, commitment and investment. It is what our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents gave us – it is what we owe our children.

So as we begin our new feature, a monthly section for our youth, it is also a thank you to our elders for their awareness, commitment and investment in us. And, as we offer this page as a Valentine of love to the next generation, we also offer it to those who came before us.

Our Ukrainian consciousness, that which is at the core of our awareness, takes many forms: some cannot imagine being Ukrainian without being surrounded by music and song, others immerse themselves in history. For many "being Ukrainian" is primarily social: the easy give and take of friendships, casual relationships, family ties. For others still, religion and spirituality lie at the core.

It is the challenge of this generation to sort out what is essential and what is peripheral to continuing our heritage.

And as an English-language publication unequivocally committed to the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage, let us share our secret with you: we believe that the essential ingredient to continuing one's heritage is not necessarily knowledge, but respect. One may know Ukrainian perfectly, but treat the language with disdain. We prefer that your children know the language less-perfectly, but treat it – as well as all the elements of their heritage – with respect.

This generation of parents will be raising their children in an environment about which their parents could only dream: an independent Ukraine. On one hand it's easier – whereas previous generations had to fight for the very concept of Ukraine, nowadays our children hear the U.S. president mention it almost matter-of-factly in his inaugural address. However, this situation also poses a unique challenge: how to get basically financially comfortable suburban children to respect not a romantic vision of a faraway land, as we did, but to respect a not-so-pretty reality.

To many who live in Ukraine, the history, experience and knowledge of the diaspora has no merit. Having been deluged for decades with Soviet propaganda, there is no small number that still consider us the enemy. But, as Dr. Vitvitsky also said, "our community, regardless of its failings, is a precious asset whose disintegration would be a tremendous loss to us, our descendants and to the land of our forefathers."

As a work in progress, our new page is open to ideas. We invite you, the parents of the next generation, to help us help you use this publication and its new feature to continue to preserve our precious asset.

Check it out: see pages 18-19 for the first monthly edition of

UKELODEON FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

And then, please let us know what you think, and share your ideas.
Write to: The Ukrainian Weekly – Ukelodeon, 2200 Route 10,
P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

February
19
1954

Turning the pages back...

Along with the demand that Ukraine be granted full status as a member of the United Nations, this week marks the 45th anniversary of another move in Soviet policy that holds considerable irony in the present day – the decision to transfer control of Crimea from Russia to Ukraine.

Western Sovietologists saw the gesture as a perfect illustration of Nikita Khrushchev's quixotic policy. After all, Crimea had only recently been the theater for Stalin's ruthless reprisals against the Crimean Tatars, whom he had deported en masse following the second world war, accusing them of having collaborated with the Nazi invader.

In the Soviet press of the day, the handover was hailed as a euphoric commemoration of the Treaty of Pereiaslav of 1654, under which Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich "brought the brotherly peoples of Ukraine and Russia together."

The formal decree signalling the move is quite dry and bureaucratic, however. An ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "on the transfer of the Crimean Oblast from the structure of the RSFSR to the structure of the Ukrainian SSR" was issued on February 19, 1954.

"Mindful of the commonality of the economy, the territorial proximity and the close economic and cultural ties between the Crimean Oblast and the Ukrainian SSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR resolves:

"To ratify a joint declaration of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR concerning the transfer of the Crimean Oblast from the structure of the RSFSR to the structure of the Ukrainian SSR."

It was signed by Kliment Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium, and N. Pegov, secretary; and noted: Moscow, the Kremlin.

Sources: "Chernomorskii Flot, Gorod Sevastopol i Nekotorye Problemy Rossisko-Ukrainskikh Otnoshenii: Khronika, Dokumenty, Analiz, Mnenniia" (Moscow: Nezavisimaya Gazeta, 1997); "Crimea," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984).

NEWS AND VIEWS

How can we best help Ukraine's intelligentsia?

by Marko Stech

It was with mixed feelings that I read the article "Let Us Help Ukraine's Intelligentsia" published in the December 13, 1998, issue of The Weekly and signed by the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine. On the one hand, I was glad that someone wishes to provide aid to Ukraine's intellectuals, many of whom live in truly difficult conditions and cannot productively contribute to the process of Ukraine's cultural development. I feel strongly about this issue and believe that the question of whether Ukraine is able to develop a truly patriotic and highly professional intelligentsia will decide the nation's fate. On the other hand, the plan suggested by the committee left me with the impression that this project may follow in the footsteps of similar campaigns to aid Ukraine that were undertaken in the past and produced only minimal, short-term results.

There is a number of logistical problems associated with the plan to distribute stipends to the "most deserving and needy candidates" that immediately come to mind of anyone who has worked on an efficient implementation of a charitable project.

First, there is the selection problem of who are the "most deserving candidates." The appeal mentions "verified lists," but does not specify how these lists have been compiled and verified. This is an important consideration if we want to make sure that (unlike in several instances in the past) the diaspora's aid will be distributed fairly and will actually get to the people who deserve and desperately need it.

Second, the program's wide scope will make it difficult for the organizers to produce concrete lasting results. We must realize that all of the diaspora's resources would not be sufficient to help all those who need help in Ukraine, and while it may seem unfair to single out one professional group over another, this kind of focus is the only way to ensure the program's efficiency. It is much better to successfully accomplish a small undertaking than to fail in a big one.

In addition, the adverse consequences of the lack of focus of many Ukrainian charitable projects include prohibitively high administration costs that eat up far too much of the donors' money. In some cases in the past, more donated money was spent on travel and administration than on the actual charitable work. This should never happen with proper professional management.

However, there are even more important considerations that touch upon general flaws of the diaspora's campaigns to aid Ukraine. These flaws almost always stem from the lack of a long-term vision and professional planning. In this particular case, one quickly realizes that the stipends for the "most deserving candidates" (even if such individuals are correctly identified) are going to help them only temporarily, while the underlying causes of the crisis will remain unaddressed. Soon another fund-raising campaign will be necessary to feed and clothe the same group of intellectuals, and soon afterwards another, and so on.

Also, this kind of a short-term finan-

cial aid will not help Ukraine's intelligentsia overcome one of its most serious psychological handicaps: the notion that they cannot help themselves, but must be supported by someone else, be it the state, the ruling party, or the "rich cousins" from the diaspora. In fact, I believe that it would be one of the diaspora's greatest contributions to Ukraine if we could constructively help Ukraine's intelligentsia battle and overcome this living remnant of the totalitarian slave mentality.

So how can Ukraine's intellectuals be helped in a constructive way? First, they should not be made to feel like beggars who depend on fairly arbitrary hand-outs and who must make friends with the "right" people in order to be included in their "verified lists." If we truly want to contribute to the development of Ukrainian culture, we should provide help to Ukraine's intellectuals not in the form of "alms," but as grants for concrete scholarly, creative, or scientific projects.

Second and very important, our help should be directed in such a way so as to create a professional environment in which these intellectuals would have a chance to earn their living on a more regular basis. Our help should address not only the results of the crisis, but its causes as well, that is, it should simultaneously support the infrastructure of Ukrainian cultural and scholarly institutions.

I will suggest only one of the many possible mechanisms of implementing such a project. There currently exist several very good Ukrainian-language literary/scholarly journals in Ukraine, such as Krytyka, Suchasnist, Kyivska Starovyna, Kurier Kryvbasu, Khronika 2000, Svitovyd, Berezil and others. Most of these journals experience financial difficulties and often have no money to pay their own editorial staff, not to mention their authors. At the same time, they are always in need of well-written literary and scholarly works.

The program to help Ukraine's intellectuals could be set up in such a way that a grant from a sponsor in the diaspora would pay for, let's say, an essay or a short story by a scholar or writer who is in desperate need of financial help. Subsequently, this work would be published in one of the "deserving" journals and its publication could, in fact, be dedicated to the sponsor. In this way, the author would receive financial help (but not in the form of alms) and get more exposure for his work; the journal would receive material that it needs, without depleting its finances; the sponsor would receive recognition for his/her generosity; and, very importantly, a new work would be published to enrich Ukraine's contemporary intellectual culture.

Moreover, in time, when the financial situation of the journal becomes more stable, the journal will be able to pay the author for his/her next contributions, thus giving him/her the opportunity to earn some income. And although we cannot predict when this process would become independent of external financial help, the diaspora's contribution would definitely help to move things in the right direction.

Would not such a mechanism be better than giving out stipends that offer only short-term help and produce no lasting change? Apart from bringing concrete results, it would also naturally determine who is a "deserving" (that is publishable) writer/scholar/translator. And perhaps most importantly, it would give

(Continued on page 8)

Dr. Marko Stech is managing director of the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation. He can be reached at m.stech@utoronto.ca or: PJEFF, 1260 Eglinton Ave. E., Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 1K8; telephone, (905) 238-0467; fax, (905) 625-8445.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About the UACC's Washington Office

Dear Editor:

Some of your readers no doubt have received the January issue of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Bulletin with the announcement that the UCCA is buying a building in Washington.

I welcome this news because, as the UCCA Bulletin states, "the Ukrainian diaspora is not sufficiently represented in the nation's capital" and should increase its visibility here as much as possible.

What saddens me is that, in order to seek financial support for the building's purchase from its members, the author of the Bulletin item either was influenced by misinformation or was engaged in disinformation by stating that the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's Washington Office is a "myth" and is "without an address, a telephone and, moreover, without staff."

In fact, the UACC Washington Office, which I headed until my election as president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council in November 1998, is listed in the Washington telephone

directory, has postal and an e-mail addresses, as well as a separate fax line – all known to the White House, the State Department and congressional offices that regularly communicate with us. While this office has no "paid" staff, it has dedicated and professional volunteers who work for it with diligence equal to, if not greater than, some salaried workers.

Journalist R.L. Chomiak was appointed the Washington Office director when I became president of the UACC. Following up on a resolution of the last UACC convention, we have begun a search for new quarters in downtown Washington.

Any Ukrainian American should wish the UCCA success in its work in Washington on behalf of the community. But it is sad that the UCCA feels the need to resort to distortions of the truth in order to solicit funds for its new building from its supporters. In spite of all the talk about the need for unity and cooperative efforts in our community, the UCCA's drive for control of every facet of Ukrainian American community life supersedes simple fairness and civility.

Ihor Gawdiak
Washington

The writer is president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Thanks for column on philatelic topics

Dear Editor:

Adding the new column "Focus on Philately" by Dr. Ingert Kuzych was a very good idea. Many consider philately just a hobby that has no cultural value. Philately, especially topical philately, is generally underestimated as a means of promulgating information. The topical collector is interested mainly in the design of postal matter (stamps, postal stationery, postal cancellations, etc.) and will accept information on that design without any prejudice. This is a great and inexpensive opportunity to inform

non-Ukrainians about Ukrainian history, culture, science, etc., via the design of postal issues.

Dr. Kuzych's valuable column provides information on postal issues related to Ukraine that is useful for collectors and interesting to the general readership.

Dr. Kuzych is well-known in the philatelic community as a writer, exhibitor and editor. His research on Ukrainian themes on the stamps of North America is well-known.

The first two installments of his column show that Dr. Kuzych is a skillful writer and can provide readers with absorbing stories on philatelic material related to Ukraine.

Andrij D. Solczanyk
Media, Pa.

Filaret's visit a positive event

Dear Editor:

The visit to the United States of Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate was an important and positive event in the life of the Ukrainian diaspora. During his visit the patriarch demonstrated both sensitivity and astuteness in contacts with the Orthodox faithful and general public. His sensitivity to current events in the life of Ukrainian Orthodox in the U.S. was demonstrated as he addressed the importance of roots in spiritual development: "Cherishing your roots gives depth to spirituality; without roots spirituality will become stunted, will eventually wither and dry up."

