

INSIDE:

- Ukraine's policy toward nuclear Russia — page 2.
- Lazarenko gets some good news from INS — page 3.
- MP's bill supports genocide exhibit in Ottawa — page 5.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXVII

No. 10

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1999

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian delegation attends conference on fighting corruption

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian National Bureau of Investigation Director Vasyl Durdynets and Deputy Procurator General Olha Kolinko spent February 23-26 in the U.S. capital as part of the Ukrainian delegation to an international conference on fighting corruption and organized crime hosted by Vice-President Al Gore.

By coincidence, they also got involved in a practical case that began unfolding a few days earlier in New York City, where the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 19 detained and was holding Ukraine's former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko for trying to enter the country at John F. Kennedy International Airport without a proper visa.

During a meeting at the Justice Department, they forwarded Ukraine's request to have Mr. Lazarenko extradited to Ukraine, where a few days earlier he was officially charged with, among other things, embezzling millions of dollars in government funds, and had his Verkhovna Rada deputy's immunity lifted by his legislative colleagues.

Mr. Durdynets, who also heads the president's Coordinating Committee on Fighting Corruption and Organized Crime, stressed the importance of having the former prime minister returned to Ukraine during the Justice Department meeting and the international conference, as well as during a roundtable discussion at the Embassy of Ukraine at the conclusion of the delegation's stay here.

Addressing the conference, Mr. Durdynets said his government views the extradition of Mr. Lazarenko to Ukraine "as a practical test of the effectiveness of the current system of international and interstate cooperation in combating corruption and organized crime."

Swiss authorities also have an interest in the case as they are awaiting Mr. Lazarenko's return to Switzerland, where he was arrested in December, charged with money laundering and released after posting \$3 million bail.

Following reports that Mr. Lazarenko had asked for political asylum in the United States because he feared political persecution at home, Mr. Durdynets and Mrs. Kolinko fielded some sharp questions at an Embassy roundtable about the possibility of political motivations in the Lazarenko case. Mr. Lazarenko has been an outspoken critic and political opponent of his former mentor, President Leonid Kuchma, after he was sacked as prime minister two years ago.

"This case is purely criminal in nature

(Continued on page 4)

Tkachenko forces vote on joining CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada agreed to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States (IPA-CIS) on March 3, after rancorous debate and a major scuffle between the parliamentary leadership and those against membership.

The Ukrainian Parliament voted 230-42 to join the organization — which consists of representatives of the parliaments of countries once under the Soviet Union — chiefly due to the strong-armed efforts of Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, who called for a fifth vote on the matter after four previous ones had failed.

"We will join the IPA today," said a determined Mr. Tkachenko before the first vote was taken.

He also explained that Ukraine had a responsibility to link up with the IPA-CIS because the previous day Russian President Boris Yeltsin had signed into law the Ukraine-Russia Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership that finally had been ratified by Russia's Federation Council on February 7.

Ukraine's Parliament had failed on two previous occasions during the fall session to approve membership in the IPA and several other times in previous years.

Those opposed to Ukraine becoming the 10th member of the IPA, which is a consultative body with no formal policy-making authority, were led by democratic forces, chiefly the two Rukh factions, along with a portion of the National Democratic faction and some members of the Greens and Social Democrats (United).

Although membership in the IPA means no change in the country's status as an independent and sovereign state in the short term, the democrats saw much in the symbolism of Ukraine joining a body that most Communists see as the vehicle for a rebirth of the Soviet Union.

"Joining the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly is the first step in a return to a Soviet Union," said Rukh faction member Ivan Zayets during a heated debate between leftist and rightist national deputies.

Oleksander Zarubinsky of the National Democrats said that, from a practical point of view, membership would mean that Ukraine would become responsible for 25 percent of the IPA-CIS budget, costs that the economically insolvent country cannot shoulder.

"Why do we need this when we have every access to normal relations with Russia and with the other countries of the CIS?" asked Mr. Zarubinsky.

However, Communists and Socialists were equally vehement that membership would indeed give Ukraine economic and political benefits.

"The most important thing is to save the motherly and fatherly relation that exists between our nations," said Communist



Efrem Lukatsky

Rukh deputies in the Verkhovna Rada snatch the microphones from the vice-chairman's hands to prevent him from making a speech during parliamentary debate on whether to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

faction leader Petro Symonenko.

Natalia Vitrenko of the Progressive Socialist faction underscored that in joining the IPA Ukraine would merely deepen relations with its eastern neighbors. "Ukraine is a sovereign state and will remain so," she declared.

But the threat of losing sovereignty is what led members of the two Rukh factions (the Rukh Party split last week after its leader Vyacheslav Chornovil was removed during a special congress; see story below) to charge the dais from which Chairman Tkachenko and the two vice-chairmen direct the proceedings of the Parliament, after the speaker called for a fourth vote on the IPA issue.

Rukh members Bohdan Boyko and Pavlo Movchan tore the chairman's microphone from its base to prevent Mr. Tkachenko from directing the vote. When the Parliament leader tried to use the microphone of his first vice-chairman, Adam Martyniuk, that also was torn out.

Mr. Tkachenko responded by taking a swipe at Mr. Movchan, while Mr. Martyniuk, a leader of the Communist faction, grabbed his mike back from Mr. Boyko and threatened the Rukh member with it.

When Mr. Boyko went for the microphone of Second Vice-Chairman Viktor

(Continued on page 5)

Extraordinary congress of Rukh removes Chornovil as chairman

by Roman Woronowycz and Pavel Polityuk

KYIV — A quickly convened extraordinary congress of Rukh Party delegates on February 28 has removed Vyacheslav Chornovil as the long-time leader of the party and caused concern that another split, the most dramatic yet, could soon occur within the organization that spearheaded Ukraine's drive toward independence 10 years ago.

The vote by Rukh delegates to remove Mr. Chornovil as chairman came days after the 48-member Rukh faction in the Verkhovna Rada voted to replace Mr. Chornovil as faction head for ignoring faction procedures and directives.

At the extraordinary congress, delegates voted Yuri Kostenko, a member of Parliament and a former minister of the environment and Chornobyl matters, to succeed Mr. Chornovil as Rukh chairman.

In a speech to Rukh delegates before his formal election, Mr. Kostenko explained that the congress had to be called to preempt another special congress of Rukh that had been scheduled last fall for March 7. There were suspicions that at that congress Mr. Chornovil would prematurely change Rukh's central leadership, with which he was dissatisfied.

"The rapid course of events in the last two months, which has threatened the unity of Rukh and was leading to a schism, forced the leading body of the party between conventions, that is the central leadership of Rukh, to make the only right decision: to immediately call an extraordinary convention, which is the only way to guide the party out of its crisis," explained Mr. Kostenko.

The new Rukh chairman criticized oblast organization leaders, spoke of Mr.

(Continued on page 5)

ANALYSIS

Does Ukraine have a policy toward nuclear Russia?

by Volodymyr Zviglyanich

When Ukraine had nuclear weapons for a brief period of time after the break-up of the USSR, its relations with Russia (even without a "big treaty") were that of strategically equal parties. Both countries faced the same tasks connected with the upgrading and modification of their arms and keeping them safe. Both possessed the possibility of a guaranteed mutual destruction, that is, the nuclear weapons played a political role as a major deterrent factor.

After Ukraine got rid of its nuclear weapons, beginning in 1993 and subsequent years, the situation radically changed. Now only Russia has the possibility to unilaterally destroy Ukraine. The tripartite agreement concluded by then President Leonid Kravchuk with his colleagues from the United States and Russia, Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin, and implemented by President Leonid Kuchma, does not provide Ukraine with a clear-cut mechanism of protection against Russia's possible nuclear attack or the threat of such an attack. It provides Ukraine only with a mechanism of "consultations," of which concrete details and order of implementation are unknown.

Volodymyr Zviglyanich is an adjunct professor of East European area studies at George Washington University and a senior fellow at the Jamestown Foundation.

Therefore, Ukrainian politics is bifurcated. On the one hand, it tends towards NATO in order to acquire a clear-cut protection against a possible nuclear threat from Russia guaranteed to all NATO members by the Article 5 of its Charter. On the other hand, it relies on vague mechanism of "consultations" and tries to behave with Russia as strategically equal party, when in reality it is not. Russia has an unconditional military superiority over Ukraine and all talks about "historical destiny of Slavic peoples" and "equal partnership" are only designed to distract popular attention from that fact.

Having being put in a strategically disadvantageous position and in an attempt to legally protect its borders, Ukraine went for signing and ratification of the "big treaty" with Russia. Russia, in turn, being in a position of superiority – the position in which it feels most comfortable – first postponed ratification of the treaty and then after a nearly two-year delay, ratified it in the Federation Council on February 17, but with the condition put forward by Yevgeni Primakov: that the treaty goes into force only after the Verkhovna Rada's ratification of three agreements on Sevastopol. The major aim of these agreements is to prolong Russia's presence in Sevastopol after the termination of the initial 20-year lease. But were these amendments, whose significance from the standpoint

(Continued on page 12)

Ukraine under corruption spotlight

by Robert Lyle
RFE/RL Newswire

The detention in the U.S. of former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, who is wanted on corruption and money-laundering charges in Ukraine and Switzerland, has put the global spotlight on Ukraine, again drawing attention to the country's problems with corruption.

The editor of the publication "ERT" from the private Ukrainian Center for Independent Research, Inna Pidluska, told an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conference in Washington earlier this week that corruption is "a painful" subject in Ukraine because it has been so broadly discussed since 1992 and more than 20 laws enacted on fighting the phenomenon.

The problem, Ms. Pidluska said, is that despite all those laws and seven government ministries and departments assigned the task of fighting corruption, no one is actually doing the fighting. Ukraine, she noted, is lagging behind many other post-communist states, both in economic performance and in dealing with corruption.

One of the reasons, she added, is the totalitarian attitude of the state toward business – the taxation system has not been reformed, nor has the criminal code. She noted that there is still a law on the books making "speculation" illegal. Speculation is defined as reselling something to gain profit, which is business activity, and in Ukraine that still is de facto outlawed. This means that busi-

nesses are pushed into bribing officials.

Part of the problem in Ukraine, said Ms. Pidluska, is that the average business owner spends 55 days registering his or her business and it is not unusual for that process to take 90 days. At the same time, there are 26 state bodies authorized to perform inspections in any business and impose fines on entrepreneurs for any infraction of the agency's rules.

The rules, however, are not published, and frequently the inspectors will not tell even the business owner what violations are being cited. Of course, Ms. Pidluska commented, there is a simple and fast way to get a license or pass an inspection – namely, bribery.

Without question, she said, President Leonid Kuchma was right last year when he admitted that abuse of power, bribery and extortion by bureaucrats were the main obstacles to economic development in Ukraine.

Ukraine is not alone in having to battle corruption.

The deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Harriet Babbitt, told the conference that in its role of promoting democracy around the world, the American aid agency helps fight corruption as well. She noted that in Armenia, for example, USAID supported 200 community development programs that stressed the importance of transparency and accountability in managing any funds, public or private. It backed judicial reform through ethics classes in schools and the creation of professional associations in law, business, and the media to endorse anti-corruption codes of ethics. And it also

(Continued on page 15)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma looking good in polls

KYIV – A February poll of 1,200 Ukrainians showed that support for President Leonid Kuchma is on the rise. When asked whom they would like to see as the next president of Ukraine, 21 percent said they would vote for Mr. Kuchma, compared to a January poll when he received only 13 percent. A further 17 percent opted for Progressive Socialist Party Leader Natalia Vitrenko, compared to 15 percent in January, with 13 percent going for Communist Party Leader Petro Symonenko, up from 7 percent in January. Oleksander Moroz stayed at 10 percent, and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko and former KGB Head Yevhen Marchuk each took 3 percent. Only 2 percent of those questioned opted for Hromada Party Leader Pavlo Lazarenko. Some 70 percent of Ukrainians said they intend to vote in this year's presidential elections. (Eastern Economist, RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukraine destroys last SS-19 missile

KYIV – Ukraine has destroyed the last of its 111 Soviet-era SS-19 ballistic missiles. The last SS-19 was destroyed on February 26 in Dnipropetrovsk under a U.S. program launched in 1991 by Sens. Richard Lugar and Sam Nunn and aimed at helping former Soviet republics get rid of their weapons of mass destruction. Ukraine has received some \$500 million under the program. In 1996, Ukraine surrendered all its nuclear warheads to Russia and pledged to remain nuclear-free. The elimination of Ukraine's remaining strategic bombers and SS-24 missiles is scheduled to be completed by December 2001. (RFE/RL Newswire)

KyivEnergO chief named new energy tsar

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on February 23 appointed Ivan Plachkov, chairman of the board of the state-run joint stock energy suppliers KyivEnergO to the post of minister of energy. Since his graduation from Odesa Polytechnic in 1980, Mr. Plachkov, 42, has been working within KyivEnergO. As energy minister, he will replace Oleksii Sheberstov, whom Mr. Kuchma fired on February 10. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine joins international land mine ban

KYIV – Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Khandogiy has signed the international convention banning anti-personnel land mines, the Associated Press reported on February 25. Ukraine agreed to destroy its arsenal of nearly 8 million land mines following a visit by Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to Kyiv. Canada has

pledged financial and technical aid for the destruction of Ukraine's land mines. (RFE/RL Newswire)

New EnergoAtom president is named

KYIV – Mykola Dudchenko, former director general of the Khmelnytskyi Atomic Energy Station, was appointed on February 24 as the new president of EnergoAtom. He takes over from Nur Nihatullin, who was dismissed a week earlier following widespread protests amongst nuclear power plant workers. (Eastern Economist)

Slovaks invite Ukraine to cooperate

KYIV – Slovak Foreign Affairs Ministry State Secretary Jan Figel, while in Kyiv on a working visit, said during a February 22 press conference that Slovakia has invited Ukraine to take part in a three-way military industrial cooperation program with Slovakia and Poland. Mr. Figel said he regards cooperation among the three countries as a positive step in the context of the future NATO membership of Poland and Slovakia. "Ukraine and Slovakia intend to intensify trading and bilateral economic cooperation," he added. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine, Poland to boost economic ties.