Ukrainian Orthodoxy had indeed survived and prospered on American soil by being deeply rooted in the Ukrainian culture and traditions that provided spiritual nourishment and ethnic identity to generation after generation of faithful, a process seriously undermined, in my

opinion, when the hierarchs of Ukrainian Orthodox Church in U.S.A. (UOC-U.S.A.) accepted the omophorion of Constantinople.

The visit of Patriarch Filaret has brought the question of the future of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful in America into sharp focus. His visit clearly delineated the options available to the Orthodox faithful here: to remain under the jurisdiction of a foreign hierarch in a church that is rapidly becoming rootless by following the path of least resistance and experiencing diminishing returns; to reform the UOC-U.S.A. along the lines of Ukrainian traditions, a difficult, but not impossible task; or to join the Kyivan Church, which is deeply rooted in Ukrainian religion, culture and traditions, and can assure spiritual and ethnic nourishment by being connected to Ukraine now and for generations to come.

This choice is best guided by the conscience of individual Church members and jointly by the membership of individual parishes.

Ihor Lysyj
Austin, Texas



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

The paintings of Olya Velitchenko

She uses only paints, gold, lacquer and wood – and with these simple raw materials creates intricate, glowing, exquisite things. Her work is difficult to classify because, while it is fine art, it is not done on the usual canvas. While she does also paint in oils and acrylics on regular canvas, she prefers wood in its many forms.

In addition to regular-sized paintings on wood, there are tiny and larger boxes with covers, decorative plates, plaques and other interesting shapes – all with the painting encircling the pieces, telling a story. For Christmas, she has created one-of-a-kind angel ornaments and mother-and-child portraits on wood, which collectors especially desire. There are also minute icons on wood meant to be worn around the neck on a velvet or silk cord. These are especially intriguing.

Olya Velitchenko is a new Winnipegger, having emigrated with her husband and two children from her native Kharkiv in April of 1996. Since childhood she had wanted to be an artist, but her parents discouraged this as a career, wanting her to have a more secure profession. She graduated from a polytechnic institute in Kharkiv, and worked in the engineering field for a few years. After her children were born, she returned to her first love, painting, and worked from home while caring for her son and daughter.

Her commissions in Ukraine included murals on two walls in the restaurant of the new opera house in Kharkiv. Her intricately painted boxes were the official gift to honored guests of the city. The Church of the Ascension in Kharkiv carried her icons in its gift shop. Before 1991 she often traveled from Kharkiv to Moscow, where she exhibited and had a clientele for her works.

Ms. Velitchenko developed her own technique of painting, studying books on Japanese and other miniature painting. The work is time-consuming and painstaking, but the result is a glowing, deep and practically three-dimensional image. She works with the finest sable brushes, which contain just a few hairs. There are many layers to the image, and much waiting for each layer of paint and lacquer to dry in between. But technique alone would not be enough: because of her innate talent, the resulting images are amazing. The grandmother, the mother and child, the loving couple – all are gently, beautifully portrayed. Her love of

nature and beauty is reflected in the faces and scenes she depicts.

Ms. Velitchenko is drawn to the feel and shape of the wood, and her planning before painting includes both the form of the object and the theme.

Many of her works are based on Ukrainian folk motifs, such as scenes from a traditional Ukrainian Christmas or Easter, the feast of Ivan Kupalo, a wedding or harvest. Other themes are taken from folk and love songs, and include babies and children, and romantic couples.

For Christmas, and for collectors in general, she had a selection of angels in many guises, Nativity scenes and Madonna portraits, most often with a Ukrainian touch.

Soon after arriving in Winnipeg, the Kharkiv artist worked for four months on the restoration of an antique cabinet with Japanese miniature painting on the doors. Ms. Velitchenko decorates new furniture with miniature paintings or ornamented edging. She also creates jewelry: her mother-of-pearl brooches are subtly and delicately painted (under a magnifying glass) with landscapes and birds. Unique carved and painted necklaces are made in fine wood. Recently she completed a series of commissioned portraits of children.

While she is happy that her family has a chance for a new life in Canada, she misses Kharkiv and the Ukrainian countryside and way of life. The relations between people were different, she commented, and even though everyone is struggling economically, there was an emotional and personal contact that is not always present in the more business-driven society here. She said she is pleased her son and daughter will have a better chance for advancement here.

Ms. Velitchenko herself is diligently studying the English language, but finds time to paint whenever she can. For her, painting is as vital as breathing. Her future plans include an exhibit of paintings on "Zhinocha Dolia" – Life Goes On: Women's Cycles of Life," and book illustrating.

Ms. Velitchenko's works are available from the Oseredok Boutique at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E. in Winnipeg (telephone, 204-942-0218); and by special order by writing to her at 5817 Rannock Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3R 2A5.



Olya Velitchenko at work.

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

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

Canadian courts...

(Continued from page 1)

mitted no war crimes during that service. In 1944 he was evacuated by the German forces westward to France, where together with others in his unit he went over to the French Resistance.

In September 1944, French units Mr. Katriuk was fighting with (against the Germans) came in contact with Soviet forces, who insisted that he be repatriated. Given the choice of joining the French Foreign Legion or being taken to the USSR, he joined. In July 1945, threatened by a hostile officer that he would be sent to Indochina, Mr. Katriuk deserted and, aided by former colleagues in the Resistance, obtained false identity papers, adopting the name of his brother-in-law (Nicholas Schpirka, still living in Bukovyna at the time) to avoid detection.

Mr. Katriuk gained entry into Canada as a landed immigrant in August 1951 using those identity papers. He reverted to his real name in 1957. According to the text of Judge Nadon's decision, Mr. Katriuk confided in a priest about his wish to revert to his real name in 1957, and on advice of a lawyer applied for a formal name change before filing for Canadian citizenship. He worked as a butcher in Montreal, and since retiring has been a beekeeper in Québec's Eastern Townships.

Judge Nadon found Mr. Katriuk's contention that he did not participate in anti-partisan actions "not credible," but wrote "I am not prepared, on the evidence before me, to conclude that he participated in the commission of atrocities against the civilian

population of Byelorussia."

Judge Nadon added that "the Minister [of Citizenship and Immigration] has not proved, on a balance of probabilities, that the respondent participated in the commission of war crimes or that he committed such crimes. The minister did not call any witnesses who could link the respondent to the atrocities committed against the civilian population."

Three members of Mr. Katriuk's battalion, two living in Canada and one in Ukraine, were called as witnesses; none substantiated the prosecution's charges.

Ultimately, however, Judge Nadon decided that Mr. Katriuk would not have been admitted to Canada in 1951 on security grounds because he had been a collaborator, because of his "false presentation" and because he was a "user of false or fictitious names or documents" as defined by the Canadian Cabinet's Directive No. 14, issued on October 28, 1949.

The Federal Court justice did so despite noting that "on October 10, 1958, the registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Mr. J.E. Duggan, wrote to the chief, Admissions Division, Immigration Branch, in the following terms:

"... Mr. and Mrs. Katriuk were lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence August 14, 1951, under the names of Maria Stephanie Schpirka and Nicolas Schpirka. They now state that their correct names are Marie [sic] Stephanie and Vladimir Katriuk ..."

Most of the records pertaining to Mr. Katriuk's applications for landed immigrant status were destroyed, yet Judge Nadon found that had Mr. Katriuk revealed "his employer" (i.e., Germany's occupying

forces) on a consular information form used at the time, he would have been barred from entering Canada.

One record was found, and Judge Nadon used it to point out a discrepancy in the nationality claimed by Mr. Katriuk. In the register of the ship on which Mr. Katriuk arrived (under an assumed name), he declared he was Ukrainian by nationality, but on his application for Canadian citizenship he declared his nationality as Romanian. However, earlier in the text of his decision, Judge Nadon wrote: "In his application, Mr. Katriuk stated that he was born in Luzhany, Romania (Ukraine), that he was a Romanian citizen and that his ethnic origin was Ukrainian."

Judge Nadon also mentioned a 1958 Department of Immigration memorandum, apparently based on a 1957 affidavit accompanying his application for Canadian citizenship (not available in evidence), in which Mr. Katriuk allegedly falsely stated that he had "found refuge" in France, while in actuality he had been transferred into the country along with his German unit. The judge pointed to this as a further material misrepresentation.

UCCLA asks for a stay

In reaction to the verdict, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association Chairman John Gregorovich on January 31 issued a plea that a deportation order against Mr. Katriuk be stayed. "Thousands of so-called 'refugees' are admitted into this country every year," Mr. Gregorovich was quoted as saying in a UCCLA media release, "many of whom are caught with false identity papers, or have none at all."

Mr. Gregorovich pointed to the fact that "The Canadian Ministry of Justice's lawyers even acknowledged during his hearing that there was 'no direct evidence' to back the contention that he committed any war crimes."

"We are calling upon the minister of justice, the Honorable Anne McLellan, and all other members of the Cabinet to stay this deportation order and allow Mr. Katriuk to remain in Canada."

Nestor Woychshyn, the junior defense counsel in the case, said that other motions for a stay, already dismissed by Judge Nadon, will be appealed.

Dueck cleared of charges

Mr. Dueck stood accused of committing war crimes as deputy chief of police in the Selidovka district near Donetsk, Ukraine, during the Nazi occupation of the area. On December 21, 1998, Federal Court Judge Marc Noël determined that Mr. Dueck had not been a member of the police in Selidovka, only a translator/interpreter; that testimony against him had been gathered primarily by the KGB in a mass meeting in the 1980s; and that he had not lied in applying for Canadian citizenship.

The court found no grounds to substantiate charges Mr. Dueck participated in the killing of a Jewish family, or that he committed acts of random violence against Ukrainian civilians in the area.

It did find that a German document identifying Mr. Dueck as a member of the Schutzpolizei in Selidovka was "inaccurate," since according to the testimony of the prosecution's expert witness, Dr. Frank Golczewski of the University of Hamburg Department of East European History, there were no Schutzpolizei units in the area.

Mr. Dueck managed to escape sanction for having been a collaborator (as an interpreter for the auxiliary police) because, according to the text of the decision, the prosecution "never contemplated [to] seek the revocation of [Mr. Dueck's] citizenship because he failed to disclose his activities as a translator or his [subsequent] membership in the police."

The court contended that Mr. Dueck had arrived at a time, in July 1948, when Canada's policy on screening of collaborators and war criminals had not yet been set

by the country's Cabinet (that came in October 1949). Judge Noël wrote: "I do not believe that in July of 1948 security officers had the legal authority to reject [Mr. Dueck] on the ground that he had collaborated with the enemy during W.W. II."

Immediately prior to his final conclusion, the judge wrote: "That [Mr. Dueck] would have been barred from entry if he had truthfully disclosed his past by reference to considerations which were extraneous to the [Immigration] act and the applicable orders-in-council, cannot alter the fact that he was lawfully admitted to Canada."

This aspect of Judge Noël's decision was apparently not considered by Judge Nadon in deciding the similar Katriuk case.

History of immigration policy outlined

Judge Noël's decision provides an extensive history of the formation of Canada's security screening policy, which was affected by the scandal caused by Soviet defector Igor Gouzenko's revelations in 1945 of a spy ring operating in the country, and an initial willingness to exempt individuals "who were resident in England, France, Norway, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands or Denmark" from security screening.

According to Judge Noël's decision, at a January 30, 1947, meeting of the Cabinet's Security Panel it was decided that "The preferred option was to focus all screening on applicants originating from Eastern Europe and to allow other applicants otherwise eligible to immigrate to enter without screening."