KYIV – Polish Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek and his Ukrainian counterpart, Valerii Pustovoitenko, said in Kyiv on February 24 that they intend to boost economic cooperation by launching new projects in agriculture and the machine-building, power-engineering and chemical industries. Mr. Buzek also proposed that a group of experts analyze the feasibility of building an oil pipeline from Odesa to Gdansk, the Associated Press reported. Meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Buzek tried to allay Ukraine's fears that Poland's expected admission into the European Union would lead to the introduction of a strict visa regime for Ukrainians. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Moody's lowers Ukraine's rating

KYIV – The international rating agency Moody's has lowered the rating of the Ukrainian government's domestic currency bonds from B3 to Ca, Interfax and the Associated Press reported on February 22. According to Moody's, the Ca rating reflects "obligations which are speculative in a high degree ... and are often in default." Moody's added that the terms offered by the Ukrainian government last fall for the

(Continued on page 18)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
Yearly subscription rate: \$50; for UNA members – \$40.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN – 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$50; \$40 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, March 7, 1999, No. 10, Vol. LXVII
Copyright © 1999 The Ukrainian Weekly

Robert Lyle is an RFE/RL correspondent based in Washington.

Report on human rights says Ukraine's record is mixed

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – The State Department on February 26 released its annual human rights report for the countries of the world, in which Ukraine again received what could be described as a “gentleman’s C,” or maybe C-minus, for 1998.

As in several previous years, the U.S. government judged Ukraine’s human rights record to be “mixed” – with “limited progress” in some areas and persisting “serious problems” in others.

These annual reports, based on information provided by U.S. embassies around the world, are compiled in accordance with congressional legislation: the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Trade Act of 1974.

More human rights violations in Ukraine were reported in 1998 than in the previous year, “primarily due to infringements on freedom of the press and reports of government interference” in the elections to the Verkhovna Rada in March. Despite the “numerous flaws and irregularities” in the elections, the report says they “generally reflected the will of the electorate.”

The report also found “significant restrictions” on freedom of association

and limitations on non-native religious groups; “some limits” on freedom of movement; and such other problem areas as restrictive laws governing political parties, violence against women and children, trafficking in women, discrimination against women, “deep-seated societal anti-Semitism; and some discrimination against religious, racial and ethnic minorities.”

While the Constitution of Ukraine calls for an independent judiciary, the report notes that the courts, which are funded through the Ministry of Justice, are “subject to political interference and corruption, and are inefficient.”

The report says that the armed forces of Ukraine, for the most part, do not interfere in politics, but its security services and other government agencies “have interfered indirectly in the political process through criminal investigations of politicians, journalists and influential businessmen.” And while civilian authorities generally maintain effective control of the security forces, “institutional government corruption sometimes can lead to their improper use” and to human rights abuses.

There were no reports of political killings by government agents, but the report noted that the “pervasiveness of corruption, connections between government officials and organized crime, and the political activities of organized crime figures often blurred the distinction between political and criminal acts,” and that politicians, politically connected businessmen, campaign managers and journalists “were victims of possibly politically motivated – and sometimes fatal – attacks.”

There were 46 contract killings officially reported during the year, some of which – like the murder of former Verkhovna Rada deputy and National Bank of Ukraine director Vadym Hetman – may have been politically motivated, the report said.

As for the criminal justice system, once again it was found to be slow in implementing reforms: prison conditions remain harsh; police and prison officials continue to regularly beat detainees and prisoners; “and there were numerous instances of torture, sometimes resulting in death.”

The report also cited instances of arbitrary arrest and detentions, with some

detainees spending months in pretrial detention “for violations that involved little or no prison time if convicted”; long trial delays; political interference and corruption in judiciary, which is overburdened, inefficient, underfunded and understaffed.

While the 1996 Constitution provides a legal framework for protecting civil and human rights, the report notes that many provisions are still waiting for the passage of enabling legislation. “Consequently, actual human rights practices often do not conform to constitutional requirements, and many areas of life still are regulated by Soviet law and practices,” the report states.

Nonetheless, the human rights report points to “progress on a number of basic freedoms, including freedom of speech, which is generally respected.” The government has taken steps to punish officials who committed or abetted mistreatment of detainees and to purge local law enforcement agencies of corrupt elements. “These measures do not appear to have had a significant effect, but are a first step,” the report adds.

In addition, President Leonid Kuchma signed a law creating the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, and the Verkhovna Rada elected the first ombudsman. “However,” the report notes, “the law does not provide any significant enforcement authority or provide for penalties for obstructing the ombudsman’s inquiries.” But even though there was no funding for the ombudsman’s office in the 1998 budget, the report said that it was active in investigating human rights violations.

The State Department report points to Ukraine’s “serious economic crisis” and many difficulties in changing from a centrally planned to a market-based economy. Millions of employees go months without being paid and most are forced to rely on the shadow economy for much of their income.

The financial crisis in Russia resulted in a 70 percent devaluation of the hryvnia and decreased investment, with many potential investors also discouraged by “rampant corruption, onerous taxation and arbitrary licensing practices.”

The report points out that Ukraine’s wealth is concentrated among the political elite and directors of state-dominated sectors, such as metals, oil and gas.

Ukraine, Uzbekistan announce joint flights

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian national airline Air Ukraine and Uzbekistan Airways have reached an agreement on joint flights between New York and Kyiv and then continuing to the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. This will be the only non-stop connection between the U.S. and Ukraine.

An official release sent on March 3 by Mykola Kravets, general representative of Air Ukraine in the U.S., and Alexey Yaitskiy, general representative of Uzbekistan Airways in the U.S., noted:

“This is one of the first examples of mutually beneficial cooperation between the national carriers of the CIS participating countries, which coincides with the worldwide spirit of airline integration.

“This agreement is of mutual interest to both sides – Air Ukraine has finally been given an opportunity to replace on this reroute the aging aircraft, IL-62-M, and Uzbekistan Airways will have access to the Ukrainian and American passenger and cargo markets.

“The flights will be operated by new long-range aircraft, Boeing 767-300-ER, with joint crew of both airlines.

“The start-up of this new service is scheduled for April 2, with an initial frequency of two flights weekly, and frequency increasing in June. There will be three classes of service in flight: first-class, business and economy.

“Air Ukraine is planning to receive its own Boeing aircraft later this year, but the joint undertaking of two national airlines can be continued in order to ensure daily flights from New York.

“Taking into consideration the geographical locations of Kyiv and Tashkent, this fruitful cooperation of two airlines has in itself a great reserve of future opportunities – code-sharing flights from Kyiv via Tashkent to Tokyo, Seoul, Bangkok, Singapore and other cities in Southeast Asia, as well as to Australia with its large Ukrainian community.”

Kyiv daily suspends publication due to financial problems

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The popular daily *Kievskiy Vedomosti* on February 22 suspended publication due to financial problems. The newspaper, which was an outspoken opponent to the Kuchma administration, issued a statement explaining that the *Kievskiy Vedomosti* Publishing House closed stock company’s bank account had been frozen for some time and that the situation had become untenable.

The financial problems arose largely due to a number of court cases in which the paper was sued for libel, resulting in the paper facing bills for what they termed as “unreasonably high compensation.” The paper’s poor financial position deteriorated markedly after it lost a court case over allegations of abuse of power on the part of Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko.

The newspaper’s employees have faced increasingly difficult working conditions and have not been paid since last November. *Kievskiy Vedomosti* has been

dogged by controversy in recent months.

In October 1998 the Kyiv Arbitration Court ruled to evict *Vedomosti*’s editorial staff from their building on the basis of irregularities in a 1994 rent agreement. The decision – which Editor-in-Chief Yevhen Yakunov described as the result of government pressure – forced the paper to go to a bare-bones print run of four to eight pages for a brief period.

The next major blow came when the Soyuzdruk stock company, which distributes publications through its national network of state-owned kiosks, refused to sign a contract for selling the newspaper – a hard blow to its circulation and revenues.

Kievskiy Vedomosti shareholders include Privatbank, the shipping line UkRichFlot and domestic firms Dovira and Dendi. International and domestic observers alike says they will monitor the paper’s demise in what will be a crucial year for the Ukrainian media. Control of the press will be a major factor in the outcome of the October presidential elections.

INS says Lazarenko has “credible fear”

NEW YORK – Pavlo Lazarenko, who was described in a March 4 press release issued by his legal counsel as a “former prime minister of Ukraine who is fighting to bring about gradual reform leading to an improved economic climate in his native country,” issued a statement regarding an initial favorable decision by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on the status of his application for political asylum.

In a statement released by his attorney, James R. Mayock of San Francisco, Mr. Lazarenko said:

“I have been informed by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that there is a significant possibility that I can establish eligibility for political asylum in the United States. After my initial hearing, the INS has determined that my fear of persecution or harm in Ukraine is credible, thus beginning the process of more review and hearings on my situation. Also, my forcible return to Ukraine may be prevented under the International Convention Against Torture.

“I want to tell my many supporters in Ukraine, the Ukrainian community around the world, and the American public that the warrant for my arrest issued by Ukrainian prosecutors is totally without substance. I am a victim of political persecution by the government of President Leonid Kuchma. Criminal investigations in Ukraine and Switzerland are part of a systematic, politically motivated plot to repress opposition. I will not be intimidated by such tactics and remain the official presidential candidate of the Hromada Party for the October 1999 elections.

“While my supporters in Ukraine continue to advance my platform for a vibrant economy, I will continue to seek temporary political asylum in the United States. I am confident that officials here will understand my situation and act accordingly. I want to take this opportunity to thank Ukrainians around the world who back my cause for economic stability and lasting reforms in my home country.”

The release was sent by Nicolazzo & Associates of Boston, who have been retained as communications counsel.

In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Mayock told *The Weekly* that his client remains in INS custody in New York, in a jail facility near John F. Kennedy International Airport. He said he is not at liberty to disclose who of Mr. Lazarenko’s family is here in the U.S., but reiterated that they remain in the San Francisco area.

Questioned further about the timeframe in Mr. Lazarenko’s case, Mr. Mayock said that, now that a determination of credible fear has been made, “we believe that in a number of weeks he will be released.” He added that he expects a political asylum hearing to be held in six to eight weeks.

As regards any other cases involving his client, including that in Switzerland, Mr. Mayock said those are now on hold pending resolution of the asylum matter in the U.S.

Ukrainian Canadian groups hold strategy session on denaturalization/deportation issue

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The Committee for Justice (CFJ) of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) Toronto Branch hosted a meeting of activists from across the country to address the matter of the federal government's deportation and denaturalization strategy in dealing with war criminals.

The February 13-14 meeting was convened to reflect the mandate given the UCC's 19th national congress in October 1998 to make the issue a priority.

The strategic planning session was a by-invitation in-camera gathering of representatives of the UCC national, its Ottawa, Sudbury and Winnipeg branches, as well as members of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) from Toronto and Vancouver, the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, the Ukrainian National Federation and the Ukrainian Self Reliance League in Edmonton. Lawyers from the defense teams in the Johann Dueck (Donald Gillen), Helmut Oberlander (Eric Hafemann) and Albert Vitols (Donald Powell) cases were special guests.

The sessions took place at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation's boardroom and exhibition halls, adjacent to the UCC Toronto Branch's headquarters.

Among the CFJ members in attendance were Donald Baker and Myroslava Oleksiuk-Baker, a husband-and-wife team who are making a documentary film based on the proceedings brought against Toronto resident Wasyl Odynsky.

They showed participants videotaped excerpts of a December 1998 interview with Paul Vickery, head of the Canadian Justice Department's War Crimes Section. Citing ongoing efforts to secure interviews with other figures in Canada's war crimes effort, Mr. Baker requested that no quotes from the interview of Mr. Vickery (in which the Canadian official discusses the matter of collaboration and coercion) be released prior to the public broadcast of the final version of the video. Mr. Baker said he expects production of the documentary should be completed by late summer or early autumn of this year.

Discussion groups and the full 23-member sessions, chaired by UCCLA Chairman John Gregorovich, assessed the impact of the government's denaturalization and deportation campaign, then formulated proposals for the formation of a Legal Action Committee to pursue various interventions in ongoing and upcoming cases brought by the government; formulated proposals for the organization political action on the local, provincial and federal levels; and suggested approaches for focusing the Ukrainian community's mainstream and community media outreach, as well as countering instances of inaccurate reporting.

Media in the dock

At a press conference held following the sessions on February 14, UCC Toronto President Maria Szkambara attacked the mainstream media's coverage of the cases against defendants of Ukrainian background, saying the reporting "defames Ukrainians."

Although Ms. Szkambara did not cite specific offending articles, she said complaints to the Ontario Press Council and other media monitoring agencies were necessary. "Ukrainian history has been distorted and debased, and we cannot allow the version that has appeared in the press to stand," the UCC activist said.

She added that the mainstream media

are distorting the Ukrainian community's position on the war crimes issue. On January 22, Jeff Sallot of the Toronto Globe and Mail daily wrote that "many in the Ukrainian community see [war crimes prosecutions] as the needless hounding of a small handful of very old men." Ms. Szkambara pointed out that since 1985 the UCC has consistently made clear that it favors the prosecution of war criminals in Canada's criminal courts.

Ms. Szkambara also voiced displeasure with what she considered to be inadequate coverage of issue by the Toronto-based Ukrainian-language media. She said community media should be reacting to defamatory mainstream reports.

The activist was taken to task, however, by reporter Svitlana Vyshtalenko of a Toronto-based Ukrainian-language weekly, Meest. Ms. Vyshtalenko said while the UCC Toronto branch's activism was admirable, sporadic contacts with the press are not enough. The reporter affirmed that a constant stream of information is necessary.

Government faulted

Mr. Gregorovich switched the focus of the community's anger to the Justice Department, saying that cases were being brought with an irresponsibly low amount of evidence, pointing out that specific charges of an individual's implication in war crimes were not proved in several cases already.

The UCCLA chair said that this was an inevitable consequence of pursuing such matters in civil rather than criminal court. Mr. Gregorovich said members of Parliament across the country should be made aware that a serious miscarriage of justice is occurring.

CFJ member Roman Kosmyrna indicated that in the recently decided Dueck case (in which the former resident of Ukraine was cleared of all charges), the government's lawyers withdrew war crimes allegations outright, and yet continued denaturalization proceedings.

When Allan Rock (justice minister at the time) declared the government would be pursuing war crimes cases in civil rather than criminal proceedings in January 1995, he said that care would be taken to demonstrate that individuals accused were in fact guilty of major crimes.

Canada: an admirable state?