Mr. Dueck was deemed by Canada's immigration authorities to have arrived from Austria, whose potential applicants for landing in Canada were to be screened by Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel. The court determined that "it is questionable, however, whether the RCMP had sufficient resources to fully implement and thus screen all [displaced persons], whether by personal interview or paper screening."

In addition, Judge Noël also ruled that prior to October 1949, "in my opinion ... clearance by the RCMP was an administrative and not a legal requirement for the issue of landing documents."

It was also revealed that individuals were screened in part because "it was a matter of high concern that the Soviets were known to resort to blackmail to enlist agents."

Russia stalls...

(Continued from page 2)

the Communist leader Petro Symonenko, Socialist Oleksander Moroz and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party Natalia Vitrenko – who see Ukraine in the Russia-Belarus Union and/or in the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

In reality, non-ratification means that Russia and Ukraine do not legally recognize mutual borders. Moreover, Russia implies that only force could be a decisive factor in territorial claims – say, "extracting" Crimea from Ukraine. This does not mean that both countries should start fighting, but it does mean that they find themselves in a situation similar to that in 1918, when Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin decided to send gangs led by Major Muraviov to occupy independent Ukraine, which had gotten rid of its army. Today we have a Ukraine that has recently gotten rid of its nukes.

The Ukrainian body politic should be fully aware of the real aspirations of Russian politicians who in pre-election years will appeal to the masses who bemoan Russia's loss of "great power" status.

Ukraine must not surrender to Russian and domestic pressure to trade independence for "Slavic brotherhood."

How can we best help...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine's "deserving" intellectuals a chance to accept help with dignity and to "repay" with their creative work.

I would like to stress that my criticism aims at constructive solutions. It is not directed against this particular project, but against general flaws of our campaigns to aid Ukraine. I do not question the committee members' (none of whom is named in the appeal) good intentions. Also, I have no doubt that the cause they promote is an important one. However, in the current state of our community, it is no longer enough to have a good cause and good intentions. One must also have a viable long-term plan of action, be able to effectively implement it, and be fully accountable for the received money. We should help Ukraine's intelligentsia, but we must do it in a way that is constructively helpful, cost-effective and fair to our donors.

I am aware that the task of running the program suggested above would not be easy, especially for a volunteer organization which, due to its nature, cannot function on a consistently professional

level. My opinion in this matter is based not only on my personal work history, but also on the Jacyk Foundation's decades of experience in setting up self-sustaining educational projects. After all, the principle of "giving one a fishing rod and teaching him to fish," rather than "giving him a fish," is one of the foundation's main principles. The results of our work indicate that this approach is effective. Similarly, nothing less than a well-planned and professionally executed program can do justice to the cause of helping Ukraine's intelligentsia.

In recent years we find more and more statements in the Ukrainian press and at conferences devoted to the diaspora that stress the need for our organizations to become more professional in order to survive. This is particularly true of their charitable projects. But all these statements will remain empty words if we do not start to change our approach to community work today.

There is a common practice applied by government and charitable agencies to hire private firms with expertise in a given field to run certain projects, because they tend to be more effective and efficient. The time has come for Ukrainian organizations to seriously look at the possibility of adopting a similar strategy in the interest of their projects, their donors, and their own survival. Community organizations with their supporters and their fund-raising experience should join forces with smaller specialized professional groups which could plan, execute and report on their charitable programs.

In my opinion, this is the most logical solution, but one which would require that the people involved in community fund-raising put the interest of their projects ahead of their own personal or group interests. Are our organizations ready to take a more professional approach to their work? If not, in the end, it will be the donors (or lack thereof) that will pass judgement on whether the charitable projects run by Ukrainian organizations deserve our community's support.

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Major Ukrainian organizations to hold joint conference in D.C.

by Talia Taran-Lisowsky

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America and the Ukrainian American Bar Association for the first time ever will hold their respective annual meetings and conferences simultaneously in Washington, between June 23 and 27.

The Embassy of Ukraine, as well as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian American Community Network, Tryzub, The Ukrainian Weekly, Brama, Ukrainian National Information Service, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, Ukrainian Institute of America, Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Organizations, and the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations, among others, will be co-sponsors, making this a major event for the Ukrainian American community.

A series of joint evening diplomatic and congressional receptions and social events is planned, including a gala banquet and ball on Saturday, June 26. Special attention is being given to adjunct activities that will appeal to family and guests, including a spouse and guest program, children's activities, sports activities and tours of Washington. Planned cultural activities include special presentations of Ukrainian art at a Georgetown art gallery and the Embassy of Ukraine, a photographic essay on Ukraine and a cultural performance on Sunday, June 27.

The hotel contract with Hyatt Regency Crystal City and an inter-organizational agreement have been signed recently, and other arrangements are now being finalized. The steering committee is composed of the heads of each of the participating organizations. Dr. Roman Goy is chairman and program coordinator. The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) is providing coordination, and The Washington Group and other participating organizations will assist with on-site support.

Washington is a premier international tourist attraction, especially in early summer. It has a wealth of cultural opportunities, including very popular museums, interesting historical sites and important government landmarks. The city is known for outstanding dining, the beautiful countryside of Virginia and Maryland, and charming neighboring small towns like Annapolis and Alexandria.

Washington also affords a unique opportunity to further appreciation of the workings of the government. U.S. lawmakers and government officials will be encouraged to take part in activities, in order to gain a better appreciation of the issues that are important to Ukrainian Americans.

It is also a special opportunity for all attendees to interact with colleagues and friends from different fields. Guests from Ukraine will enrich the experience for everyone, and make this a truly international event.

The Hyatt Regency Crystal City is located in Arlington, Va., just across the Potomac River from Washington. A limited number of rooms have been reserved in the name of Ukrainian Events Week, at an exceptional rate of \$109 per night, single or double.

The area is well served by three major airports: Reagan National (a complimentary shuttle ride away from the hotel), as well as Dulles and Baltimore-Washington Airports (both 30 to 40 minutes away).

There is a convenient rail connection on Amtrak to historic Union Station, a 12-minute ride by taxi, or the safe and comfortable Metro. The hotel is also easily accessible by car from a network of major highways, with convenient parking available on site.

Sponsoring organizations will reap many advantages from participation. The hotel arrangements and social events are all arranged. A joint marketing program is being developed, and word of mouth promotion will be significant. And there are important economies of scale. Ukrainian American organizations wishing to participate are invited to consider this event theirs and to join in. All that is required is a commitment to contribute in some way to make this an even better event.

Organizations interested in participating, and companies interested in taking advantage of this outstanding marketing opportunity (after all, this will be one of the largest assemblies of affluent, mobile, active upper-middle-class Ukrainian Americans anywhere) as advertisers, supporters or exhibitors are invited to call the UMANA at 1-888-798-6262.

Participants can register for the conferences by mail, fax, telephone or the Brama website, and pay by check or VISA credit card.

For more information, send e-mail to: conference@umana.org, read The Ukrainian Weekly, check <http://www.brama.com/conference99> frequently for updates, or call 1-888-798-6262.

Philatelic exhibit and postal issues mark 50 years of Ukrainian settlement in Australia

by Inger Kuzych

SPRINGFIELD, Va. – Ukrainians from all over Australia gathered in Melbourne in December 1998 for the eighth annual Ukrainian National Festival, known as "Zdvyh." This year's celebration was truly special as it marked the 50th anniversary of the arrival of almost 25,000 Ukrainian refugees from displaced persons and POW camps in war-ravaged Europe. Held under the auspices of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO), the Zdvyh featured an extensive program of dance, choral, instrumental, drama, art and literary works.

Actively participating in the festivities were members of a relatively new organization, the Ukrainian Collectibles Society (UCS). Founded in 1994, the UCS seeks to consolidate interest in Ukrainian collectibles and has made impressive strides over the past few years. The UCS journal, *The Southern Collector*, has already won several significant awards and has made itself the finest English-language

publication available for *Ucrainica* collectors.

UCS activities centered on its mammoth philatelic exhibit titled UCSPEX-98, held December 22-23, 1998. A total of 96 frames, each holding 15 pages, made up the heart of the exhibit. According to George Fedyk, one of the main organizers of UCSPEX-98 and also the editor of *The Southern Collector*, the "very large exhibition covered virtually every aspect of Ukrainian philately in the 20th century. It took most people over two hours to go through [it] ... I can honestly say that everyone who saw the exhibition was very impressed, so much so that we may again go back to Melbourne, while talks have already started with the organizers of the Sydney 2000 Zdvyh for us to attend. Hopefully our exhibition will coincide with the Sydney Olympics – such was the success of our exhibition."

The UCS was privileged to have had Bill Moyle, the chairman of the Australian Multicultural Council, officially open their

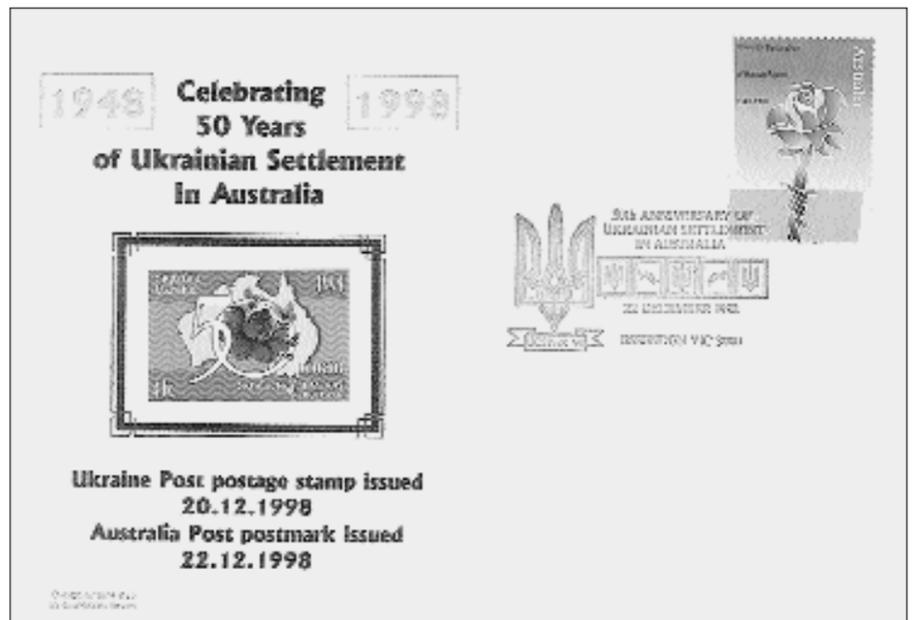
(Continued on page 12)



George Fedyk, one of the chief organizers of UCSPEX-98, with Marusia Jarockyj, the designer of the Australia Post cancellation.



Official envelope showing the commemorative UCSPEX-98 and Australian Settlement cancellation. Next to the prominent trident on the cancellation are five small stamp designs alternately showing the trident and leaping kangaroos.



Limited-edition envelope displaying the stamp issued by Ukraine to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian diaspora in Australia framed in a special cachet design.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Ukraine's first stamp issues, 1918-1920

When a nation begins to issue its own stamps and currency, it announces to its neighbors and to the world that it has arrived. These pieces of paper provide tangible evidence that a new independent state has begun to function and is attempting to set up a viable economy. Such was the case during the Ukrainian National Republic's (UNR) first years following the declaration of independence from imperial Russia on January 22, 1918. Unfortunately, the new country was not given a proper chance to develop in peace. Three times Bolshevik armies advanced into Ukraine; finally, as 1920 drew to a close, the occupation was complete.