According to a report on the Dueck case by Kirk Makin in the February 20 edition of the Toronto-based Globe and Mail daily, "Mr. Rock assured critics that no case would go ahead without there being evidence of criminal behavior by the suspect. 'If it cannot be proven, no proceedings will be considered,' [the former justice minister] told the House of Commons."

Soon after Mr. Makin's report, in the Globe's February 23 edition, the newspaper ran an editorial titled "Pursuing Johann Dueck," in which it was noted that "the government's evidence ... suffered all the faults of time long passed in Communist countries. [Mr. Dueck] was clearly innocent of the charges, but had endured a legal and personal nightmare."

"If justice delayed is justice denied," the Globe editorialist wrote, "57 years later halfway around the world denies a great deal of justice indeed. Is further lowering the hurdle because the evidence is weak the act of an admirable state?"

Prompted by Mr. Makin's story, strategy session participant Eugene Harasymiw of Edmonton (president of the Alberta Ukrainian Self-Reliance

League) wrote a letter to the Globe's editors, which ran in the daily's February 24 edition.

Mr. Harasymiw expressed outrage that a member of the government's War Crimes Section, Terry Beitner, defended the denaturalization and denaturalization policy by saying: "there is no principle in law that requires the government to use criminal law where other principles and remedies can be involved."

Mr. Harasymiw wrote: "That those other principles and remedies take the form of misleading the court, of submitting blatantly falsified evidence, of parading laughable witnesses and then withdrawing the substantive charges that form the crux of the case at the outset of a trial — all this does not seem to deter Mr. Beitner and [Justice Minister Ann] McLellan from savaging their victims' civil liberties and debasing the justice system they are both sworn to uphold."

Results of sessions

At the February 14 press conference, UCC Toronto President Mrs. Szkambara was close-lipped about specifics of the initiatives emerging from the sessions, allowing only that the UCC intends to organize a multi-ethnic conference on the issue, and continue its letter and card writing campaigns aimed at MPs and other government officials.

Mr. Kosmyrna offered that the forma-

tion of a Legal Action Committee was proposed, but he said to name its chair, members or any elements of its agenda was premature, since all session proposals had been forwarded to the Winnipeg-based UCC Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation. He said formal resolutions can then be adopted by the UCC executive to provide guidelines as to how the Ukrainian community's representatives across the country should proceed.

Mr. Gregorovich expanded on these remarks, suggesting the main achievement of the sessions was that from now on the Ukrainian community's approach to the issue will be somewhat more integrated.

The UCCLA chair noted that people from six Canadian provinces, various UCC branches and various organizations took part. Mr. Gregorovich added he expects "there will be greater direct support and commitment from UCC national" on the issue.

UCC National Executive Director Lydia Shawarsky took part in the two-day sessions. In a telephone interview on February 17, she confirmed that the action plan generated by consensus at the session was forwarded to the national headquarters on February 16.

Ms. Shawarsky said the plan provides

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

and has no political motives whatsoever," Mrs. Kolinko said. "Politics is politics. But what of the money involved in this criminal case, which was stolen from the government?"

In his public appearances in Washington, Mr. Durdynets highlighted his government's efforts in combating organized crime and corruption, which he admitted is not easy because "the process of social transformations has not been completed in Ukraine."

Nevertheless, he said, Ukraine has developed a "practical organizational system" and programs to combat white-collar crime, moved to eliminate its underlying causes, created special corruption-fighting agencies and units, realized the need to create a "climate of integrity based on clear moral principles" and the necessity of international cooperation in this field.

As an indication that the country is moving in the right direction, he cited figures showing large increases in the number of corruption cases filed during the past few years, and an astonishing figure of

20,000 firings of Ministry of Internal Affairs officers in 1996-1998 for "violating ethical norms." Mr. Durdynets said that more than 50,000 cases were filed last year in the struggle against economic crimes in Ukraine.

Ukraine is also trying to retrieve some of the estimated \$30 billion that illegally found their way into foreign "off-shore" bank accounts, he said. Ukraine had asked the U.S. Department of Justice to help it obtain certain Caribbean bank account information needed for ongoing investigations.

Mr. Durdynets said that Ukraine and the United States are close to signing a long-term agreement of cooperation and assistance in fighting organized crime and corruption.

The government of Ukraine, he said, is both optimistic and realistic in assessing crime-fighting efforts. "We realize that only the first steps have been made in the right direction," he said, but added that he is certain "Ukraine will overcome this evil."

Among the other members of the Ukrainian delegation visiting Washington were Supreme Court Deputy Chief Justice Vasyl Maliarenko and First Vice Minister of Justice Bronyslav Stychynsky.



Ukrainian National Bureau of Investigation Director Vasyl Durdynets (left) with Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Anton Buteiko.

Canadian MP submits bill supporting genocide exhibit in Ottawa

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – Sarkis Assadourian, a Canadian parliamentarian of Armenian background, has taken the bold step of addressing some of the controversy generated during Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's January visit to the site of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz. On February 15 Mr. Assadourian filed a private members' bill that provides for a genocide exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) in the nation's capital.

Mr. Assadourian, the Liberal Party's MP for the Brampton-Centre riding in Ontario officially submitted the proposal, registered as Bill C-479, for consideration in the

House of Commons in Ottawa, and it duly received first reading.

Its intent is to "mandate the establishment of an exhibit in the Canadian Museum of Civilization that recognizes the crimes against humanity that have been perpetrated during the 20th century."

If passed by Canada's federal legislature, the bill would become the Recognition of Crimes Against Humanity Act. The draft stipulates in its first subsection: "The board of trustees of the [CMC] shall, not later than two years after this section comes into force, cause to be established in the [CMC] an exhibit that recognizes the crimes against humanity perpetrated during the 20th century

and acts as a reminder of the inhumanity of people towards one another."

The second subsection stipulates: "The expression 'crimes against humanity' means crimes against humanity as defined by the United Nations."

The process

Mr. Assadourian told The Weekly in an interview on February 24 that he intends to secure the support of 100 colleagues in the House of Commons to avoid a "lottery" legislation-winning process, ensuring that his bill would pass directly to a Private Business Committee hearing.

As of February 24 Mr. Assadourian had gathered 84 signatures on his official peti-

tion and expressed optimism that he would lock up the remaining 16 by March 1 or 2. The MP said the 84 supporters include members from the ruling Liberal Party, the Reform Party (the official opposition), the Bloc Québécois, the Progressive Conservatives, the New Democratic Party and independents.

The parliamentarian explained that if his petition bid is successful, the committee will decide by September (perhaps earlier) whether Bill C-479 is "a votable item."

If so, it will be returned to the House, be subject to a second reading, three hours of debate and a vote. If it is deemed a "non-votable item" by the committee, a second

(Continued on page 17)

Extraordinary congress...

(Continued from page 1)

Chornovil's inability to accept directives voted upon by the faction members and described the ousted chairman's effort to liquidate the statutory bodies of the party.

"The situation within the party has taken on not merely a critical, but a catastrophic character. The effort to liquidate the statutory bodies of the party means not merely a split, but threatens the very existence of our party," said Mr. Kostenko.

At a press conference afterwards, Volodymyr Cherniak, a member of the central leadership and a Kostenko supporter, said a civil war was taking place in Rukh. "We need to break the tendency to develop the party through one person," said Mr. Cherniak. "We need to transform it from a party with a strong leader into a strong party."

Although Mr. Kostenko and other leading party members have downplayed the division of Rukh into two camps, and possibly two parties, whether Rukh will remain a single political force will ultimately be decided after the other Rukh congress convenes on March 7.

Mr. Chornovil, who did not attend the February 28 congress, stated in an open letter to the delegates that "a schism hangs over our party." He told the delegates that "the holding of the [extraordinary] 10th party congress has, in fact, become the creation of a new political party."

A day after he was ousted, Mr. Chornovil called the February 28 extraordinary congress illegitimate because it was attended by delegates that represent less than a majority of all Rukh members, and only 11 of the 26 Rukh oblast organizations, according to Interfax-Ukraine. He said 12 regional leaders, as well as many district leaders from throughout Ukraine, had been against convening the extraordinary congress, while regional meetings in three oblasts that were to pick delegates were faked. The former Rukh chairman also said he will file a complaint with Ukraine's Justice Ministry regarding the manner in which the congress was organized and held.

During a press conference on March 1, Mr. Chornovil's pronouncements were backed up by 15 oblast party leaders who did not participate in the work of the February 28 congress. The regional Rukh leaders called that congress a "violation of party rules."

Les Taniuk, who remains within the Chornovil camp, said the aim of the new leadership is to change Rukh's constituency. "Actually, a new party of rich people is being formed, while the socially unprotected people remain together with Chornovil," said Mr. Taniuk.

Mr. Chornovil has also suggested that his removal occurred to further the personal interests of other party leaders. On February 22, while naming Rukh Party Vice-Chairman Bohdan Boyko as the initiator of the special session of the central leadership

that called the extraordinary congress, Mr. Chornovil said, "The rebellion of the party leadership is continuing in an attempt to privatize the party and please certain political and financial clans."

The ouster of Mr. Chornovil was precipitated by a revolt within the ranks of the Rukh faction in the Verkhovna Rada, which had become impatient with what they described as Mr. Chornovil's authoritarian ways and his disregard for faction procedures. Much of the Ukrainian press has referred to the upheaval as a rebellion of "young Turks," chief among them Mr. Kostenko, who is 54, and Mr. Boyko, who is 44 years old.

On February 17 the parliamentary faction of Rukh had passed a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Chornovil as leader and replaced him with Mr. Kostenko.

"It was time to protect Rukh from its leader," said National Deputy Roman Zvarych, a leading member of the faction.

The decision, passed by a vote of 30-18, was taken after Mr. Chornovil refused to abide by decisions made by the faction with which he disagreed and his refusal to attend several faction meetings in early and mid-January, according to Mr. Zvarych.

Then on February 20, 29 members of the 50-member strong central leadership of the Rukh Party expressed no confidence in Mr. Chornovil's leadership of the party in a vote echoing the faction vote and called for an extraordinary congress of Rukh.

The new Rukh leadership has extended an olive branch to Mr. Chornovil in the hope that he will remain within the ranks of the party by suggesting that he be named honorary chairman of the Rukh Party.

So far, Mr. Chornovil has answered only with charges of an illegal congress and by formally declaring the formation of a new 16-member political faction in Ukraine's Parliament, consisting of those Rukh national deputies who have chosen to stick with the man generally considered the most dynamic opponent of the political left in Ukraine. The faction, which has been named Rukh-1, was recognized by the Verkhovna Rada on March 2.

The shake-up within Rukh comes just as political forces are gearing up for presidential elections and has left some of the party's political partners unsure of where they stand.

The Reform and Order Party and the Republican Christian Party in December had agreed to join with Rukh in supporting the candidacy of Hennadii Udovenko for president.

Reform and Order Party leader Viktor Pynzenyk told The Weekly on March 3 that, after the latest events within Rukh, he still believes the coalition remains intact but that he could not say who was the leader of the Rukh Party.

"We are still in a political union with Rukh, we just don't know right now with whom we should talk," he noted.

Mr. Pynzenyk said he believes it was too soon to state that two Rukh parties now exist. "In my opinion, there is still one Rukh. We are waiting to see what happens."

Tkachenko forces vote to join...

(Continued from page 1)



Efrem Lukatsky

Communist deputies applaud as national democratic members of Parliament leave the chamber after the debate on whether to join the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

Medvedchuk, more shouting and pushing ensued.

Eventually, order was restored, and with Rukh and NDP members still milling about near the front of the assembly hall, Chairman Tkachenko called for a fourth polling of the national deputies, which again failed to muster the 226 votes needed to approve membership in the IPA.

Appearing uncertain about what to do next, Mr. Tkachenko announced a 30-minute recess, after which the needed majority for approval was somehow found.

Rukh members stated repeatedly during the debate and after the vote that their stand against the bill for IPA membership, authored by Mr. Symonenko, was not only a matter of ideology but grounded also in the fact that the bill was poorly written and perhaps unconstitutional.

The IPA was established as a result of the Almaty Agreement of March 1992, but was supplanted in May 1995 when the members of the CIS, to which Ukraine also belongs although until now only peripherally, agreed to the Miensk Convention. In that agreement, the signatory states agreed that the IPA would be

transformed from an inter-parliamentary body to an inter-state body.

Rukh members argue that since then only the president – not the Verkhovna Rada – has the authority to have Ukraine to join the organization. President Leonid Kuchma has indicated that he would not block a Verkhovna Rada effort to join the IPA.

However, the Symonenko bill specifically states that Ukraine will join the IPA, based on the provisions of the Almaty Agreement. Rukh says that is not possible because the Miensk Convention is now the ruling document.

"We cannot accede to the IPA as to an inter-parliamentary body, since it is no longer a body of this kind," said Roman Zvarych, a Rukh member, who along with Mr. Chornovil and National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko authored a draft resolution condemning membership in the IPA.

Mr. Zvarych said he and his colleagues now would turn to Ukraine's Constitutional Court to have the Symonenko draft resolution that was passed by the Verkhovna Rada examined for its constitutionality.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Tkachenko the "pragmatist"

Oleksander Tkachenko, chairman of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, was voted in because at least some Parliament members considered him a pragmatist. With the approval this week of the resolution to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Mr. Tkachenko has shown that he can get his agenda passed. We, however, would not call it an agenda of political pragmatism.

Mr. Tkachenko had called for Ukraine to join the IPA-CIS since his election as Parliament's chairman. After two attempts to pass a resolution to join the IPA failed during the fall session, he finally ramrodded the resolution through on March 3. From all appearances, he was ready to vote until either the Verkhovna Rada burned or the resolution was passed.

The leadership style of the "pragmatist" Tkachenko was quite revealing as he worked to pass his pet bill. He forced the Verkhovna Rada to vote on the draft resolution five times – until it was approved – a tactic unheard of in any civilized parliamentary procedure. He attempted to punch Rukh member Pavlo Movchan, who along with other opponents of IPA membership had surrounded the presidium dais and ripped out microphones lest another attempt at a vote take place. Then Mr. Tkachenko called for a 30-minute break for some back-room wheeling and dealing.

One Ukrainian journalist sitting in the press gallery suggested during the break that this was when Mr. Tkachenko would shine. "He'll throw a few bucks around and get the three to six votes he needs," said the journalist who wished not to be named. It is not at all verifiable whether that happened, but in Ukraine's political life that is certainly within the realm of the possible.

Whatever Mr. Tkachenko did, it worked. The "pragmatist" got the job done.

IPA membership may have little consequence for Ukraine. The CIS is, after all, a loosely knit organization with poor organization and no formal agenda. It has little reason to exist, except that it is the vehicle that Communists from all the states that emerged from the ashes of the Soviet Union hope will bring the USSR back from the dead. The IPA is controlled by Communists and is run largely by Russia.

As Rukh member Ivan Zayets told the Verkhovna Rada before IPA membership was voted upon, it is seen as the first step to the return of the Soviet Union.

Ukraine, which has been at the margins of the CIS, carrying only observer status in many of the organization's structures, such as the Economic Council, now will enter one of the organization's main bodies. With that comes the threat that it will become entwined in the efforts of Russia's State Duma to make the IPA a supra-state structure.

For Mr. Tkachenko, however, that is quite okay. That is the Peasant Party leader's own brand of down-home pragmatism: to do whatever is needed to bring Ukraine back into Moscow's fold.

Many leftists have said repeatedly that IPA membership is not a threat to Ukraine's sovereignty. And that may well be true. But Communist domination of Ukraine's Parliament and the CIS's IPA surely is.

With Mr. Tkachenko also proposing that Ukraine join Belarus and Russia in a "Great Slavic Union," we can only wonder what political moves the "pragmatist" Tkachenko has in store for the future. And we can say with certainty that we do not wish him success.

March
9
1997

Turning the pages back...

Roman Woronowycz of our Kyiv Press Bureau reported in a story published on March 9, 1997, that Verkhovna Rada Deputy Yukhym Zviahillskyi, the former prime minister of Ukraine under President Leonid Kravchuk who fled to Israel in 1994

amid charges of embezzlement, had returned to Ukraine after the Verkhovna Rada reinstated his legislative immunity from prosecution.

In 1994 Mr. Zviahillskyi was accused by the procurator general of Ukraine of being involved in the sale abroad of 200,000 tons of aviation fuel at rock-bottom prices and of complicity in the disappearance of \$25 million. On November 15, 1994, Procurator General Vladyslav Datsiuk, speaking from the rostrum of the Verkhovna Rada accused the deputy of abuse of office. The Rada then passed a resolution stripping Mr. Zviahillskyi of legislative immunity. By that time, however, Mr. Zviahillskyi was in Tel Aviv, where he had fled two days earlier.

Those charges were never proved, and Mr. Zviahillskyi was never formally charged. Hearing from the Procurator General's Office that the charges had been leveled at Mr. Zviahillskyi without sufficient grounds, but that its investigation would continue, the Verkhovna Rada passed a resolution on February 12, 1997, to return full legislative authority to the Donetsk deputy. Deputy Stepan Khmara, who then chaired the temporary committee in the Verkhovna Rada that was investigating the charges, said Mr. Zviahillskyi had not been exonerated. "The investigation into Mr. Zviahillskyi's past dealings in Ukraine, in substance, is just beginning," said Mr. Khmara.

Mr. Zviahillskyi's first public appearance after his return to Ukraine was at the Donetsk coal mine where he had been director. He told the miners he would return to his work in the Verkhovna Rada, but would never accept another government position.

Meanwhile, Mr. Zviahillskyi's legal standing as a deputy remained uncertain because he now carried both Israeli and Ukrainian citizenship, and his legislative immunity could still be lifted should evidence surface that he was involved in illegal dealings.

Articles appearing in the press in 1997 suggested the President Leonid Kuchma had arranged the return of Mr. Zviahillskyi to gain the confidence of the Donetsk political clan, which is second in importance only to the Dnipropetrovsk clan from which Mr. Kuchma himself came.

Today Mr. Zviahillskyi continues to serve as a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada.

Source: "Zviahillskyi returns to Ukraine to face accusations," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 9, 1997, Vol. LXV, No. 10.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Embroidery: looking forward

by Tania Diakiw O'Neill

I always enjoy and welcome the interesting columns that Orysia Paszczak Tracz writes for *The Ukrainian Weekly*. She draws on her Ukrainian diasporan upbringing and extensive reading about our cultural heritage from Ukrainian sources to write about aspects of our Ukrainian customs, traditions and folklore in a popular, easy-reading style. Occasionally she writes reviews of books dealing with another of her enthusiasms – that of Ukrainian embroidery, among them my own work, titled "Ukrainian Embroidery Techniques – Ukraiński Styby."

It was therefore with more than usual interest that I read Ms. Tracz's two-part "unraveling embroidery" commentary on *The Weekly's* pages (September 27 and October 11, 1998.) The comments I read there are what I know to be the "received wisdom," the concerns and caveats that I, too, was taught and with which I was raised.

In this piece, however, I do not wish to address the comments made in that column. Instead, I want to raise a related topic that has not been addressed in our community, one which has long been of concern to me, and which that column helped crystallize.

Allow me to explain: Like many of you, I grew up on the North American continent, raised by immigrant parents. Our Ukrainian parents and community in America worked hard to impress upon its children the importance of preserving Ukraine's rich cultural heritage. This included the traditional patterns, colors and styles of Ukrainian embroidery. We were taught that changing anything in these embroidery designs could irrevocably change or even destroy the Ukrainian character of the design because, over time, such independent, personal changes in traditional designs would soon destroy not only the reservoir, but also the meaning and the tradition of what made them "Ukrainian." But neither its "meaning" nor what made it "Ukrainian" was specifically defined, except to say that the embroideries were full of meaning and symbolism; that which made them Ukrainian was the specific combinations of those motifs, patterns, and color combinations evolved over time to a distinctively high level in its native environment in Ukraine.

Some of us, including myself, still retain much of that inculcated attitude. Thus, to some extent I share Ms. Tracz's concern about how Xenia Kolotylo's book of charted patterns (or other, similar publications) might be seen, and possibly misunderstood, by embroidery enthusiasts. Such enthusiasts may be from any generation or wave of Ukrainian diaspora – or they might not be Ukrainian at all – in either case knowing little, if anything, of the characteristics, traditions or meaning of Ukrainian folk embroidery within the wider scope of Ukrainian culture and history.

At the same time, however, I do not fully agree with Ms. Tracz's criticisms, nor her interpretation or understanding of what that book is. The title is clearly "Xenia Kolotylo," not "traditional Ukrainian designs." Mrs. Kolotylo never said that she was an ethnographer, nor that these designs are all original folk designs. Rather, they are simply her collection.

So what's the problem? For some, the problem seems to be that this book is neither fish nor fowl, neither folk nor original personal creativity. For me, and for many people from whom I've had comments concerning the "unraveling" column, the problem is much greater: our Ukrainian diaspora in North America does not have a forum in which to raise questions, discuss or teach

basic, fundamental essential issues concerning Ukrainian embroidery. Currently, there is no community-recognized organization that is primarily concerned with preserving and promoting both solid information and practical advice, one that would determine what should be taught concerning the knowledge about embroidery that our parents and grandparents brought with them when they left Ukraine for the diaspora.

It is certainly not up to any one person to be the arbiter and guardian of the knowledge and traditions of Ukrainian embroidery; the topic is too complex. Nevertheless, there are still many individuals in our midst who know something of value about Ukrainian embroidery. Some of these people teach or have taught, some have been published in single or group works, some may have informally studied Ukrainian ethnography and embroidery, and some simply know their own, native embroidery from their youth in Ukraine (and these can be an important resource). However, we have failed to come together to combine our knowledge and understanding of what we know, and what we still need to know.

Meanwhile, there is a strong, popular, business-like organization in the U.S.A. with a stated membership of 20,000 – the Embroidery Guild of America Inc. (EGA), and there's a matching association in Canada, the EAC. These organizations offer various correspondence courses to their members, including a few courses on some aspects of (ostensibly) Ukrainian embroidery. Who knows how knowledgeable the authors of such courses are about the topic of Ukrainian embroidery that is taught in these courses?

Thus the question arises: Where is our Ukrainian embroidery organization? Who, what organization, what representation do diaspora Ukrainians have capable of speaking to the concerns and questions that such "teachers" and courses may raise in the minds of those concerned with our Ukrainian embroidery heritage? To my knowledge, no Ukrainian organization currently exists of people knowledgeable in Ukrainian embroidery that is prepared and willing to address such questions, nor has the ability to present a collective, unified, authoritative resource to our diaspora community of embroidery enthusiasts, much less to the American (non-Ukrainian) community of stitchers who are also indeed interested in, and willing to pay to learn about, Ukrainian embroidery.

Instead, we seem to still be in the "cottage industry" stage for dealing with this topic, especially when compared to the kind of organization, cooperation, and marketing skills used by the business-like EGA and EAC (and also Europe, which has similar embroidery guilds).

I believe we should and can have a Ukrainian Embroidery League (UEL) on this continent (and perhaps later, when we are stronger and better organized, a wider-ranging Ukrainian Craft and Arts Association.) Such a UEL could address and resolve diverse questions such as:

1) What is the significance and meaning of Ukrainian embroidery to Ukrainians in the diaspora, and to Ukrainians in Ukraine?

2) What are the meanings of the signs and motifs in the traditional designs?

3) If changes are made in patterns, their use or application, how are these to be viewed in relation to those of traditional Ukrainian embroidery?

4) Determine and define what qualifications, what base of knowledge is required for a person to be considered qualified as a "master," a "teacher" or a "craftsman"

(Continued on page 16)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: visiting women parliamentarians

Dear Editor:

The article "Delegation of women parliamentarians visits U.S." (February 14) was of great interest as it provided an insight into, dare I say, ideological thinking of "us" and "them."

Although I deeply deplore the fact that many Ukrainian deputies choose to use a foreign language in the Verkhovna Rada, I equally deplore the unfortunate situation encountered by Iryna Belousova, as well as the jeers towards the other members of the delegation at a meeting with the Ukrainian American community.

In this incident I see only a missed opportunity for a good debate, an intelligent and rational exchange of ideas and positions. Though it probably would not have changed much, at least there could have been a dialogue and, at the end of the day, just maybe, all the participants would have learned something positive about each other. A pragmatic approach might have achieved, at best, some civility; emotional outbursts don't build bridges, and there is always the danger of burning those that do exist.

I pray that somebody in the audience asked the women deputies about some of the salient issues, e.g., is there why such a reluctance to form a women's caucus? Why is there such a scant interest in "women's issues"? After all, women in Ukraine make up more than 50 percent of the population. Don't they care about their sisters who, by the thousands, have to seek work in foreign countries in order to feed their families back home? Do they care about the consequences of disrupted family ties? What does it mean that "without a women's caucus each woman deputy was free to pursue her own interests"? Are they not supposed to pursue and defend the interests of their respective constituents?

These are some of the questions I would have liked the parliamentarians to answer. And, of course, I would have wanted to listen to their explanation why smart people like them have such insurmountable difficulty learning Ukrainian.

For sure we did not need to hear their unique spin on the Clinton impeachment – 15 wasted newspaper lines that should have been used for more substantial information about the deputies' sojourn in the U.S., courtesy of our tax monies.

Daria Horodysky
Richfield, Ohio

Thank you for story by Toronto editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank your Toronto editor Andriy Kudla Wynnycky for his courage in taking up the story of Ivan Monczak (January 17), abducted by his mother Mirosława Bartchouk and unlawfully taken to Ukraine.

In Canada, the plight of little Ivan and his father, Dr. Yury Monczak, made prime-time news headlines on both the CTV and CBS national television networks, radio stations, as well as local and national newspapers. It was the story during Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's visit to Kyiv on January 27-28.

However, to my knowledge, not one of the Ukrainian-language periodicals cared to even inquire about the facts of the story. I was bluntly told by one so-called "patri-

ot" that "it undermines Ukraine's reputation in the world."

It is about time that we Ukrainians – both in the mother country and abroad – got our act together and stopped camouflaging the unlawful activities of those who are continuously tarnishing Ukraine's reputation. A democratic society is an open society governed by the rule of law.

Before ending, I would like to clarify just one item in Mr. Wynnycky's otherwise excellent article. Ms. Bartchouk, contrary to her wish, was not granted custody of Ivan. She admitted in court that her accusations of being maltreated were false. Therefore, both parents were given custody: Ivan spent one week with his father and one week with his mother, each parent providing for his needs.

Had Ukraine been a signatory of the international "Hague Treaty," Ivan Monczak would have already been returned to his father in Canada.

Bohdanna Hawryluk-Monczak
La Salle, Quebec

About assimilation and our culture

Dear Editor:

My parents, Anna Krusch and Onofry Walyshyshyn, came from Skalat, prior to the first world war. My wife's parents (Gruchowsky) came from Velyka Plovucha around the same time. As first-generation Ukrainian Americans, we experienced difficulties assimilating. We spoke Ukrainian at home. Our parents' hopes were that some day we would marry a Ukrainian. However, there were pressures to excel at school, which meant that English had to be mastered.

I, one of four siblings, was the only one who married a Ukrainian American. My wife, Dorothy, and her sister, Stacy, both married Ukrainian Americans. In the second generation, our daughter

Barbara has been married happily for 28 years to Dr. Zachary Wochok; they have four children, all of whom will probably marry out of the Ukrainian loop. Our son has recently celebrated his 25th anniversary happily married to a non-Ukrainian.

Assimilation is not limited to Ukrainians. All immigrant groups share this situation. Assimilation is one of the building blocks that makes this country great. We can only hope that our children and their children will acquire the customs of our culture – and their children will acquire the customs of our culture – and perpetuate them no matter who they marry. The other hope is that they will support Ukrainian organizations in order to perpetuate the customs and folk culture of their parents and grandparents.

John (Wasylyshyn) Wylder
Vacaville, Calif.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The language question, all over again

The one topic that keeps surfacing to haunt our community over and over again is the language question. It boils down to this: can people who do not speak Ukrainian ever become certified members of our community?

The language question came up again at the recent 2020 conference in Chicago. Sponsored by The Heritage Foundation of the First Security Federal Savings Bank, the organizers brought together some of the speakers who participated in the first 2020 conference. The goal was to continue the discussion regarding our future initiated last October in New Jersey.

All of the morning sessions in Chicago were in English. This was a conscious decision on the part of the sponsors who wanted to reach out to the younger generation, more and more of whom are not fluent in Ukrainian. Among some of the speakers it was obvious that the language of preference was English. It was also obvious that some older members in the audience were not pleased with the English-only presentations.