Despite almost continuous harassment from unsympathetic neighbors, successive Ukrainian governments continuously strove to keep open their communications links, which at this time consisted mostly of the posts and telegraphs. A separate ministry was set up to oversee these forms of communication. Finally, in July of 1918, Ukraine's first stamps were

released, a set of five shahy values (Nos. 1-5). They were made from the same plates that had printed perforated cardboard money tokens for the government three months earlier; however, this issue was printed on thin paper and was imperforate (Figure 1). Although the shahy stamps saw widespread and prolonged use, they were insufficient for all postal needs.

On August 20, 1918, an order went out to overprint all Russian stamps – then still widely in use – with the Ukrainian trident emblem. This action helped minimize Russian influence, provided stamps of more denominations, and generated funds for the treasury. (Up until then large quantities of Russian stamps were being brought into Ukraine through private channels. Overprinting with a trident "Ukrainianized" the stamps and protected the Ukrainian treasury from further losses).

After October 1, 1918, all old Russian stamps became invalid without such an overprint. Available for overprinting at

that time were 38 different values of the Russian Imperial Coat of Arms Issue, as well as three values of Postal Savings Bank stamps.

Since overprinting could not be done centrally due to ongoing military movements, it was carried out in the six postal regions and at many local post offices. Because the initial directive did not specify how the tridents were to look, postal officials produced designs of their own choosing. So, although only 41 stamp values were ever used (Nos. 6-46), dozens of different trident types were created, resulting in hundreds of unique trident overprinted stamps, some even made by hand (Figure 2). The study and collection of these "classic" trident overprints remains an active area of Ukrainian philately.

On January 20, 1919, an additional stamp was released, a 20-hryvnia high value (No. 47) to be used mostly on postal money transfers (Figure 3). Over the next year and a half, the turbulent conditions in Ukraine did not permit the UNR government to produce any further issues.

By August of 1920 the Ukrainian government found itself operating from the Polish city of Tarnow; it had been driven from Ukraine by Bolshevik armies only a few weeks earlier and in subsequent weeks would undertake a new offensive to regain Ukrainian territories. During this interval, the Ukrainian Ministry for

Posts and Telegraphs took stock of its situation and the meager holdings it was able to secure. The most pressing need was for military communication that could be used by servicemen in the forthcoming planned offensive. On August 26, 1920, a field post service was created and new stamp production authorized. Some 13,000 field post stamps were prepared by overprinting the old shahy stamps that the ministry had available: all five shahy stamps received new values of either 10, 20 or 40 hryvni (Nos. 47-62, see Figure 4). Additionally, the 20-hryvnia stamp of 1919 was overprinted to 40 hryvni (No. 63). Only 15 of this latter field post stamp were created (Figure 5) and only two are known to have survived (one used on an envelope and another unused). These two stamps are the rarest in Ukrainian philately.

On the following day, August 27, the Postal Ministry authorized the production of an entirely new stamp series – the first commemorative issue of Ukraine. This series would replace the mishmash of stamps then in use on Ukrainian territories. Thus was born what would come to be known as the Vienna Issue (Nos. 64-77), after the Austrian capital where it was printed. This beautiful stamp set, the last issued by an independent Ukrainian government until 1992, will be the subject of next month's installment of "Focus on Philately."



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

Rukh leader...

(Continued from page 3)

opinion, does Ukraine deserve a good grade in the IMF report, and will Ukraine get the next tranche of the Extended Fund Facility?

You must be kidding. What kind of good grade? It is important that we receive the IMF tranches until at least our economy gets moving somewhat or else we will burn up our financial system. If our currency disintegrates, it will be a major tragedy.

We are gritting our teeth and hoping that we receive the credits. The IMF and the international community must under-

stand us, not forgive us everything, but simply understand the geopolitical meaning of Ukraine, its strategic position and so on. [Without Ukraine] the barrier falls between an uncertain Russia that today is difficult to understand and Europe.

Do you believe that the Kuchma administration is truly serious about reforms, or is it all simply on paper?

Unfortunately, most of it is on paper. Some privatization has taken place, but many of the privatized businesses are not working, others are simply barter objects of larger enterprises. Yet others have simply been stripped and sold off.

Land reform, which has been dis-

cussed so often, has not moved. Foreign investments are not forthcoming. The bureaucracy is growing, corruption is growing. It is difficult to find something positive, unfortunately. But if you listen to the words, everything is absolutely on track and as it should be.

The economic program that President Kuchma initiated almost immediately after he assumed power is almost fully what Rukh has proposed. It is very good, but it has not been realized.

Can you say that the Kuchma administration has done anything good for Ukraine?

Well, there is the Constitution. Without

pressure from the president the Verkhovna Rada would not have passed this Constitution. It would have been a terrible Constitution.

Everything is still inching along; imperialistic inroads have not been made. The country, albeit with much difficulty, is still moving forward. Even time is working in our favor, for the irreconcilability of an independent country.

As for foreign affairs, [the administration] must be commended: the European direction, relations with NATO and attempts to join Europe, and the rejection of CIS integration. They attempted to convince us to join, but as you know we have signed almost nothing.

Dictionary of Ukrainian Composers now available in U.S.

NEW YORK – A Dictionary of Ukrainian Composers, compiled by Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky and Natalia Palidvor Sonevytska, has become available in the U.S.

The English-language publication offers essential information on Ukrainian composers in Ukraine and in the diaspora. There are 523 entries that provide concise biographical information, a comprehensive list of the composers' major works, with a selective list of smaller works, and a bibliographic reference.

Given the complex political history of Eastern Europe, many of the composers listed in this volume have frequently appeared in other reference works under other nationalities, most often Russian. Among them are such renowned figures as Bortniansky, Iakymenko (variant spelling: Akimenko), Mandycheskyi and Khandoshkin, while still others have been entirely overlooked.

Another area of revision is the classification of works, particularly those that fall under the category of religious or sacred music, given that in Soviet sources religious works were often referred to as "concerti" or placed under the general residual category of "others."

The compilation of the volume involved the examination of various sources available in Ukraine and in the West, including major biographical and musicological studies, standard reference works, on-line databases, and materials in public libraries, archives and private collections. In the fall of 1991 question-



Dr. Ihor and Natalia Sonevytsky

naires were also distributed to composers in Ukraine. The sources used are acknowledged in each entry.

A composer and musicologist, (with a Ph.D. in the latter), Dr. Sonevytsky is the author of several books on Ukrainian music, including "Artem Vedel and His Musical Legacy." He is also founder and artistic director of the Music and Art Center of Greene County in Hunter, N.Y. Mrs. Sonevytska has been head, for the past 35 years, of the reference department at the Barnard College Library in New York.

A Dictionary of Ukrainian

Composers is the first such publication in English. It came out in Lviv in 1997 as a publication of the Union of Ukrainian Composers. The work was reviewed in the 1998 American Reference Books Annual published by Libraries Unlimited in Littleton, Colo.

The dictionary may be ordered from Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky, 62 E. Seventh St.; New York, NY 10003 by sending a check, payable to "UUC – I. Sonevytsky," in the amount of \$25 (plus \$4 for shipping and handling).

Young Concert Artists Series to present Ukrainian pianist

NEW YORK – Ukrainian pianist Alexander Mikhailuk will make his debut at the Young Concert Artists Series at the 92nd Street Y on Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. Mikhailuk won the 1997 Young Concert Artists European Auditions in Leipzig, hosted by the Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy Hochschule für Musik. In New York he won first prize at the 1998 Young Concert Artists International Auditions, where he was also awarded the Paul A. Fish Memorial Prize. He will make his debut in the Young Concert Artists Series as the first recipient of the Peter Jay Sharp Prize of Young Concert Artists.

Born in Boryspil, Ukraine, in 1970, Mr. Mikhailuk

began studying piano at age 6, and gave his first public performance at age 8 as a soloist with the Ukrainian State Orchestra.

He attended the Kyiv Central Music School, studying with Mikhaïl Karafinka, and continued his studies with Evgenyi Timakin at the Central Moscow Music School.

In 1987 Mr. Mikhailuk entered the Moscow Conservatory, where he studied with Evgenyi Malinin and earned both undergraduate and post-graduate degrees.

Mr. Mikhailuk moved to Germany in 1996, where he currently studies with Lazar Berman and James Tocco. He has performed in masterclasses given by Paul Badura-Skoda in Brussels and Klaus Hellwig in Berlin.

Mr. Mikhailuk won the highest prize at the 1997 International Franz Liszt Piano Competition in Weimar, Germany; first prize at the 1997 Shostakovich International Piano Competition in Hannover, Germany; and first prize at the 1998 International Piano Competition in Taormina, Italy.

He has given acclaimed concerts in many cities, including Kyiv, Moscow, Miensk, Florence, Turin (Italy), Nivelles (Belgium), Stockholm, Leeds (England) and Warsaw. In 1989 he toured as soloist with Germany's Youth Philharmonic under the baton of Helmuth Rilling, and since then has performed in many of Germany's major cities and concert halls, including the Beethovensaal in Stuttgart and the Ludwigsburg Festival, and has been heard on MDR Radio in Leipzig and Deutschland Radio in Berlin. Upcoming performances include the Chopin Piano Concerto No. 1 with the MDR Orchestra at the Gewandhaus in Leipzig.

Mr. Mikhailuk will appear at the 92nd Street Y in a program that includes: Schubert, Impromptu in B-flat Major, Op. 142, No. 3; Chopin, Sonata No. 3 in B Minor, Op. 58; Bach/Busoni, Chaconne in D Minor; Shostakovich, Prelude and Fugue in D Minor, Op. 87; and Stravinsky, "Petrouchka."

Tickets for the 8 p.m. concert, at \$20 and \$15, are available by calling YCA-Charge: (212) 307-6655 (American Express, Visa and MasterCard accepted). For senior citizens and students, half-price tickets are available the day of the performance at the 92nd Street Y Box Office, 92nd Street and Lexington Avenue.



Christian Steiner

Alexander Mikhailuk

Pianist Vitalij Kuprij to debut at Carnegie

NEW YORK – Ukrainian pianist Vitalij Kuprij, currently a student at the Curtis Institute of Music, will make his Carnegie Hall debut in a featured concert with the New York Youth Symphony on Sunday, March 7.

Music critics have referred to the 25-year-old pianist as an astonishing, powerful and confident virtuoso. Internationally renowned flutist James Galway, who chose Mr. Kuprij as his accompanist for the 1995 International Flute Seminar masterclasses held in Weggis, Switzerland, considers him to be "... one of the most outstanding players of his generation."

Mr. Kuprij was born in Volodarka, Kyiv Oblast, in 1974. He studied piano with Nina Najditsch at Kyiv's Mykola Lysenko Music Academy for Talented Students. He won the gold medal in the Kyiv Conservatory Competition at the age of 13 and was awarded first prize as the youngest performer in the All-Union Chopin Competition held in Kazan, Russia (1990) and First Prize in the Lysenko Competition in Kyiv (1992).

Prior to coming to the United States, he was a student of Rudolph Buchbinder at the Basel Conservatory in Switzerland. He received first prize in the Geneva Duo Competition for Violin and Piano in Switzerland (1993), Piano 80 (1994) and the Swiss Youth Competition (1994).

Mr. Kuprij is continuing his music studies with Gary Graffman, president and director of the Curtis Institute of Music.

He has been much in demand as a soloist, recitalist and as a chamber musician throughout the United States and abroad, including France, Poland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg. In addition, as a composer, he often performs his own works in concert.

Mr. Kuprij is at home also in the world of rock; his music has been highly successful overseas, especially in Japan. Shrapnel Records, with whom he records, has released three CDs – two with his band, Artension, titled "Into the Eye of the Storm" and "Phoenix Rising," and two solo instrumental albums, "High Definition" and "Extreme Measures."

Mr. Kuprij will perform with the NYYS in one of the three concerts of the symphony's 1998-1999 season. The opening concert (held in December 1998) featured renowned clarinetist Richard Stoltzman; the closing concert, to be held May 23, will feature internationally renowned violinist Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg. The 100-member New York Youth Symphony orchestra is under the direction of Mischa Santora, winner of the 1998 Aspen Prize, who is currently in his second season as music director.

The concert program will include: Brahms, "Tragic Overture"; Liszt, Piano Concerto No. 1; Kevin Putz, "Concerto for Everyone" (world premiere commissioned by the orchestra); and De Falla, Suite No. 2 from "The Three-Cornered Hat."

The concert begins at 2 p.m. Both general admission tickets at \$5 and reserved seating at higher prices are available by calling NYYS at (212) 581-5933.



Christina Witt

Vitalij Kuprij

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Watervliet, N.Y. February 21, 1999
Yearly Meeting of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood Society (Bratstvo) and Branch 13 of the UNA in Watervliet, N.Y., will be held at the Ukrainian Club at 2:30 p.m. Reception after the meeting. All members of Bratstvo and members of Branch 13 of the UNA should attend. Guests are welcome.

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Financial adviser receives high marks

MUNSTER, Ind. — Marta N. Shuya, financial advisor with the Merrillville office of American Express Financial Advisors (AEFA), has received high scores from her clients for the quality of service she provides.

On January 20 Ms. Shuya received ratings provided by her clients who responded to a client satisfaction survey. The company initiated this nationwide survey of clients in 1998. AEFA is one of the few companies in the financial planning indus-

try that surveys clients on a regular basis as to their satisfaction with their financial advisor. Clients rank their advisor on seven key "behaviors," some of which include product knowledge, responsiveness and representing clients' best interests.

1998 marks the fifth year AEFA has conducted the national survey of its clients. Eighty-six percent of AEFA clients rated their advisor by checking one of the top two boxes (on a 7-point scale) on the survey (the top box indicating "very satisfied").

Ms. Shuya has been an advisor with AEFA for eight years and is a member of UNA Branch 452.

Philatelic exhibit...

(Continued from page 9)

show. Federal Minister of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Philip Ruddock and his wife made a special trip from Sydney to visit the exhibit and spent almost three hours perusing the displays.

Mr. Fedyk summarized the reception received from the Australian government as follows: "As you can see, the Ukrainian communities in Australia (under the authority of the AFUO) have some impact upon the government of our country. I mention this as there are about 170 different nationalities living here in Australia, all wanting to obtain the exposure the Ukrainian communities command."

Australia Post also joined the festivities

by issuing a special commemorative cancellation. This marked the very first time Ukrainians have been honored philatelically "down under," and it was appropriate that the trident was prominently displayed. Several attractive official commemorative envelopes were prepared for UCSPEX-98 and were eagerly snapped up by visitors, who were then able to affix stamps and have their collectibles postmarked with the special cancellation.

Ukraine Post also made a contribution to the immigration anniversary by issuing a stamp two days prior to UCSPEX-98 honoring "50 Years of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Australia." The colorful release shows a map of the southern continent along with a large "50" through which blooms the watarah of Australia and the kalyna of Ukraine.

National Bank of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

announced on February 10 that reserve requirements for all Ukrainian commercial banks have to be raised to 17 percent.

Early this week NBU Chairman Yuschenko said Ukraine was expecting to receive a \$167 million tranche of the three-year \$2.2 billion Extended Fund Facility loan from the International Monetary Fund. The IMF had approved the loan for Ukraine in September of last year, but suspended the program after two monthly disbursements, worth a total of \$335 million, due to the government's failure to implement its obligations.

"We expect a tranche worth \$157 million by the end of the first quarter," Mr. Yuschenko, who held talks with the IMF in Washington last week, told a news conference. "The IMF board of directors will discuss the issue of Ukraine on March 5-10," he said.

Experts said the adoption of a tight budget maintaining fiscal debt of 1 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) has boosted Ukraine's changes for renewed financing.

Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov said that

during the talks in Washington Ukraine had tried to persuade IMF representatives that Kyiv needs at least three tranches worth more than \$200 million, while the IMF indicated that Ukraine could expect just two tranches.

"We believe that our arguments could persuade the fund and that we will receive these much-needed tranches," Mr. Mitiukov said. "Cutting down the tranches may cause negative consequences at the market," he added.

Mr. Mitiukov also said decreasing the loan's sum could cause a temporary reduction of the National Bank's currency reserves, which stood at \$1.049 billion at the start of this year. Mr. Yuschenko also said the NBU's foreign reserves are expected to fall by some \$90 million by the end of the first quarter.

But Finance Minister Mitiukov said he is sure that Ukraine will resume its cooperation with the IMF, which will allow the cash-starved government to repay its largest domestic and foreign debts, worth about 800 million hrv (\$233.4 million U.S.) as of February. Ukraine's Finance Ministry has to pay a total of \$1.17 billion in foreign debt obligations in 1999.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

by speaking for the successor states. Mr. Gusarov said later that Russia has no veto over the opinions of other countries. Mr. Tarasyuk said the alliance is an "essential instrument" for maintaining peace and stability, and added that closer political and military ties between Kyiv and Brussels will not damage Russian-Ukrainian relations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Germany seeks Chernobyl's shutdown

BONN – Germany's Foreign Affairs Minister Joschka Fischer urged Ukraine on February 6 to close down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Fischer made his plea at a ceremony in Bonn creating the German-Ukrainian Forum, which was also attended by his Ukrainian counterpart, Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk. Mr. Fischer said Germany will assist Kyiv in integrating into Western European structures. The previous day in Kyiv, Chernobyl officials said the last operational reactor at the plant will remain idle at least until March 2, due to a delay in repairs. Ukrainian energy officials are holding talks in Kyiv with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development about financing construction of two new reactors at the Khmelnytskyi and Rivne plants so that it can permanently close down the Chernobyl plant. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Flu epidemic shuts Kyiv schools

KYIV – All schools in Kyiv are to be closed as of February 5. The decision was made by Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko to stop the spread of flu among schoolchildren. Classes will start after the epidemic situation in the city has lessened. The measure follows similar closures across Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine observation flights over Alaska

KYIV – As part of the preparations for Ukrainian participation in the Open Skies Treaty, on February 8-14 Ukrainian military officials will take part in a Ukrainian-American series of training observation flights over U.S. territory. This is the third such mission. The flights will be over Alaska, observing objects proposed by the Ukrainian side. (Eastern Economist)

Rocket demo to go ahead in U.S.

KYIV – The first in a new series of demonstration launches of a Ukrainian Zenit rocket under the Sea Launch project is scheduled to be held in California. Ukraine's PivdenMash and Pivdenne design bureau have already manufactured six Zenit rockets for this project. Ukrainian participation in the project is financed by Boeing and Chase Manhattan bank, which invested a total of \$100 million (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

Treaty delay raises contentious issues

LONDON – Russia's former minister for CIS relations, Anatolii Adamishin, now Russia's ambassador to Great Britain, called upon Russia's leaders in a February 1 interview to use the delay in ratification of the Russia-Ukraine Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership to resolve the problems that continue to plague relations between Russia and Ukraine. He called on Ukraine to indicate how serious it was about ratification in the Verkhovna Rada of the agreement on division of the Black Sea Fleet, while praising President Leonid Kuchma for his work in supporting ratification. The issue of control of the Kerch channel, which runs between Crimea and Russia's Taman region, was also mentioned as contentious. At present, Ukraine retains control and

requires that Russian ships pay for passage through the channel. Mr. Adamishin argued that although "Ukraine's position is solid from the point of view of international law, if we are both talking about relations [between Ukraine and Russia] based on a strategic partnership, then access to this channel should be equally free." He went on to suggest that, before ratification of the treaty, Ukraine should clarify its position towards NATO expansion. Meanwhile, in Kyiv, the Communist leader Petro Symonenko on February 1 attacked [Russian President Boris] "Yeltsin's allies" for non-ratification of the bilateral by the upper chamber of the Russian Parliament. He said the actions of Federation Council members are directed against President Kuchma, "for whom they had previously announced their support." Mr. Symonenko added that non-ratification of the agreement bears "no relation to the mood of the Russian Communist Party," which along with its Ukrainian comrades "expended maximum effort to make sure the discussion came before the Duma in the first place." In Moscow, Duma Chairman Gennadii Seleznev came out in support of ratification, and said he hoped the delay would not cause a rift between the upper and lower chambers of the Russian Federal Assembly. (Eastern Economist)

U.S. Embassy reports increase in visas

KYIV – The Consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine issued 1,700 more visas to Ukrainian citizens in 1998 than in 1997. A grand total of 21,158 were issued in 1998. A spokesperson added that the level of visa refusals dropped by 8 percent. (Eastern Economist)

Minimum wage is increased

KYIV – The government raised the monthly minimum wage from 55 hrv (\$16) to 74 hrv, as stipulated by a bill approved by the Verkhovna Rada in December. The average monthly wage in Ukraine in December was 176 hrv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Socialist leader tops presidential poll

KYIV – Some 15 percent of respondents in a recent poll chose Natalia Vitrenko, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, as their favored presidential candidate, the Associated Press reported on February 1. President Leonid Kuchma came in second with 13 percent, followed by Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist Party and Communist Party Chairman Petro Symonenko with 10 percent each. The election is scheduled for October 31. The poll was conducted by SOCIS-Gallup. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Marchuk presidential campaign stirs

KHARKIV – The Kharkiv Oblast regional head of the Ukrainian Republican Party, Oleksander Denysenko, said on February 3 that the formation of an organization called "Our President – Yevhen Marchuk" is nearing completion in that region. Representatives of the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Social-Democratic Party (United) have joined the organization. Mr. Marchuk was head of the Ukrainian KGB during Soviet times. (Eastern Economist)

CUN demands honor for Bandera

LVIV – The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists has called on President Leonid Kuchma to posthumously award nationalist leader Stepan Bandera the "Hero of Ukraine" award. Bandera, who fought for Ukrainian independence against Poles, Germans and Soviets throughout the 1930s and 1940s, was assassinated by KGB agents in Munich in 1958. (Eastern Economist)

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The journal is published by the International Ukrainian Economic Association, founded in 1992. The issue is partially financed by the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the U.S.A. It includes nine articles, bibliography of recent publications about Ukrainian economics, and six book reviews. Articles analyze various aspects of the present Ukrainian economy, with a particular attention to monetary conditions. The authors are Ukrainian and foreign specialists.

The issue has 217 pages and costs \$20. It can be ordered by writing to: Ukrainian Economic Review, Department of Economics, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19027, or by calling (215) 517-7389, e-mail: isk@nimbus.ocis.temple.edu

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Late summer's tale: the Phoenix follies

So, here's a real question for you: is he Captain America, or Captain Crook? Is he the NHL's premier power forward, or hockey's most obstinate head case? Is he just misguided, or simply misunderstood?

Keith Tkachuk will probably tell you he is a little bit of all of the above - within reason, of course. But the rugged left-winger for the Phoenix Coyotes will also tell you that all the fuss and flak he took this past summer stemmed from his highly publicized demand for a rich new contract. Furthermore, all the criticism ended the minute the deal got done.

At least that's what he banked on, under the assumption the two-time 50-goal scorer got to the bank at all.

"That's what all this was about, the money. I realize that," Tkachuk, the Coyotes' captain, said from his summer home in Cape Cod, Mass. "That's how it is in life. The bad outweighs the good. If it weren't for the money, it would be all good. But I can't control what other people say about me. Especially the media."