One would think that at a time when we need to become more inclusive in our approach, a language barrier would be the last thing we would want to retain. Not so. Among some Ukrainians the Ukrainian language remains the sine qua non of community membership. If you know it, you're in. If you don't, you're marginal at best, out at worse.

One problem is that so many of our younger Ukrainian language speakers don't care about being "in." After speaking only Ukrainian at home while growing up, attending Saturday school and being members of either SUM or Plast, they have chosen to remain outside of our community. They're "expatriates" who, for a variety of reasons, want no part of us. Language, however, is not the reason for their self-banishment.

Today, many members of the Ukrainian-only crowd are congratulating themselves for having participated in Ukraine's resurrection. "We kept the faith," they tell us. "We preserved the language and the culture, and kept the Ukrainian question alive. People in Ukraine realized this and they are grateful."

Not so. If any Ukrainians in the free world had anything to do with keeping the Ukrainian liberation crusade alive among Western leaders it was people such as Dr. Lev Dobriansky, author of the Captive Nations Resolution. He did not speak Ukrainian, but his English was exquisite. He was an influential figure in Washington who was able to convince Congress, as an American, that recalling the enslaved nations of Eastern Europe was in America's best interests.

Other Ukrainian Americans instrumental in the struggle to free Ukraine were those who became involved in the Republican and Democratic parties. It was they who courted congressmen and senators, reminding them that Ukraine would be a major player in the future, in a free Eastern Europe. Those "patriotic" Ukrainians who refused to become American citizens because they didn't want to "renounce" Ukraine, however, were irrelevant to this process because they couldn't even vote.

I applaud those who kept the faith, but I don't think people in Ukraine share my views. Many people over there laugh at the way we speak and have little appreciation for our brand of Ukrainian culture. Although they are reticent to tell us so, they believe our community is stuck in a 1930s

Galicia time-warp. We're museum pieces, interesting to behold, quaint, but hardly relevant.

This does not mean that I believe language is unimportant. Language contributes to one's national consciousness. It is often the cement that binds people together because it is the vehicle by which culture is treasured and transmitted.

Nor do I wish to negate the past efforts of parents and Saturday schools to preserve the Ukrainian language in North America. Thanks to hundreds of parents and our Saturday schools many young Ukrainian professionals are working in Ukraine today, contributing to the nation-building process.

Ukrainian language proficiency should be encouraged, but it should not be the absolute, irrevocable requirement for community membership within a host society. Do Jews in the United States speak Hebrew? Do the Irish speak Gaelic? They don't, and yet their communities are cohesive, visible and an integral part of America's political process.

A sense of belonging, a oneness, will determine our future in the United States, not language. Becoming a Ukrainian is an educational process that begins in the family and can be reinforced by the school and youth organization. The family can teach the Ukrainian child that being Ukrainian is fun. Being Ukrainian means being American plus. Being Ukrainian in the U.S. means having friends all over the world, learning beautiful songs, dancing intricate dances, going Christmas caroling, blessing Easter baskets, making and eating varenyky and holubtsi, celebrating feast days and holidays that are truly unique, and going to malankas. It means reading The Ukrainian Weekly, meeting future spouses at Soyuzivka, putting a trident on your car or a bumper sticker that says "Honk if you're Ukie." It involves participating in a centuries-old religious service which, if liturgically complete, can be one of the most sublime experiences of the week, the envy of American contemporaries seeking spiritual sustenance. Some might call this boutique Ukrainianism, but that's where it all begins; you don't start with the Great Famine; you begin with "Taras Bulba" and "Lys Mykyta." If Ukrainian families play it right, kids will become hooked on their Ukrainianism forever and move beyond the externals.

The school's role is important, especially in the teaching of history, both Ukrainian and Ukrainian American. To create a sense of belonging in our youth requires an understanding of their history in America. They need to appreciate the sacrifices that produced our churches, our fraternals, the Shevchenko monument in Washington, the Captive Nations commemorations, protests against the Famine and the Polish pacification, the Ukraine Famine Commission and three Harvard chairs. They need to know that our community has been under fire for the past 70 years and that it was only principled perseverance that allowed Ukrainians to prevail. These are heroic struggles which, if properly presented, can enhance the ethnic self-consciousness of our youth and inspire some of them to embrace their heritage wholly and completely.

Language is a means to an end, a vehicle of communication. If we wish to reach the younger generation, we have to speak their language.

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

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.

SUM medical relief expands to seven projects in Ukraine

YONKERS, N.Y. – Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine (EMAU) was founded in the fall of 1991 by Drs. Peter and Orest Kozicky, and nurse anesthetist Roman Dashawetz to provide medical care for patients in Ukraine. From its initial mission trip, during which 2,000 pounds of medical supplies were hand-carried, to today's total of 440 tons of medical supplies and equipment, the philosophy of EMAU has been to train and work with Ukrainian medical personnel to provide Western-level treatment for thousands of Ukrainians.

The concentrated efforts of EMAU, which is affiliated with the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), coordinated in Yonkers by Dr. Kozicky, in northern and central New Jersey by Zoryana Kovbasniuk and in the Delaware Valley Region by Roman and Anna Dashawetz, have now expanded the number of projects to seven in three major hospitals in Lviv. Concentration of donations to three hospitals – the Lviv Regional Clinic, Lviv Regional Hospital for Repressed and Invalids in Vynnyky, and the Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital – was done to more efficiently use supplies and technology, and to provide closer control over donations.

The concentrated approach of EMAU has borne fruit in seven projects: two laparoscopic surgical projects, a cardiac catheterization and renewed open heart project (co-supported by the Children of Chernobyl, Pittsburgh Branch), a total hip prosthesis center, a knee and shoulder arthroscopic center, and the two newest projects: project "Lifeline," a pediatric dialysis program, and project "Babyface," a pediatric reconstructive and plastic surgery project. Most projects are the first of their kind for western Ukraine.

Projects are ongoing, relying on supplies from EMAU and mission trips by American specialists to improve or teach new techniques to Ukrainian medical personnel. Thirty-five specialists have gone to Ukraine under EMAU and have provided expertise in orthopedics, gastroenterology, cardiology, anesthesiology, ophthalmology, plastic and reconstructive surgery, nephrology and invasive radiology. All mission members pay their own trip costs, and donate from one to two weeks of their time to work in Ukraine.

Project "Babyface," begun by Ms. Kovbasniuk, is the first of its kind in all of Ukraine. The plastic and reconstructive surgeries performed allow children with deformities, traumatic injuries and burns to restart their lives. Donations of plastic surgical suture from Ethicon Corp., tissue expanders from McGhan and Mentor corporations, and the expertise of Dr. Steven Cantrelle and Dr. Richard McShane, have provided the impetus for the creation of a plastic surgery team at the Lviv Specialized Children's Hospital. The cooperation and collegiality between American mission members and their Ukrainian counterparts have engendered hope in the future of medicine in Ukraine, despite critical economic problems faced by all Ukrainian hospitals.

This summer, spurred by dialysis engineer Joseph Maurizzi, who singlehandedly procured a large donation of dialysis machines from the Baxter Corp., a team of dialysis specialists went to Ukraine after almost a year of preparation, to start only the second pediatric dialysis center in all Ukraine. The project "Lifeline" center was set up, wall to wall, within one week. By the second week, a select team of Ukrainian doctors and nurses, who had been trained in using the Baxter

(Continued on page 17)



Project "Lifeline" dialysis team and Lviv Specialized Children's Hospital staff with its first patient. Standing from left are: Dr. Alexander Myndiuk, Andy Benejam, Mr. Stepan, Patrick McDevitt, Dr. Yurii Pelio, Joe Maurizzi and Roman Dashawetz; sitting: Dr. Marijka Gabur and Sara Colclough.

Progressive school for the blind suffers from poor sanitation facilities

by Christine H. Rakowsky

PARMA, Ohio – Countries that were once part of the former Soviet Union do not mainstream students with disabilities as we do in the U.S. whenever possible. Blind and vision-impaired students are taught, and often boarded, in special schools for the blind. In Ukraine there are only 24 schools for the blind in the entire country and those who cannot get into one of these schools are usually home-schooled. The oldest school for the blind in Ukraine, and perhaps in all of Eastern Europe, is in Lviv.

Since the Lviv School for the Blind is the most experienced and most avant-garde school for the blind in Ukraine – applying Western methodology and using the most modern equipment, including computers for the blind – it attracts students from all regions of Ukraine. Its academic standards are high: 50 percent of its graduates gain admission to the humanities and technologies faculties of various universities. Thus, the Lviv School for the Blind, a facility built in 1901 for 60 students, now educates and houses over twice that number – 136.

Unfortunately, the school's sanitation system – plumbing, toilet and bath facilities – is also of 1901 vintage. The school intensely guarded this dark secret from Western eyes because, in the words of teacher Luba Hryciw, who also happens to be blind as are most teachers at that school: "We dared not make public this sanitary disaster so as not to appear entirely helpless and lay bare our utter poverty."

"However, dire necessity forces us to ask for help," she recently wrote to Cleveland's Fight for Sight Association in a plea for assistance.

Fight for Sight Association is a Cleveland-based organization of professional women who help the blind in Ukraine – in particular, blind children and the 24 schools for the blind. In its work, Fight for Sight often calls on its medical advice team, which includes Cleveland ophthalmologist Ihor Zachary, M.D.; University of Texas Medical School and School of Public Health toxicologist Dr. Andriy Holian; and Schenectady radiologist-oncologist Alexander Jakubowycz, M.D.

In response to this plea, Fight for Sight turned to Dr. Jakubowycz, who had previously served on an American medical team at work in Chernobyl, and who happened to be in Lviv at the time this plea for help came. Dr. Jakubowycz agreed to verify the case.

During his visit, Dr. Jakubowycz was so horrified by the school's sanitation facilities that he immediately telephoned Myra Oryshkewych, president of Fight for Sight Association, urging prompt action. Fight for Sight authorized Dr. Jakubowycz to engage a team of local architects to find the original 100-year-old building plans, and to prepare a realistic remodeling plan and cost estimate. Upon his return to the U.S., Dr. Jakubowycz detailed his observations to Fight for Sight during a recent meeting, after which he gave this interview.

Dr. Jakubowycz, what are your most vivid impressions from your visit to the Lviv School for the Blind?

From the outside, the building looks fine. But upon entering, one is at once overwhelmed by a horrible, horrible stench. Upon closer inspection of the facilities, the cause of the stench becomes obvious very quickly: The sanitation system – or lack thereof. Everything leaks, drips, is broken, and entirely corroded. The floor in the shower room is cracked and broken. So are the water pipes and the sewer pipes. And so are the water closets. For 136 student boarders, there are only four showers. There are only four commodes for boys and four for girls – all cracked, chipped, leaking. By the commodes stand covered

(Continued on page 13)



An example of the deteriorating sanitary facilities at the Lviv School for the Blind.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

The Vienna Issue: Ukraine's first pictorial set

The Vienna pictorial set of 1920 remains the best representation of the Ukrainian national character ever produced.

In its 14 scenes are expressed the symbols of the newly independent nation: the trident (tryzub) emblem, the blue-yellow flag, the national musical instrument the bandura and the Parliament building. In addition, there are portraits of some of the great men who helped shape the Ukrainian nation during the 1,000 years since its emergence as a European power in the 10th century to its re-establishment in the 20th century. Other stamps show aspects of the Kozak heritage so instrumental in forging the Ukrainian love of freedom, while several depict scenes of the rural life so typical of Ukraine during the early part of this century. To complete the truly national effect, each stamp is bordered by a traditional Ukrainian folk design (either embroidery or weave).

Background

By early 1920, the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) – which had declared its independence only two years before, on January 22, 1918 – was in desperate straits. Large areas of Ukraine were occupied by Russian Bolshevik armies while Ukrainian forces were being pushed steadily westward. On April 22, 1920, an alliance was formed between the UNR and the newly established Polish government. The aim of the agreement was to restore Ukrainian sovereignty with Polish assistance. A joint Ukrainian-Polish military campaign was launched and by June of 1920 the regions of Podillia and Volyn were recaptured, as were parts of Kherson and the Kyiv region.

It was under these confusing and fast-moving conditions that the UNR government, meeting in the Polish city of Tarnow, resolved to replace all postage stamps then in use on Ukrainian territories. The decision to issue new stamps – made on August 27, 1920 – was conveyed to the Ukrainian Trade Mission in Vienna for implementation.

The designs for the stamps were prepared with unusual speed by the famous Ukrainian artist Mykola Ivasiuk. He agreed to undertake the project without pay, provided that he receive a certain percentage of the finished stamps. Over a period of about three months, 14 excellent designs – ranging in value from 1 hryvnia to 200 hryvni – were painstakingly drawn. Stamp production was carried out at the Military Geographic Institute of Vienna in late 1920. The completed set is known today as the Vienna Issue.

Description of the stamps

- One hrv, olive-gray: A large trident (tryzub), the emblem of Ukraine. Tridents have been found on Ukrainian territories among archeological finds dating back to the first century A.D. Grand Prince Volodymyr (who ruled in 980-1015) adopted the trident as his heraldic device; this symbol was officially confirmed as Ukraine's emblem on March 22, 1918, by Ukraine's Parliament (and readopted on February 19, 1992, by newly independent Ukraine's new legislature). At least one trident is incorporated into every stamp design of the Vienna Issue.
- Two hrv, slate lilac: An allegorical figure of Ukraine in the form of a young woman dressed in an embroidered costume holding a Ukrainian flag.
- Three hrv, yellow-orange: A Ukrainian "khata," or peasant cottage with garden.

These homes were constructed of clay bricks strengthened with chaff or straw admixtures; the roofs were of thatch.

- Five hrv, dull green: A "chumak" (salt trader) with a yoke of oxen, a familiar sight in the Ukrainian countryside from the 17th to the mid-19th centuries.
- Ten hrv, red: Bohdan Khmelnytsky (ca. 1593-1657) who as hetman (leader) of the Zaporozhian Kozaks led them to a series of brilliant victories that drove the Poles out of large areas of Ukraine and led to the establishment of the Hetman State (1648-1782).

the others row. Some large chaiky could hold 50 to 70 men and carry up to four small cannons. By means of these craft, Kozaks were able to make numerous daring forays against Turkish sailing vessels, as well as against Turkish towns along the Black Sea coast. These expeditions not only netted great booty, but also freed thousands of Christian slaves.