It wasn't just the media. The fans spoke loud and clear, too. Ever since word leaked out a year ago during training camp that Tkachuk did not intend to honor the remaining three years of his contract because he felt he was grossly underpaid, the stones continued to be cast.

His public image, he admitted, has taken quite a beating. As his contract squabble dragged on, more and more dark moments from his career were rehashed and retold. It was truly an unavoidable haunting for the 26-year-old bruiser from Boston.

They mentioned his wild days in Winnipeg, the time he rolled his Jeep and left the scene of an accident. They brought up the old gambling allegations and the lawsuit filed by a shady Edmonton businessman. They recalled his past contract disputes, such as the one that eventually led the Chicago Blackhawks to sign him to a five-year offer sheet worth a cool \$6 million up front - a deal the Winnipeg Jets ultimately had to match. There was no place to hide.

"A couple things I've said put me in the situation I was in then - things I've learned from," he said. "But I still think people misunderstand what I'm all about. The bottom line is I know I'm a good person. I go out and work hard and give it all every night, trying to help my team become successful and trying to become a great player."

Still, everything that was anything, from Tkachuk's sister getting into a fist-fight at a Scottsdale restaurant more than a year ago, to his supposed involvement in the trashing of apartment rooms in

Nagano, Japan, during the last Winter Olympics, was regurgitated.

"He got bashed pretty good again just the other day in USA Today for that comment he made in Japan about 'this was a big waste of time' after the U.S. got eliminated," said Tkachuk's agent, Bob Murray, in an August conversation with Bob McManaman of The Hockey News. "He was just upset the team didn't accomplish what it set out to do, like all of them were. Instead, he was made out to look like an ingrate all over again."

The fallout figured to be even greater as training camp 1998 approached, if a new deal wasn't reached and, as expected, Tkachuk had staged a lengthy holdout, refusing to play for the \$2.8 million he was to be paid this season and the \$3 million he was due in 1999-2000. After rejecting the team's three-year extension in June worth a total of \$33.8 million over five seasons, Tkachuk already had been called everything from overly greedy to unfit to be captain. His leadership and principles were questioned.

After the 1997-1998 season, teammate Rick Tocchet openly suggested there were some leadership problems that needed to be addressed. Though never directly naming Tkachuk, it was seen by some as a blanket indictment of Captain Coyote. Not so, said Tocchet. It was more of a general comment aimed at everyone in the dressing room. However, Tocchet insisted that Tkachuk's contract dispute was a potential team-derailing distraction that could have ruined the start or even the entire current season.

"It was a bad situation for Keith because he was getting a lot of negativity from the fans," Tocchet said. "It was too bad because, if people got to know him, he's really a good guy and he wants to win. It's just a situation where things were real confusing for a while."

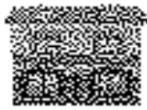
"Either way, it had to get rectified early so we could get on with the season positively," he added.

Many campaigned for Coyotes' GM Bobby Smith to either trade Tkachuk or let him sit out the entire season. For the price Tkachuk was asking - a restructured deal worth \$40 million over the next five years - the latter was a very viable option. GM Smith said as much during an August story in The Arizona Republic:

"There were three scenarios," he said. "We could have traded him, we could have given him what he wanted, or we could have let him sit out the season. I wasn't willing to eliminate Option C at that point. We just might have done that at

(Continued on page 15)

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

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

the end of the day. We might have decided that it was simply the right thing to do."

Then, he lowered the boom.

"I thought we had a good enough team to make the playoffs without him," Smith said. "All we've been able to do with Keith Tkachuk is make the playoffs and lose in the first round."

That last comment was the most damning of all. Tkachuk and Murray each reacted angrily to it and questioned Smith's logic for making such a stinging statement at such a critical point in negotiations.

"I still don't know what he was trying to accomplish by saying something like that," Murray said.

Tkachuk, who was working out on his own and skating with a group of players at Boston University at the time, tried to downplay the remark.

"Bobby gets a little excited sometimes – just like me," Tkachuk said. "What am I going to do, go down to Phoenix and beat up Bobby Smith? He's going to say what he's going to say and do what he's going to do. I didn't expect him to talk great about me then. But that comment was ridiculous on his part. That's no way to treat your best players. Look, I don't hate the guy. But maybe it won't be the same in the future. I'll be the same player, a guy who works hard and gives it all every single night, but..."

But the relationship definitely was on the verge of a meltdown. That much was obvious. The two sides hadn't spoken through much of last August after a month's hiatus when Smith pulled his offer from the table. At the same time, Smith made it clear that he didn't want to trade Tkachuk. It had been reported that he had turned down a straight-up deal with the Philadelphia Flyers for Eric Lindros.

"If that's true, it's nice to hear," Tkachuk said, "but I'm still not sure Bobby Smith wanted me on his team."

The heart of the issue was what Tkachuk would earn in the current season and next. He wanted to be paid among the NHL's elite now. The Coyotes

were open to giving him his \$8 million-a-season request, but only after he showed signs of fulfilling the final two years of his last deal, which they were willing to sweeten.

But Tkachuk wanted more up front. If he played for an extra million now, he would want an extra \$7 million later. That translated into an average salary of about \$11 million a season for the three-year extension – numbers too high for the Coyotes to consider.

"That was a significant amount of money just to fulfill the obligation he already had," Smith declared somewhat sternly.

Not according to Tkachuk, however. "I was promised a new contract by Bobby and I expected him to deliver," he said. "I didn't want to get in a situation where we were talking bad about each other in the press. I just wanted to get something done."

"I was being painted as the bad guy because of what was going on, but until this came up I don't think I was portrayed as a bad guy. When I signed that contract in Winnipeg, a lot of people didn't understand. They got stirred up about it. I understood that, coming from the background I did, where things were pretty modest.

"Not everybody's going to like it or agree with it. But unfortunately, this is the business side of professional sports. I knew from the beginning that this thing probably was going to take all summer, that it wasn't going to happen overnight.

"I also realized that some people probably were going to want to boo me. Obviously, that's not what any player ever wants to hear. But I've been booed before, and there's nothing you can do about it."

Coming Up: How this entire messy Tkachuk contract situation finally got resolved (happily), complete with stats on Captain Coyote's 1998-1999 contributions. Thus far his Phoenix squad rates as the league's most pleasant surprise ... And, we'll give you a detailed look at the professional minor league ranks, Ukrainian-style.



UKRAINIAN SKI CLUB, KLK Invites its members, friends and their guests to their 75th Anniversary Ski Race

to be held at Ski Windham on Saturday, March 6, 1999, followed by an awards banquet with socializing and dancing at the ski lodge. Cocktail party to begin at 7:00 p.m. with complimentary hors-d'oeuvres.



- ❖ Race registration and bib assignments on the third floor of the Ski Windham lodge between 8:30-9:30 a.m.
- ❖ Race with lift ticket: \$45 (adults); \$35 (juniors). Race only: \$10. Discounted tickets will also be available at the KLK registration table.
- ❖ Banquet (buffet dinner); \$30 (adults); \$15 (children under 12).
- ❖ **Please register in advance.** Payment should be received by March 1st, sent to S. Palydowych, P.O. Box 698 Hunter, N.Y. 12442.
- ❖ For additional information please contact Severin at (518) 263-4866 or Art Larsen at (518) 734-3737 before 10:00 p.m.

Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

Notice about UNA scholarships for the academic year 1999/2000

In accordance with a decision made by the UNA General Assembly at a Special Meeting held in November 1998, the scholarship program will be considerably simplified with a minimum of required documentation.

June 1, 1999, will be the new deadline for submission of the completed simplified application form and requested documents. New application forms will be mailed at the end of February 1999.

Application requests should be directed to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Please send me a scholarship application for the 1999/2000 school year

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

I am a member of UNA Branch _____

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University professors elect officers

KENT, Ohio – Voting by mail at the end of January and the beginning of February, members of Ukrainian American Association of University Professors (UAAUP) elected its new executive council.

The members of new council are: president – Assya Humesky, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; first vice-president – Lubomyr Wynar, Kent State University; second vice-president, Vsevolod Isajiw, University of Toronto; third vice-president – Yaroslav Bilinsky, University of Delaware; secretary-treasurer – Myron Melnyk, Kent State University.

Members of the council are: John Fizer, Rutgers University; Vasyl Janishevsky, University of Toronto; Z. Lew Melnyk,

University of Cincinnati; Leonid Mostovych, University of Kentucky; Joanna Ratych, Rutgers University; and Martha Trofimenko, University of Delaware.

The auditing board comprises Alexander Sydorenko, Arkansas State University, and Michael Kalinski, Kent State University.

According to the director of the UAAUP's Research Endowment, Prof. Melnyk, the value of investments of the Research Endowment exceeds \$100,000.

The UAAUP is a professional organization whose address is: UAAUP, P.O. Box 491, Kent, OH 44240. Its membership is open to all professors at the college or university level.

Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

J. Walter Thompson, which came up with the idea, and the Vinnytsia company Alptekhnolohiya, which installed the billboard. All must now await an independent surveyor's confirmation of a new world record before they can claim their entry in the Guinness Book of Records. Explaining why Ukraine was selected for this distinction, Unilever Ukraine Director Chris Key said Ukraine, with its population of 50 million, "has great potential." He added that the project "was very expensive," but no greater than the price of setting up 105 standard-size billboards. (Eastern Economist)

Koreans to fund new language center

KYIV – Following a meeting with Korean Ambassador Kang Keun Taik, Pechersk Administration Head Anatolii Kovalenko on February 3 announced that the Korean Agency for International Cooperation will contribute \$400,000 (U.S.) toward reconstruction of the Klovskyi Lyceum of foreign languages. He said a total of \$1.3 million is needed to reconstruct the lyceum. The English, German, French and Korean languages will be the lyceum's specialties. Reconstruction is scheduled for completion by autumn. (Eastern Economist)

BP shows interest in Ukrainian oil route

KYIV – British Petroleum/Amoco is considering the feasibility of exporting Caspian oil from Baku via Ukraine's Odesa-Brody pipeline as an alternative to the proposed Baku-Ceyhan route. Interfax reported on February 2, quoting Vladislav Tarashevsky, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Oil and Gas. Interfax also quoted the oil company's vice president, Richard Nilton, as saying that the company is considering alternatives in view of the "political pressure" to opt for the Baku-Ceyhan route. The U.S. government is actively lobbying in favor of that route. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Hilton to run Kyiv's first five-star hotel

KYIV – The planned Teatralna Hotel will be the first five-star hotel in Ukraine. Finnish company Skanska Oy will carry out reconstruction work, expected to last a year, beginning March 1. Upon completion of reconstruction, Hilton International will take over management of the hotel as its major investor. This announcement follows negotiations during a visit by a Hilton International delegation, headed by company Vice-President Clive Hiller, to the Kyiv State Administration. Kyiv Deputy Mayor Volodymyr Yalovyi said that the city had also invested 12 million hryv in construction works and is expecting a return in the near future. Mr. Hiller said his company will invest more than \$23 million (U.S.) in reconstruction of the hotel in the form of direct crediting. A joint venture called Teatralna was created to conduct reconstruction and management of the hotel, with 75 percent of the shares belonging to Hilton and 20 percent to the city of Kyiv. (Eastern Economist)

Ships auctioned at bargain prices

ODESA – The passenger ship Taras Shevchenko was sold at auction in Odesa on January 22 for \$2.3 million (U.S.), although its value had been put as at least \$11 million. The ship belonged to UkrPasFlot and the name of the buyer has not been made public. The ship's price was low because only two bidders showed up for the auction, and the auctioneer was forced to repeatedly lower the price before he received any bids. Last year, the Taras Shevchenko was twice arrested in foreign ports because of debts owed by the Black Sea Shipping Co. During the same auction, another ship, the Odesa-San, was sold for only \$80,000 (U.S.). UkrPasFlot admitted that it made mistakes in the auction and asked the Justice Ministry to annul the auction. (Eastern Economist)

1+1 and CME forge closer ties

HAMILTON, Bermuda – Central European Media Enterprises announced on January 8 that it had purchased an additional 10 percent stake in the Studio 1+1 group of companies for \$5 million (U.S.), bringing CME's total interest to a controlling 60 percent stake. Michel Delloye, president and CEO of CME, said, "The increase in CME's equity stake in the Studio 1+1 group is a reflection of CME's long-term commitment to studio 1+1 and the Ukrainian television market and CME's confidence in Oleksander Rodnianskyi, Studio 1+1's skillful leader." 1+1 is Ukraine's most watched TV channel with an average broadcast share of over 33 percent. (Eastern Economist)

Russians order Ukrainian space phones

KYIV – The electronics company KyivPrybor on January 15 announced plans on to work with Russia's space industry to produce four on-board programmed command radio lines for the Ikar craft to provide for communication with earth, said factory director Oleh Lebedev. Eighty-five percent of KyivPrybor's orders come from Russia. (Eastern Economist)



IN FEBRUARY ON UBN:

NEWS

Good Morning, Ukraine—6 a.m. EST, Mon. to Fri. (repeat at noon)
Morning News—11 a.m., Monday to Friday
Panorama UTN—10 p.m., Monday to Friday

SPORT

Wednesdays at 8 p.m.—the best examples of sport from Ukraine

THURSDAY NITE THEATER

Productions of the Kyiv Opera and Ballet Theater
"Giselle"—February 25 at 7 p.m.