- 100 hrv, blackish green and blue-green: The monument of St. Volodymyr the Great, baptizer of Rus, on the Right Bank of the Dnipro River in Kyiv. The statue overlooks that part of the river, where, according to records, the pagan townspeople of Kyiv were baptized en masse in 988. The 66-foot-high (20.4 meter) bronze monument was unveiled in 1853.
 - 200 hrv, olive-grey and carmine-red: A bucolic scene with grain fields and a windmill.
- Lamentably, of all the stamp issues authorized by the three Ukrainian govern-

ments of 1918-1920, it is the superb Vienna Issue that was never released. By the close of 1920, when the stamps became available, UNR forces had been defeated and driven from Ukrainian lands. Nevertheless, virtually all stamp catalogues list the Vienna Issue – the last stamps produced by an independent Ukrainian government until 1992.

In the mid-1980s most of the original artwork of the Vienna Issue was discovered at a philatelic shop in Vienna. I was fortunate to purchase these materials a few years ago from the collector who discovered them. Not only are they splendid pieces of artwork, but they provide fascinating insights into the stamp design and production process used during the early part of this century.

But that is another story, which I'll save for a future article.

Dr. Inger Kuzych may be contacted at: P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA, 22150.



Reproduction of the complete set of the Vienna Issue of 1920: Ukraine's first pictorial set of stamps.

- 15 hrv, brown: Ivan Mazepa (ca. 1639-1709). Proclaimed hetman in 1687, he did much to improve the social conditions in Ukraine, allocating large sums of money for religious, educational and cultural purposes.
- 20 hrv, steel blue: Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). One of the founders of modern Ukrainian literature both as a poet of remarkable genius and a writer of stirring prose. Shevchenko was also a playwright, artist and outspoken critic of social and national oppression. His writings and particularly his collection of poetry "Kobzar" (1840) made an enormous contribution toward awakening Ukrainian self-identification.
- 30 hrv, olive-brown: Pavlo Polubotok (ca. 1660-1724). Becoming hetman in 1722, Polubotok was a vigorous defender of Ukrainian autonomy. He was arrested by Tsar Peter I in 1723 and is shown in chains in the St. Petersburg fortress where he died.
- 40 hrv, claret: Symon Petliura (1879-1926), who headed the Directory of the UNR at the time the Vienna Issue stamps were produced.
- 50 hrv, olive-green: A Kozak sitting on the steppe playing a bandura, the Ukrainian national instrument.
- 60 hrv, chestnut and dull purple: The building in Kyiv where the Central Rada (Parliament) held its sessions: it was formerly the Pedagogical Museum.
- 80 hrv, greenish blue and brown: Zaporozhian Kozaks in "chaiky" (swift maneuverable boats) on the Black Sea. The standing figure carries a Kozak flag, while

Austrian issue honors WUNR



A special cover was released last year in Vienna by the Ukrainian Stamp Collectors Club of Austria to mark the 80th anniversary of the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic covering Ukrainian ethnographic territory in Austria-Hungary on November 1, 1918. The cover and a special cancellation depict Yevhen Petrushevych, president of the WUNR. The trilingual (English-German-Ukrainian) text on the reverse side of the cover note that the first stamps of the WUNR were issued on November 20, 1918, as overprints of the coat of arms (lion) and the name of the new state on Austrian postage stamps. The cover is designed by Lviv artist Ivan Turetskyi; layout is by Erhard Steinhagen of Vienna. (For information write to: Ukrainischer Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein in Österreich, A-1010 Wien, Schönlaterngasse 7/8, Austria.)

Ten years of work on behalf of Ukraine: notable highlights

by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn

CONCLUSION

American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski is well-known and much admired in Ukraine, and rightly so. One of his initiatives six years ago was to create the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee. Its purpose was and is to improve relations between Ukraine and the U.S., but also with other important Western countries. The committee started with very prestigious members on the American side: Henry Kissinger, Gen. Gavin, former head of NATO; Frank Carlucci, former secretary of defense; George Soros; and several heads of large American-based multi-nationals.

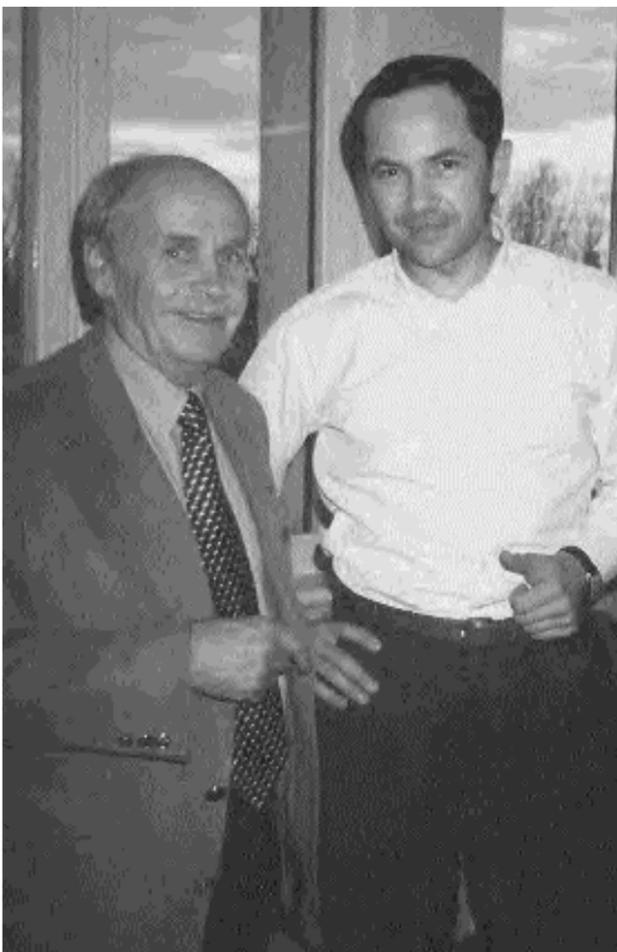
For several years I was responsible for the committee's Ukrainian side, using the secretariat of the Council of Advisors to monitor the activity of the working groups in Ukraine and help prepare meetings, which took place alternately in the U.S. and Ukraine. The composition on the Ukrainian side changed often, because unlike the United States, we did not have many former statesmen with significant influence in Ukraine, as Messrs. Brzezinski and Kissinger have in the U.S. Borys Tarasyuk, now minister of foreign affairs, was a fairly permanent member, as were Anton Buteiko, Roman Shpek and Volodymyr Horbulin. We had others, who joined us for one or two meetings, like Viktor Pynzenyk, Volodymyr Vasylenko, Yevhen Marchuk and Leonid Kravchuk.

The meetings typically lasted a day and a half, with presentations by chairmen of the working groups, discussions, preparation of the communiqué and, at the end, a press conference. The communiqués would normally consist of 10 points on one page and were distributed to key political personalities in the U.S., Ukraine and other countries. They had, I believe, a significant impact, not only on U.S.-Ukraine relations, but also on those of Ukraine with the Western world in general.

Dr. Brzezinski made high demands for our meetings in Ukraine, such as having the president, the chairman of Parliament and the prime minister meet with us at breakfast, lunch or dinner to make short statements and have an open discussion. It was difficult, but not impossible to arrange.

While some Ukrainians on the committee did not have the stature of the Americans, I was proud of my Ukrainian colleagues. I will cite but one, Mr. Tarasyuk. He was then only vice-minister of foreign affairs, but he was articulate, his logic was clear, and he argued well and with insistence for the inclusion of some points in the communiqués, but did it with a disarming smile, not creating any tension in the group.

There were some light moments in these meetings, too. After one of them in Kyiv there was a press conference with a large number of television cameras, dozens of correspondents – both Ukrainian and foreign. I chaired the conference,



Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhytko (right) with Bohdan Hawrylyshyn during the reform-team-building workshop on May 2-3, 1997.



In Geneva, December 1995, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn conversed with Mikhail Gorbachev, telling the former Soviet leader that Ukraine will remain independent.

with Messrs. Brzezinski and Kissinger from the American side and Messrs. Shpek and Tarasyuk from the Ukrainian side. The first several questions were put to Dr. Kissinger. He answered them in a casual, occasionally slightly ironic manner. After four questions he got up and said: "If you will excuse me, I am going to a soccer game, because Dynamo Kyiv is playing and it is a great team. Dr. Brzezinski will be very happy to answer whatever questions you would have directed at me." Everybody laughed. Dr. Kissinger walked out and later joined us for dinner, together with former Prime Minister Vitalii Masol, also a soccer fan.

Advisor to one president, campaigning for another?

As election day July 24, 1994, approached, many people still thought the presidential elections would not take place and, if they did, that Mr. Kravchuk, who had the "party of power" and the media behind him, would definitely win. I was still his advisor at that time. Some six weeks before the elections, I decided to see his main opponent, Leonid Danylovykh Kuchma, whom I had known even before he became prime minister. I wanted to hear what he would do if he were elected.

We had a private meeting with no one else in attendance. I questioned him particularly about relations with Russia and why he was promising to introduce Russian as a second official language. I agreed with him that it was vital for Ukraine to have normal trade relations with Russia, but based on commercial rather than political rationale. He was somewhat evasive on the question of the Russian language, but was not defending the idea with much conviction. I walked away with the conviction that Mr. Kuchma had no intention of transforming Ukraine into a colony of Russia or integrating Ukraine fully into the CIS.

Several weeks later, just before the first round of presidential elections, I learned that there were posters plastered all over Kyiv, proclaiming: "Leonid Kuchma: the only politician in Ukraine who understands its tragic situation, but knows the road to salvation – Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, professor, advisor to the president of Ukraine, Switzerland." I was puzzled and shocked. Upon reflection, I suspected that the campaign manager for President Kuchma, who was aware of my private meeting with him, was probably responsible for the bluff. I quickly sent a letter to President Kuchma and Ukrainian television, saying that I was not campaigning for any presidential candidate and at any rate it would be very odd on my part to be the advisor to one president and campaigning for another.

Some 10 days after the second round of elections, I had another private meeting with the new president. Mr. Kuchma apologized for the posters and asked me if I would be an "emissary for understanding and unity with western Ukraine," which had not voted for him. I agreed on the condition that I would not have any official status with the president, since I could speak to people in western Ukraine on

this issue only in my personal capacity if I was to be credible. Shortly afterwards I did have a meeting with the residents of Lviv at the Zankovetska Theater, a meeting that was broadcast live on regional television. Western Ukraine did subsequently shift its support for President Kuchma, but clearly more because of his subsequent actions than my intervention.

Smooth transition

The second round of the elections mentioned above ended on Sunday, July 10. On Monday, July 11, at 4 p.m. the Presidium of the Parliament met with the head of the Central Election Committee, Ivan Yemets, an invited guest. The chairman of the Presidium, Oleksander Moroz, asked him about the election results. Mr. Yemets stated the number of votes for Mr. Kuchma and the number for Mr. Kravchuk, and announced that Leonid Kuchma would be Ukraine's next president. He cautioned, however, that he would not announce the official results until Thursday, when he would have protocols from all of the 30-odd thousand election stations. Chairman Moroz then asked the Presidium members if there were any questions. Nobody raised any, or made any comments. Mr. Moroz then suggested we move on to the next point in the agenda.

I was stunned. This non-event was yet another great milestone in Ukraine's march to democracy. The elections that many had said would not take place, did take place; the candidate who should have won lost and nobody was making any fuss about it. It was equally impressive when three days later official results were announced, the incumbent president and the newly elected one met, shook hands, had a brief chat, and the new president was in power. Being witness to the two events was clearly among the high points in my experiences in Ukraine.

Push for reforms

President Kravchuk did a great job in consolidating the political independence of Ukraine, but the state of economy had deteriorated rapidly. President Kuchma made it his priority to do something on the economic front. Thus, another program of reforms was prepared in the summer of 1994 – this time a serious one. Chief Economic Advisor Halchynsky was in charge of drafting the document. I saw the drafts, made some comments and then listened with a lot of satisfaction when President Kuchma presented the program to the Parliament on October 11, 1994. The program was not perfect, but it was fairly bold. There was new ground for hope.

1996: great summer, failed autumn

In the three summer months of 1996 more was accomplished than in the previous three years. At the end of June the Constitution was adopted. By mid-August inflation was finally down to a respectable level. On September 2 the

hryvnia was introduced with great success. Nobody was hurt in the process, everybody could exchange whatever amount they had in karbovantsi and, most important, the hryvnia held its value vis-à-vis the dollar for a year and a half, while during that period one of the strongest currencies in the world, the Swiss franc, had lost 25 percent vis-à-vis the dollar.

This should have been the new take-off for the transformation of the Ukrainian economy, which, after the presentation of the reform program in autumn 1994, had faded out. It was not to be. Somewhat later in the autumn the budget was presented for 1997, based on a new law on taxation which had not yet been adopted. There was a desperate need for a new law, and the proposed one was rather sound. It should have been obvious, though, that it was unconstitutional to accept the budget on the basis of a non-existent law. The debate on the budget dragged out, and it was finally adopted in late June 1997. Whatever momentum there existed in the summer 1996 was lost and the country was set back by a couple of years.

Helping to create a reform team

In the spring of 1997, a few weeks after he was appointed vice prime minister in charge of the "economic block," Serhii Tyhypko invited me to a meeting. He was refreshingly candid. He said that he had made enough money as a banker, consequently he would not have to take any bribes. Secondly, he said he knew how to run a bank, but needed help to learn how to work in the government. Thirdly, he said he would not accomplish much, unless there could be a team of people committed to reforms. His question to me: Could you help in forming such a team?

The International Center for Policy Studies, which I chair with Vira Naniivska as its director, with the blessing of Mr. Tyhypko organized a workshop over a holiday weekend on May 2-3. Fifteen top-rank people with direct responsibilities for some aspects of economic policy, among whom Viktor Suslov, chairman of a key committee in the Parliament; Ihor Mitiukov, minister of finance; Viktor Yuschenko, chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine; and Yurii Yekhanurov, head of the State Property Fund; were convened.

We split the participants into three groups, they elected their rapporteurs and chairmen, and debated the first question: What has already been accomplished in economic reform? Groups came back, the results were fed into a computer and projected on a screen. In the plenary debate the whole group agreed on a common list of accomplishments.

The next round of group discussions was: What remains to be done over the long term? The procedure was repeated. The last round focused on what needed to be done during the coming nine months. After the presentation of these final results, Mr. Tyhypko assumed the leadership role and pressed for somebody from the group to take on the responsibility for a task to be accomplished and making sure that there would be a buddy for him. Since passing of the budget was an urgent task, Mr. Suslov agreed to be the champion for that cause and Mitiukov was assigned as his "buddy" in the process. For each of the key remaining tasks an action team was formed in a similar fashion.

It was really thrilling to chair the above process and see how easily one could introduce some sound management and sound methodology into the work of our different branches of government. The results, alas, were not quite so thrilling. While real consensus had developed in that particular group, it was not enough. There were, after all, the Parliament, the presidential administration and the Cabinet of Ministers which did not go through the same learning process and did not develop a consensus. Mr. Tyhypko, who showed much promise, was quickly loaded up with important responsibilities, i.e., chairmanship of three interministerial commissions: economic reforms, agricultural reforms and administrative reforms. The power that he was given, however, was certainly nowhere nearly commensurate with his responsibilities.

Ukraine celebrates

Ukraine is a country of paradoxes, and one of them is that in the most difficult periods it can celebrate on a grand scale and with great gusto. 1998 was a year of anniversaries. On August 23 there was the festive independence anniversary meeting followed by a fantastic concert at the Ukraina Palace of Culture.

The following day, on the seventh anniversary of independence, for the first time there was a military parade, for which the main boulevard in Kyiv, the Khreshchatyk, had been rebuilt in an amazingly short two months, whereas in very efficient Western countries similar projects would have taken years to complete.

On September 17, also at the Ukraina Palace of Culture, the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute celebrated the 100th anniversary of its creation with by nearly 4,000 people in attendance. It was good to hear about all the world-renowned scientists and engineers who were professors or graduates of

the institute (now university) and again, a great concert and reception for a few hundred people were held.

September 20 was the culmination of the celebration of 1,100th anniversary of the foundation of Halych, which was the seat of a Ukrainian kingdom for a short time. I traveled with a group of people with President Kuchma on his plane to Ivano-Frankivsk, and then by car to Halych. There was a wonderful presentation of different periods of Ukraine's history, a huge combined choir, good speeches and a particularly passionate and eloquent one by Dmytro Pavlychko. We rushed back to Ivano-Frankivsk for an official gathering at the theater, followed by yet another wonderful concert with very diverse performers of high artistic quality. (The song performed by Vasyl Zinkevych, "Den nad Ukrainoyu," was particularly moving).

On October 27-29 the 125th anniversary of the creation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was celebrated in Lviv, the birthplace of the society, with some first-class lectures, debates and another celebration at the opera house with more ceremonial speeches, awards, followed by a wonderful concert with yet another set of choirs, orchestras and performers.

December 2 was the 80th anniversary of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, which was enhanced by the coinciding 80th birthday of its president (for the last 36 years), Borys Yevhenovych Paton. The main event took place again at the Ukraina Palace of Culture with nearly 100 people sitting in the presidium on the stage and 4,000 in the audience. Speeches were given by President Kuchma, NANU President Paton, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko and a representative of UNESCO. Then another top quality concert with particularly amazing young performers, a violin solo by a 10-year old accompanied by the symphonic orchestra of the Kyiv Opera, a 12-year-old singer from Mykolaiv with the same accompaniment who was joined for the finale by two opera tenors whose voices were as wonderful as those of Placido Domingo, Jose Carreras and Luciano Pavarotti.

It was hard not to be impressed by all these celebrations. They say in Ukraine that it is necessary for people to forget about the generally miserable situation of Ukraine by celebrating from time to time. There was, however, a Soviet hangover in the events, with speeches full of bravura, too many positive references to the Soviet period by Oleksander Trachenko and the introduction of the highest award of Ukraine, called "Hero of Ukraine."

Hope in the young generation

I reconciled myself with all of the recent celebrations during an open meeting on November 3, 1998, of the board of the International Center for Policy Studies. Two ambassadors, several attachés and other important people were among the invited guests. In a very refreshing manner the report on activities of the center was introduced by its director, but its substance was presented by 10 project leaders. They each talked for two minutes about their respective projects, with three overheads, four points on each – in Ukrainian on the left, English on the right. They spoke with clarity and precision about the objectives of each project, that activities that had taken place and the principal results. Some important, even crucial, things have been accomplished. The guests listened in awe. It was impressive, mainly because the average age of the leaders of the projects was about 25.

I have met many young people recently and was tremendously impressed by how much and how quickly they have learned – how readily they could measure up to the best in the world. The series of presentations at the International Center for Policy Studies was just another confirmation of this. I told the guests that there were hundreds of young people like those they had just heard around the country.

If we could remove the present administrative-political elite and hand over the governance of the country to this generation, they would probably do better. This kind of "revolution" will not, of course, take place, but in 10 years or so the younger generation will take over the country and do better. There lies Ukraine's future. I firmly believe in this, more than just in "contra spem spero"...

The Washington Group to hold Leadership Conference in June

by Orest Deychakiwsky

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group (TWG) will hold its popular Leadership Conference this year on June 25-27 in Washington in conjunction with the conferences of five other organizations. The Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations that will be held concurrently will be conferences of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA), Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, Ukrainian Engineers Association of America and Ukrainian Library Association of America. Many other organizations across the country are also participating to make this a major event in our community.

Ukraine, nearly eight years after independence, stands at the threshold of a new millennium. Will it develop as a politically stable and economically vibrant democracy with a Euro-Atlantic orientation? The question of Ukraine's direction has not been resolved. Anti-reform forces who look towards a Slavic union remain strong. What role will America, including the Ukrainian-American community, play in facilitating positive change in Ukraine?

TWG's conference, "At the Threshold," will be held at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel in Arlington, Va. TWG conference sessions will examine specific subjects within the overall political, strategic, humanitarian, economic and technical environment in Ukraine, with a focus on the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship. The five sessions are: Ukraine on the Eve of Presidential Elections; U.S.-Ukraine Military Cooperation; Trafficking of Women from Ukraine (jointly with Washington/Baltimore Chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America); Ukraine's Role in Interantional Space Programs (together with the Ukrainian Engineers Association); U.S.-Ukraine: Business, Trade and Investment (together with the UABA). These five sessions will be held on Saturday, June 26, and Sunday, June 27. Panels will include experts from government, academia, business, and non-governmental organizations. Among them are Ukrainian Americans who have worked on collaborative projects with Ukraine in these areas.

TWG conference attendees are encouraged to participate in joint conference events, including a Congressional reception on Thursday, June 24, an evening reception at the State Department in the historic Diplomatic reception room – where ambassadors are sworn in and heads of state are hosted – on Friday, June 25, a TWG-organized luncheon on Saturday, June 26, a

gala banquet and ball on Saturday evening featuring two bands and a special guest speaker, and a brunch and cultural event on Sunday, June 27. These joint events will feature prominent personalities from the United States and Ukraine.

The TWG conference package deal includes admission to the TWG conference (including cost of all conference sessions, handouts, coffee breaks), the Friday evening State Department reception, Saturday luncheon, Saturday gala banquet/ball, and Sunday brunch and cultural event. The cost of the package deal for TWG members and its sister organization, the New York/New Jersey Professionals and Business Association, is \$205 before May 1 (early registration), \$245 after May 1. For non-members, the early registration package deal is \$230, and \$270 after May 1. For TWG membership information and application – and to take advantage of the \$25 TWG member discount – please contact TWG Membership Director Adrian Pidlusky as soon as possible by e-mail: apidlusky@sais-jhu.edu or telephone: (202) 667-1831.

The Washington Group, an organization of Ukrainian-American professionals based in our nation's capital, has members in more than 25 U.S. states, as well Canada and Ukraine. Since its inception in 1984, and especially through its annual Leadership Conferences, TWG has provided a platform for influential persons from the United States and Ukraine to exchange views with the Ukrainian community. TWG also funds internships at the Embassy of Ukraine, brings high quality Ukrainian cultural events to the nation's capital through its Cultural Fund, stages social events and engages in other activities that serve to advance Ukrainian American life. For more information about TWG, visit our website at: <http://www.TheWashingtonGroup.org>

Hotel arrangements for an aggregate block of hotel rooms have been made at the Crystal City Hyatt for the very favorable rate of \$109 per night plus tax, single or double occupancy. Reservations should be made ASAP. Please call 1-800-233-1234 for reservations and ask to be registered at the Crystal City Hyatt under the "Ukraine Events Week."

Additional details about the Joint Conferences, including the TWG conference, will be forthcoming. For more information, send an e-mail to: conference@umana.org, read The Ukrainian Weekly, check with <http://www.brama.com/conference99> or visit the TWG website.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

CLASSIFIEDS

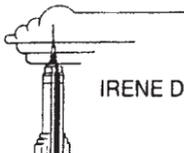
CALL (973) 292-9800

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
 Landmark, Ltd.

HUCULKA
 2860 Buhre Ave., Suite 2-R
 Bronx, NY 10461
 DISTRIBUTION of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES
 RED ROSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN
 Tel.: (718) 931-1579



IRENE D. ROGUTSKY, D.D.S.

40-07 Westmoreland Street
 Little Neck, N.Y. 11363
 (718) 225-4492

The Empire State Bldg.
 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5222
 New York, N.Y. 10118
 (212) 947-1665

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada.

For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Single Ukrainians
 P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

EuroLink

1-800-758-1023
<http://www.eurolinktele.com>

44c PER MINUTE ANY TIME
 Without changing your long-distance carrier.

Call Ukraine at new lower rates!

Existing customers: Call to update your service.

42c PER MINUTE ANY TIME
 With change of long-distance carrier.
 International per-minute rate: \$1.94

Planning a trip to UKRAINE?

Personalized Travel Service at Reasonable Rates

- VISAS•HOTELS•MEALS•
- TRANSFERS•GUIDES•
- AIR TICKETS•
- CARS WITH DRIVERS•
- INTERPRETERS•
- SIGHTSEEING•

LANDMARK, LTD
 toll free (800) 832-1789
 DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
 fax (703) 941-7587

"One Woman, Five Lives, Five Countries"

is the compelling life of Eugenia Sakevich Dallas as she journeys from her innocent rural childhood in Ukraine, through the devastating pre-World War II Stalin purges in the 1930's and Nazi Germany labor camps, then on to the glittering fashion runways of Italy and beyond. It is one woman's unforgettable story of undaunted courage, survival, and triumph.

Eugenia Dallas, 6702 Hillpark Drive,
 Hollywood, CA 90068;
 \$16.95 plus \$2.25 shipping and handling.

ECONOMY AIRFARES

NYC - Lviv - NYC

\$459 + tax

Fregata Travel
 250 West 57 Street, #1211
 New York, NY 10107
 Tel: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220

TRIDENT Associates Printing

Toronto — St. Catharines — Buffalo

Українська Друкарня „ТРИЗУБ”
 Toronto — Ст. Катеринс — Бюффало

Toll Free 1-800-821-6034 - Fax: (716) 691-4532

UKRAINIAN PRINTERS

Our Specialty:
 Ukrainian Engraved wedding invitations
 Books ♦ Journals ♦ Newsletters ♦ Magazines
 Ribbons ♦ Tickets ♦ Program Books

WEST ARKA
 2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Gifts
 Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Ceramics, Jewellery
 Books, Newspapers
 Cassettes, CDs, Videos
 Embroidery Supplies
 Packages and Services to Ukraine

A. CHORNY

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

Does Ukraine have...

(Continued from page 2)

of international law is unclear, the only additions to the treaty itself?

According to information in the Ukrainian press, the same day that the members of the Federation Council decided to postpone the vote on the Russia-Ukraine treaty, they approved the Russian-Ukraine missile attack-early-warning agreement. It allows Russia to continue to use former Soviet radar stations in Sevastopol and Mukachiv (Transcarpathian Ukraine), which form part of Russia's early-warning system against missile attacks. It makes Ukraine a de-facto part of Russia's defense system, and a de-facto includes Ukraine into military alliance with Russia (Kyiv Post, February 4).

Russia badly needs these radar stations since its own radars, as well as satellites both on geostationary and high elliptical orbits around Earth, are not working properly. Russia's anti-missile warning system is blind for six hours from the direction of the Pacific Ocean, where U.S. Trident nuclear subs are based, and for one hour in the direction of the Atlantic Ocean (The Washington Post, February 10). This could cause Russia to make mistakes and miscalculations regarding a possible missile attack. Russia's strategists think that via continuing cooperation with Ukraine in the field of early missile attack warning, it will postpone an imminent collapse of its system.

If Russia ever comes into military conflict with NATO, those radar stations would be among the first sites to be taken out by NATO forces. The stationing of the Russian early-warning stations and the Russian Black Sea Fleet (BSF) in Sevastopol contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine, the main provision of which directly forbids the stationing of foreign troops on its territory.

The Russian BSF is a part of Russia's defense system, along with radar systems. Russia does not pay for the electricity used by the fleet, which causes problems with electricity supply, such as

outages. The reasons for the most recent power outage on January 27-29 are unknown - reasons range from political (retaliation for non-ratification of the treaty) to technical (damaged cable) - but the reality is as follows: due to the power outage on January 27-29, only by happy coincidence no explosions and casualties occurred (Kyiv Post, February 4).

Russia uses its BSF as a test ground for modern naval hardware and arms, such as modern cruise missiles aimed at the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. It also could have nuclear warheads on its ships. If so, then Russia makes Ukraine violate the spirit of the tripartite agreement, according to which Ukraine got rid of its nuclear arms and obliged not to have any on its territory.

Even if Russia does not have its nuclear warheads stationed in the BSF, it de-facto makes Ukraine part of its nuclear forces through the exploitation of its radars. As long as Ukraine services any part of the Russia radars or BSF systems, it will be seen by any enemy of Russia as a Russian ally. Thus, Ukraine acts as a de-facto subcontractor for a state with nuclear weapons.

A treaty on leasing part of Sevastopol to the Russian BSF would follow the Federation Council's ratification of the "big treaty." According to Mr. Kuchma, the lease to Russian naval bases in Ukraine should automatically come into force after the Federation Council approves the treaty.