HISTORY

Historical films Fridays at 7 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY CINEMA

"Zolote Namysto"—10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., Monday to Friday, visit the historical sites of rural and urban Ukraine

CHILDREN'S SHOWS

Bedtime Story—Daily at 9:15 p.m. and more

UKRAINIAN SOCCER

Ukraine vs. Iceland—March 31, 1999

Ukraine vs. Andorra—June 6, 1999

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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

For the love of our children...

The month of February is synonymous with love. The Ukrainian Weekly has always shown its love for the Ukrainian heritage and our community by its very existence. Now we would like to extend that love by actively involving our children in our publication. Each month we will dedicate a section of the newspaper especially to them.

Those of us who read this paper share a spirit of togetherness thanks to our commitment to the Ukrainian heritage. Since many of us were

UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that's a kids' network (spelled with a capital "N"), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission. According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the root of the word, "odeon," is from the Greek "oideion," a small building used for public performances of music and poetry. Our Ukelodeon is envisioned as a public space where our youth, from kindergartners to teens, can come to learn, to share information, to relate their experiences, and to keep in touch with each other. Its contents will be shaped by the young readers of the next generation.

born outside of Ukraine – whether in Winnipeg, Toronto, Detroit, Newark, London or Melbourne – this remarkable bond continues to exist.

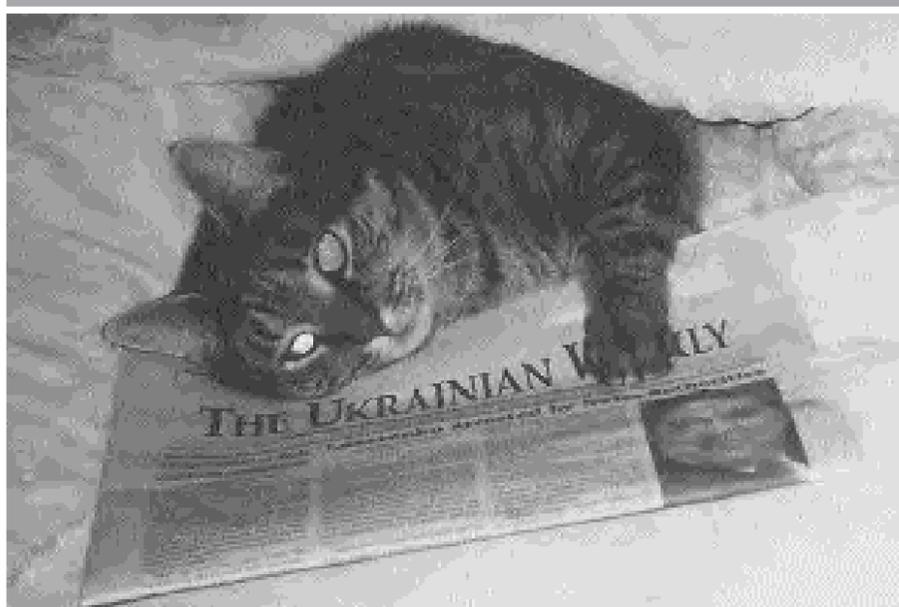
We have our parents and grandparents to thank for this. Even though they fought incredible odds as new immigrants in foreign countries, they never forgot who they were. They taught us, their children and grandchildren, Ukrainian traditions, language, history, etc. They fostered a love for the Ukrainian culture in each of us. By their dedication to building strong Ukrainian communities, including youth groups, they realized that the children are the future.

Suddenly we are in the same position. We have the responsibility to instill that same love and commitment in our own children. Now they are the future. We can show

them that same love by involving them now in our community. We have a rich and flourishing Ukrainian community in the diaspora from North America to Europe and Australia, and beyond.

Inaugurated as a gift of love on Valentine's Day, this monthly feature will be dedicated to our youth. We want to hear from you, our children – our next generation. We welcome all material, but preface this request with the caveat that, since the feature appears monthly, we will not always be able to publish all materials sent.

Please send your articles or letters to: The Ukrainian Weekly – Ukelodeon, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



This photo of one of our "readers" was sent in by one of our readers. Seen above, enjoying a recent issue of The Weekly (and obviously keeping up with the political scene in Ukraine) is Pookie Makarushka-Kolodiy of Maplewood, N.J. Pookie adopted St. John's Ukrainian Preschool, a Montessori program in Newark, and in turn was adopted by the director of that preschool, Olenka Makarushka Kolodiy, and her family. Besides reading and lounging, Pookie enjoys good "kovbasa" from the local Ukrainian butcher.

Letter: How about a students' section?

Dear Editor:

My name is Lev Horodyskyj. I am 16 years old and a senior at Padua Franciscan High School in Parma, Ohio, I have been reading The Ukrainian Weekly for the last two years because I have found it a good way to stay in touch with what Ukrainians are doing in various parts of the United States, I am always interested in what is going in the Ukrainian community outside my immediate area.

I am also a member of People to People Student Ambassadors, with whom I have traveled to all corners of the world. My Ukrainian heritage has helped me make many new friends wherever I go. I always enjoy watching people's expressions when they realize that I speak another language besides English. Very often they know some other Ukrainians, and then we have much to talk about.

You often publish articles about students written by various community activists. I find these articles very interesting. However, I have noticed there are very few articles, if any, written by students themselves. I think that The Ukrainian Weekly could be made more interesting to high school and college students if you could dedicate a column or two where students of Ukrainian heritage could develop their journalistic skills.

I am making this suggestion because The Plain Dealer, Ohio's largest newspaper, published in Cleveland, has a whole section

written by and for teenagers in northeastern Ohio. It appears every Wednesday during the school year and is very popular. If The Ukrainian Weekly had a similar section, people like me, who want to hear what Ukrainian students are doing outside their immediate Ukrainian communities, would be encouraged to subscribe to your newspaper.

Lev Horodyskyj
North Royalton, Ohio

Editor's note: Well, Mr. Horodyskyj, that section now exists. We encourage you and other Ukrainian youths, wherever they may reside, to become contributors to Ukelodeon.

Deb Daze

Buy the dress,
Fit the shoes,
Ask the escort.
Whom to choose?

Practice dancing,
Curtseys, too.
With all the flurry,
This night is for you!

Ukelodeon congratulates all debutantes and escorts of 1999! Drop us a line, let us know how it went.

And, as we march into spring, send us a note about your preparations for "Zlet" or "Sviato Vesny."

Mishanyna

S	O	K	Y	I	V	S	O	Y	U	Z	I	V	K	A	H	V
R	V	U	S	H	K	A	A	R	I	S	T	B	U	L	O	H
A	A	O	U	A	A	Y	L	K	E	E	W	X	S	T	P	O
A	K	O	B	Z	Z	A	B	V	A	R	E	N	Y	K	A	I
B	N	U	T	O	D	O	D	N	I	S	T	E	R	R	K	S
Y	A	I	S	I	D	Y	N	Y	K	H	S	U	P	M	A	P
N	L	U	U	K	R	A	I	N	E	T	E	D	K	D	I	V
N	A	V	N	O	U	I	P	V	D	W	S	K	U	T	I	A
M	M	O	A	V	P	Y	R	O	H	Y	U	Y	I	R	O	T
K	L	S	T	I	D	B	O	R	S	C	H	O	V	I	V	L

Solve our monthly "Mishanyna" (hodgepodge) by finding the following words: borsch, Dnipro, Dnister, holubtsi, Hopak, kutia, Kyiv, Lviv, malanka, pampushky, pyrohy, Soyuzivka, Svoboda, Ukraine, UNA, vushka, Weekly. (And, if you don't know what some of these words are, ask your parents ...)

St. John's pupils in concert

NEWARK, N.J. – The 1998 Christmas concert presented by the students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School on Sunday, December 20, 1998, attracted guests from near and far who came to enjoy a program titled “Good News Comes Upon Us.”

The annual concert began with a Ukrainian-language recitation, “Rizdviana Zirka” (Christmas Star), by third graders. The lower grades’ choir (comprising kindergarten through Grade 3), assisted by “sopilka” (reed pipe) players, then performed a selection of Ukrainian carols.

In addition, Grades 2 and 3 presented recitations on Christmas themes, respectively, “Yalynka” (Christmas Tree) and “Yalynka v Tserkvi” (A

Christmas Tree in Church), while the youngest singers, kindergartners and first graders, performed “Pryletily Anheliaty” (The Little Angels Came).

The upper grades (4-8) sang both Ukrainian- and English-language Christmas carols and presented a traditional “vertep” (a Christmas play) interwoven with musical selections, and Grade 4 chimed in with a class recitation titled “Novorichna Snizhynka” (New Year Snowflake).

The program was filled out with performances by the school’s bandurist group, augmented by the voices of first graders, and by a group of singers and musicians of the parish’s young adults group.

At the conclusion of the program the school’s 100-plus voices, with the participation of the audience, sang “Boh Predvichnyi.”



A roller hockey pioneer ‘down under’

Back in July of 1997, at the age of 12, Andrew Kowalczyk of Australia, wrote a letter to our hockey columnist, Ihor Stelmach. Andrew, a member of the Sharks and Wizards roller hockey teams, became the first Ukrainian in Australian in-line roller hockey history to play at a national tournament. He was selected for the inaugural South Australian under-12 state team and played in the 1997 Australian National Titles in Melbourne, Victoria.

In a letter to The Weekly, Andrew wrote: “I feel that I am a pioneer in this new and rapidly popular sport.” He also noted that he loves ice hockey – he described himself as “a keen reader of ice hockey magazines” and said he watches segments of games that are shown on the local ethnic TV station (SBS-TV) – and that his favorite player is Wayne Gretzky.



Now, a year and a half later, we caught up with Andrew, son of Jaroslav and Marijka Kowalczyk of Tranmere, South Australia. Andrew now plays on the under-14 team of the Adelaide Wizards, who won the regional title for the states of Victoria and South Australia on January 26. The team is now headed to the nationals, which take place at Eastertime.

Andrew says he would like to pursue a career in both ice hockey and inline hockey – the fastest growing sport in Australia. Besides sports, Andrew enjoys activity in the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and participating in Ukrainian folk dancing.

(PS to Andrew: Good luck at the nationals! We’ll all be rooting for you.)

Palatine kids learn about customs

by Nadia Doerrler

PALATINE, Ill. – What is Sviat Vechir? When is it celebrated? What traditions do we observe and what foods do we eat on Sviat Vechir? The local School of Ukrainian Studies, which is sponsored by the Dmytro Vitovsky branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), decided to teach its students about the customs of Sviat Vechir.

On Saturday, December 12, 1998, all the students and teachers came to school dressed in Ukrainian shirts and blouses. The first grade teacher, Ola Kusyk, began telling the children about the Ukrainian customs associated with Sviat Vechir. She was assisted by two of the eighth grade students who portrayed the lady of the house, or the “hospodynia,” and the head of the household, or the “hospodar.” Under the guidance of Ms. Kusyk, the hospodar and the hospodynia put on a demonstration to show the students how a Ukrainian family celebrates Sviat Vechir.

The table was prepared by placing hay under it and also some on the table (symbolizing Christ’s birth in the manger). A beautiful embroidered tablecloth was placed on the table over the hay. Then, garlic and coins were placed at the four corners of the table. The garlic was there to protect the home from evil, and the coins were to bring the house prosperity. In the center of the table was a “kolach,” or braided loaf of bread, with a candle placed in its center. Two wood-carved Ukrainian candleholders also were placed on the table.

With the table set, the hospodar

brought in the “didukh” (a sheaf of wheat), and placed it under the holy icon. The didukh is symbolic of the family’s forefathers who look over their family’s fields. Tradition has it that the ancestors come into the home with the wheat.

The children are then usually sent outside to watch for the first star of the evening, when the meal will start. In our case, we used an electric star.

The hospodynia brought a 12-course meal to the table. The meal was meatless, and the first course was “kutia,” a mixture of wheat, poppy seeds and honey. The hospodar took a spoonful of the kutia and threw it at the ceiling. According to custom, the more the kutia sticks to the ceiling, the more luck will come to the house throughout the next year. (Lots of kutia stuck to our ceiling.)

Before the meal the Rev. M. Kuzma explained the religious significance of the meal to the children. He then led the children in a chorus of “Boh Predvichnyi,” and blessed the food. The parents and teachers then served the children a 12-course meal that had kutia, meatless borsch, various types of fish, various types of varenyky, and sweets and nuts for desert.

Teachers at the Palatine School of Ukrainian Studies hope that the students now are familiar with the customs of Sviat Vechir, and that they will ask their parents to celebrate this holiday in their own homes. It is also hoped that when these children grow up and have their own families they will continue to follow the traditional Ukrainian customs – not just for Sviat Vechir, but also for other Ukrainian holidays.

Myshka's mystery

My name is Mykola Myshka.

Each month I am going to give you kids a historical riddle. If you don’t know the answer, ask Dido, Baba, Mama or Tato for help. Send in your answer with a photo, and your picture could appear in Ukelodeon.

Ready, my wise little friends?

OK. Here goes:

I am wise and have these important numbers: 945 and 1054. Who am I?



UKELODEON is prepared by the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly working in conjunction with Lydia Smyk, an elementary school teacher at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., and mother of three (9-year-old twin girls and a 17-year-old son). Ms. Smyk, who is originally from Ottawa, resides with her family in Orange, N.J.

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The Heritage Foundation of
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is sponsoring a full day

"YEAR 2020 CONFERENCE"

("Will there be a Ukrainian Diaspora in the Year 2020, and does it matter?")

Saturday, February 27, 1999

at the Ukrainian Cultural Center
 2247 W Chicago Ave
 Chicago, IL 60622

The conference will be devoted exclusively to a discussion of and an analysis of the Ukrainian community's future. It will feature speakers and panelists from various walks of life and from different generations.

Among the guest speakers are:

Bohdan Vitvitsky, Esq. (New Jersey), Prof. W. Isaiiw (Canada), Dr. Myron Kuropas (Northern Illinois University), Prof. D. Shtohryn (University of Illinois). Also, a five member panel of young professionals and a panel of new immigrants will present their views.

To register for the conference, please call (773) 772-4500 and ask for Irene Remeniuk. There are no registration fees or costs for the luncheon.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, February 18

WASHINGTON: The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), in cooperation with Freedom House, will hold a public briefing on – "Civil Society, Democracy and Markets in East Central Europe and the Newly Independent States: Problems and Perspectives." The briefing will be held in Room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building (the House International Relations Committee hearing room), at 10 a.m.-noon. The briefing will feature Adrian Karatnycky, president of Freedom House, Prof. Alexander Motyl of Rutgers University, and E. Wayne Merry, former senior advisor to the Helsinki Commission. For more information, contact Orest Deychakiwsky at the commission, (202) 225-1901.

Friday, February 19

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.: A Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts will be sung by the St. Basil Seminary Choir of St. Basil Seminary in Stamford, Conn., at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, 709 Front St., beginning at 7 p.m. For information call the Rev. Maxim M. Kobasuk, (516) 481-7717.

CHICAGO: The Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority presents an exhibition of graphic art works by artist Bohdan Soroka, chair of the graphic arts department at the Lviv Academy of Art. The opening is at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibition runs through February 21. For further information, call (773) 594-1770.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its annual Lenten Kitchen to be held in the parish hall, 74 Harris Ave. The kitchen will be open every Friday, February 19-April 2, at 3-6 p.m. The Ukrainian meatless dishes may be eaten in or taken out. For further information, contact Sandra Hreczuck, (508) 883-4327, or Anna Chaharyn, (401) 762-4511.

Friday, February 19 and 26;
 Sunday, February 21 and 28

NEW YORK: The Dicapo Opera presents eight performances of Verdi's La Traviata, four of which will star soprano Oleksandra (Lesia) Hrabova. Ms. Hrabova is a recent winner of the Metropolitan Opera National Council Regional Auditions, the prestigious Sullivan Foundation grant, the National Opera Association award, the Liederkrantz Foundation Award, and others. Performances will take place on February 19 and 26 at 8 p.m., and February 21 and 28 at 3 p.m. in the Dicapo Theater, E. 76th St. at Lexington Avenue. All seats are \$35. For additional information and to order tickets call (212) 288-9438 between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets should be ordered in advance because all shows are expected to be sold out by the date of the performance.

Saturday, February 20

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Borys Zacharchuk, counselor, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, on the topic "The Drawing Up of Borders in Ukraine as Viewed from a Historical Perspective and the Present State of Affairs." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

HAMILTON, Ontario: The St. Vladimir Outreach Program presents a "Gerdany, Beadwork Ukrainian-Style" workshop at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. Maria Rypan, program director and instructor, will teach the Gothic drape and cover all aspects for ready-to-wear pieces. The classes will be held at the TYC Room, 855 Barton St., at 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Fee: \$25/day plus supplies. For information and registration call Ms. Rypan, (416) 923-3318.

Wednesday, February 24

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., presents a talk titled "Taras Shevchenko: A Revolutionary in a Revolutionary World," by librarian Tony

Rocchi. Fee: \$10 per lecture; \$35 for remainder of series. Time: 7 p.m. To register call (416) 923-3318.

Friday, February 26

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club will present an evening dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Ivan Kotliarevsky's "Eneyida." The poem will be recited by renowned actor Svyatoslav Maksymchuk of the Maria Zankovetska Theater in Lviv. The evening will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, beginning at 7 p.m. For more information, call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144. Web site: <http://www.brama.com/mayana>

Saturday, February 27

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents the Andreas Trio with Renée Jolles, violin; Dorothy Lawson, cello; and Christopher Oldfather, piano. The concert program will feature works by Haydn, Ravel and Baley. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. It is sponsored by Dr. W. Howard Hoffman. For more information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

Sunday, February 28

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla.: The Ukrainian Dancers of Miami will present a whirlwind afternoon of dance and song in their seventh annual "A Ukrainian Montage" concert, featuring the 50th anniversary edition of the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami and acclaimed bandurist Yarko Antonevych. The concert begins at 2 p.m. in the Amaturo Theater at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, 201 SW Fifth Ave. Admission: \$15. For tickets call the Republic Box Office, (954) 462-0222. For more information call Donna Maksymowich-Waskiewicz, (954) 434-4635, or visit the group's website: www.UkrainianDancersMiami.org.

Monday, March 1

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Timothy Snyder, academy scholar, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, who will speak on "Ukrainian-Polish Relations Since 1989: Past Conflict and Present Peace." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Tuesday, March 2

MONTREAL: The Faculty of Music at McGill University will present the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo in a concert of works for two pianos in Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke St. W. (Metro: McGill, or Bus No. 24), at 8 p.m. The concert program will feature three works for two pianos written especially for the Zuk duo: "Hopak - Pièce de Concert" by Ukrainian composer Halyna Ovcharenko, "Rhapsody" by Canadian composer F.R.C. Clarke and "Elements of Nature" by Canadian composer Wolfgang Bottenberg. The program will also include "Fantasie," Op. 11 by Max Bruch, Sonata by Ihor Bilohrud, and "Eight Dances from Greek Islands" by Yannis Constantinidis. For more information call the McGill University concert office, (514) 398-4547 or (514) 398-5145.

Saturday, March 6

WINDHAM, N.Y.: The KLK Ukrainian Ski Club's 75th anniversary ski races will be held at Ski Windham. Race registration and bib assignments will take place at the KLK table on the third floor of the lodge at 8:30-9:30 a.m. Race registration and ticket: adults, \$45; juniors, \$35. Race only: \$10. Discounted lift tickets will also be available for non-racers. There will be a dinner buffet, awards presentation, socializing and dancing at the Windham ski lodge. Cocktail party to begin at 7 p.m. with complimentary hors d'oeuvres. Dinner: adults, \$30; children under 12, \$15. For any additional information contact Sevrin Palydowycz, (518) 263-4866, or Art Larsen, (518) 734-3737, before 10 p.m. Please register in advance by March 1 by writing to Mr. Palydowycz at P.O. Box 698, Hunter, NY 12442.

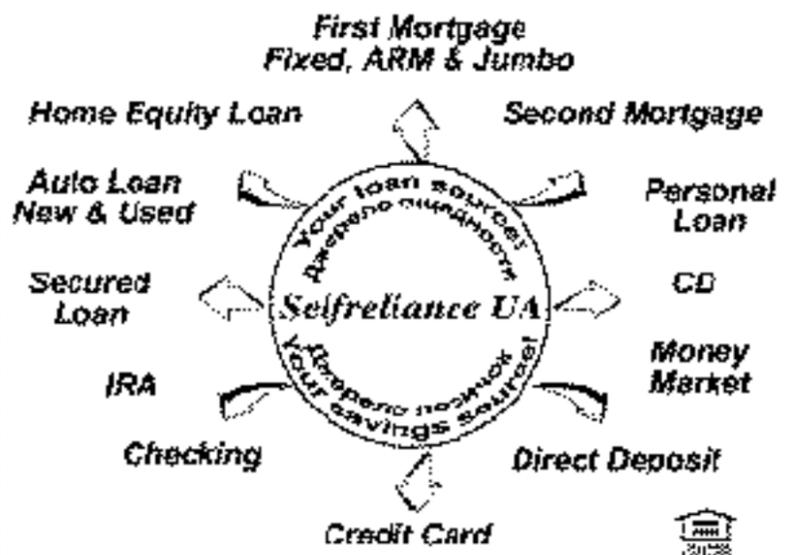
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