Having permitted Russia to use its radars for missile attack early-warning purposes, Ukraine behaved as if it was a nuclear state, as only a nuclear state could have certain element or a full-fledged anti-missile systems. Non-nuclear states do not need these systems or any involvement in the activities of nuclear states aimed at creation, modification or any other use of such systems.

So far Ukraine does not have a clear policy regarding nuclear-armed Russia or implementation of its constitutional demands to get rid of the presence of foreign troops on its territory. This increases instability in the region and decreases Ukraine's posture as an independent state.

LVIV EXPRESS SERVICES
 OKSANA INTERNATIONAL

1311 East Elizabeth Ave.
 Linden, New Jersey 07036
(908) 925-0717

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

BY SEA BY AIR DOLLARS ELECTRONICS

2-3 weeks Transfer and

20 lbs 15 lbs 15 lbs 220 V

FOOD PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

\$119.00	\$125.00	\$218.00	\$319.00	\$142.00	\$188.00
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

(All products are from American stores)

Special 10% OFF ANY FOOD PACKAGE

SEND PACKAGES TO US THROUGH UPS • CALL FOR UPS EXPRESS TARIFFS

Dear members of the International Red Cross!

I have read in the newspaper that IRC is looked for the legacy of Oliynyk Stepan Ivanovich. My grandfather's name was Oliynyk Stepan Ivanovich. He was born in 1907, in the village of Kolodriпка, Zalizchiky district, Ternopil region, Ukraine. His parents were: mother Oliynyk Maria, father Oliynyk Ivan Andriyovych. In 1939 he went abroad. My mother has received some letters from him before the War. Since that time we haven't heard anything about him. I ask you for the help to find my grandfather. Thank you very much. Teremchuk Maria, the granddaughter of Oliynyk Stepan.

Progressive school...

(Continued from page 8)

buckets (one can only surmise why). There are nine cold-water-only sinks for boys and nine for girls. The hot water tank for the showers is so corroded that it leaks constantly and is beyond repair. The sewer system is in parallel disrepair. It is a century old and primitive. Whenever it became clogged, holes had to be drilled in the pipes to allow cleaning.

The entire system needs to be replaced at once, for it is in such disrepair that it will surely collapse in the very near future. It will be impossible to do the job piecemeal. It must be done as a single project, beginning with the central sewer system, plumbing, toilet and shower facilities, and bringing hot water to the wash basins.

How much will this project cost?

Keeping in mind the fluctuating monetary exchange and equally unstable costs of plumbing materials, the local architectural team stipulates that the entire project will cost between \$70,000 to \$75,000. Perhaps a safer figure would be \$100,000. If any money remains, the leaking roof can be addressed.

Who will carry out this project and under whose supervision?

Individual "brigades" or project teams will be engaged for the various aspects of the renovation. The architects who have prepared the plans and cost estimates will oversee the technical aspects of the project. I have agreed to stay in Lviv for the duration of the project to be sure that Fight for Sight monies are paid out to the people and for the jobs for which they were intended. Fight for Sight will retain full financial control over the project. Since I already have some personal experience with building renovation in Ukraine, I have agreed to supervise the project locally for Fight for Sight to be sure that not a single penny be paid out unless the job has been completed to my satisfaction.

What percent of the funds that Fight for Sight will collect will go toward administrative expenses?

If architects' fees are considered part of the renovation cost rather than administrative expenses, then 100 percent of the funds collected - every penny - will go toward renovation. There will be no administrative costs whatsoever. I shall travel to Lviv at my own expense. I shall live in Lviv at my own expense. As a matter of fact, I myself will contribute money to this renovation fund. There will

be no administrative expenses. Period.

Do you recommend that Fight for Sight take on the project?

One has to be realistic and practical. Ukrainian authorities do all they can to support the school and its faculty. If the project is to be done, funding must come from the West. Under Ukraine's current economic conditions, it is hardly possible to expect government funding for such remodeling in the foreseeable future.

The school was established and initially endowed in 1851 by a local Polish nobleman, Count V. Zarembo-Skrzynskyj, in memory of his son. The building was opened in 1901. It has survived two world wars, nearly half a century of the Soviet reality, is almost a century old, and has never undergone any structural or capital improvements. Until World War II the Lviv School for the Blind was supported by dividends from the Zarembo-Skrzynskyj endowment and through generous donations of Lviv's inhabitants. It was only under the Soviets that the school became the government's responsibility. Historically, it was not a government trust. To the contrary, historically, this school had been funded and supported by private generosity - the generosity of individual benefactors, people of good will. It is essential to remember that. And perhaps now is the time to reassess that responsibility more and more. Since the people of Lviv are as yet unable to do that, who will?

So, if we think that these 136 blind children from throughout Ukraine who came to the Lviv School for the Blind deserve to live and learn in a more sanitary environment, then we must reach into our own pockets and provide the dollars necessary to do the job. There simply is no other way. The need is grave. You must realize that in the U.S. a school with toilet facilities that are in half as bad a condition would have been declared a disaster area and a health hazard, and would have been shut down long ago.

Fight for Sight Association is launching a major campaign for the renovation of plumbing, sewer and sanitary facilities at the Lviv School for the Blind. "It's a big project," says Mrs. Oryshkewych, "but we must place our trust in the basic human kindness and decency that prompts all good people to respond to human misery and need. We hope that many will find it in their hearts to help." donations may be sent to: Fight for Sight Fund, Account No. 6425, Cleveland Selfreliance Credit Union, 6108 State Road, Parma, Ohio 44134.

the national umbrella body's contention that all war criminals found in Canada should be brought to justice in Canada under Canadian criminal law.

Ms. Shawarsky said a broader strategy planning session which is to "work out the UCC national agenda for the next several months and years" has been scheduled for mid-March. She added that UCC President Evhen Czolij is preparing a brief on the denaturalization and deportation issue that would be released soon after.

The UCC executive director stated the national umbrella body is taking care not to stand in the way of local initiatives. "The type of action may be different depending on what the strengths of the local branches are, but we want to establish parameters to ensure that the same message gets across," she said.

Ukrainian Canadian groups...

(Continued from page 4)

for media action (promoting a positive message about Ukrainians in the media), community action (coordination of interested parties), legal action (preparation of briefs, intervention in individual cases on general legal principle), political action (lobbying parliamentarians and bureaucrats) and educational action (research by activists and scholars on Ukrainians in the second world war).

Ms. Shawarsky told The Weekly: "The UCC is prepared to utilize all the resources available within the Ukrainian community to ensure that both the Canadian public and the Canadian government are aware of its position on the matter."

The UCC executive director reiterated

La MaMa E.T.C. & Yara Arts Group present:

Flight of the White Bird



created by Yara Arts Group and Buryat artists

directed by Virlana Tkacz

music by Genji Ito & Erzhen Zhambalov

March 5-21 Thu-Sun 7:30 + Sun 3pm \$20/\$15
La MaMa E.T.C. 74A E 4th St. NYC (212) 475-7710

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA - H9W 5T8

FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST MEMORIALS

P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK

A full service financial institution
for Ukrainian Americans!



No time to come in?
Visit our website at
www.selfreliance.org
or e-mail us at
SRNYFCU@aol.com
for information needed!

SELF RELIANCE (NY) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Main Office: 108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003-8392
Tel: 212-478-7310 Fax: 212-473-3254
Branch office: 23 Main Street Keshonkaon, NY 12446
Tel: 914-625-2936 Fax: 914-625-8636
Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888-SELFREL

To subscribe: Send \$50 (\$40 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

1998/99 Low season
UKRAINE

Air/Land tours	days	cost
• Kyiv	8	\$990
• Lviv	8	\$990
• Odesa	9	\$1050
• Lviv-Kyiv	8	\$1090
• Kyiv-Prague	8	\$990
• Uzhhorod*	10	\$1280

(* Budapest-Prague)
Includes Air+Hotel+Transfers
AIR ONLY to KYIV fr \$506
 Visa Processing & Money transfers

scope travel inc.
 1825 Springfield Ave. Maplewood, NJ 07040
 973 378-8998 973 378-7903 fax
 www.scopetravel.com info@scopetravel.com

SUM branches mark anniversary of Battle of Kruty



Members of SUM branches gather at their Ellenville estate in front of the Monument to Heroes.

Calls to **UKRAINE**
\$0.42 per min.
per min. Any time.

Great domestic rates. Great rates to other countries (Russia \$0.48, Belarus \$0.42, ...). We also offer prepaid Calling Cards; calls to Ukraine \$1.20/min.

For international calls call 1-800-449-0445

Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!

by Andriy Bihun

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Members of area branches of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), on January 30 honored the memory of young Ukrainian student-heroes of the Battle of Kruty, which took place on January 29, 1918. At the Kruty rail station, hundreds of young students were brutally massacred as they defended their capital, Kyiv, from an attacking force of Bolsheviks under the command of M. Muraviev.

Taking part in the commemorative outing of their Ellenville estate were

young members from the New York and Goshen, N.Y., and Passaic, Irvington and Whippany, N.J., branches of SUM. The activities began with a solemn commemorative ceremony recalling the heroes of Kruty, a wreath-laying at the Monument to Heroes, the playing of taps and a minute of silence.

Following these opening ceremonies, both younger and older children took part in planned events, including terrain games, where opposing teams vied for victory using their knowledge of Ukrainian historic events and events sur-

rounding the Battle of Kruty.

There was time for relaxation as well, as children later took advantage of the snowy weather by sledding and enjoying other outdoor activities. The day's events were concluded around a bonfire, with a brief presentation by counselors who again reminded the participants about the children and youths who gave their lives for their country at Kruty. Although these young people will never be known by name, their memory will remain a symbol of young national idealism and heroism.

The Weekly's collection of materials about the Famine

The Ukrainian Weekly's official website contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Located at www.ukrweekly.com, the special section includes a chronology of the Famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the Famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the Famine, transcripts of testimony on the Famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as the full text of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine published on March 20, 1983. The section is completely searchable.

Dr. Michael Muc Karol

General Dentist and Clinical Instructor,
 Yale University Graduate Clinic

Announces his affiliation with the office of:

Dr. Guy Minoli
 and
 Dr. Jenny Kanganis

115 E. 61st Street, Suite 5E
 New York, NY 10021
 (212) 888-4140



The office is a state of the art facility providing the latest advances in all phases of dentistry in a gentle, comfortable environment



UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS

IF YOU ARE A PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EITHER PRACTICING OR TRAINING, HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN YOUR COLLEAGUES IN NORTH AMERICA'S PREMIER ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO:
 UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
 2247 W. CHICAGO AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
 TELEPHONE: 773-278-6262
 OR FAX YOUR REQUEST TO 773-278-6962

NAME: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 CITY: _____
 STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
 DAYTIME PHONE: _____

Detroit area youth organizations come together to honor heroes of Kruty

by Andrij Smyk

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. – This community's Ukrainian youth from Plast, SUM and ODUM, together with the Ukrainian student clubs of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University remembered the heroes of the 1918 Battle of Kruty with a memorial service and commemorative program on January 31 held at St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Southfield, Mich. The church was filled to capacity, mainly with youths in their organizations' uniforms.

The Rev. Pavlo Bodnarchuk, pastor of St. Mary's, served a panachyda (requiem service) honoring the patriotism and bravery of more than 300 Ukrainian students who lost their lives outside Kyiv defending Ukraine in an uneven battle against the Soviet army 81 years ago.

A commemorative program hosted by ODUM was held afterwards in the church hall. ODUM member Andrij Shrubowich opened the program and introduced Adrian Kwitkowsky of Plast, who served as master of ceremonies. Keynote speeches were given by Petro Lisowsky of the University of Michigan, and Kristina Karanec of Wayne State University.

Representatives of each organization performed a tribute. Plast members Roman Lawrin, and Adrian and Oles Skalchuk recited P. Tychyna's "Pamyat Krutyantsiv"; Vera Slywynsky, also of Plast, recited D. Rychtycky's "Krutyantsi"; SUM members Tanja and Andrij Rudnycky performed V. Pereyaslavets' "Dzvony v Ukraini"; a group of ODUM members sang Shevchenko's "Vstaye Khmara."

Volodymyr and Anatolij Murha, and Andrij Birko performed on bandura. The vocalists were Ivan Kytasty, Andrij Shrubowich and Andrij Smyk. Highlighting the program was the performance of Maryana Bozhak, a 16-year-old exchange student from Ivano-Frankivsk. Miss Bozhak, wearing her Plast uniform which she brought from Ukraine, performed a dramatic recitation of Ludmilla Starytska-Cherniakhivska's eulogy delivered at the grave of the Kruty heroes (Askoldova Mohyla) during their funeral in 1918. Upon hearing that the Detroit Ukrainian community was preparing this commemoration, Miss Bozhak eagerly volunteered to represent the Plast youth of Ukraine.

ODUM-Detroit President Anatolij Murha thanked all the participants and guests, and called upon Detroit's youth organizations to jointly honor not only the fallen of Kruty, but also the many other heroic figures and events from Ukraine's past.



Members of the Plast, SUM and ODUM youth organizations in the Detroit area jointly commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Kruty.

Ukraine under corruption...

(Continued from page 2)

encouraged the independent media in Armenia and in the last elections provided the most balanced coverage in Armenia's history.

Additionally, she said, by helping Armenia privatize its energy sector, the U.S. aid agency helped the government reduce electric meter tampering and bribery through launching a computerized system that separates the metering, billing and collection functions.

The vice-president of the private group, Transparency International, Frank Vogl, wrapped up the OECD conference saying that corruption is seen as a "massive

problem" in more than half the countries of the world.

Petty corruption serves as a vicious tax on the poor, he said, while grand corruption hurts the economies of Central and Eastern Europe. Looting, which he described as the most outrageous form of corruption, has been perpetrated by leaders in Russia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Kenya, among others. While fighting corruption has become a major global topic, Mr. Vogl said efforts so far have "only made a dent." He said the armor of protection surrounding the corrupt – in government and business – remains largely intact.

Businesses should be pro-active, he said by reforming themselves and being good corporate citizens everywhere.

WE GUARANTEE FASTEST DELIVERY AND ABSOLUTELY BEST SERVICE

We Deliver to Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Baltic States, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, etc.

GREAT DISCOUNTS!!!

DOLLARS

Personal Delivery
Regular Service -
3 to 23 days
Express service -
1 to 2 days

20% OFF

Safe, confidential
service



MICT MEEST

817 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Linden, NJ 07036

Tel.: (908) 925-5525

Toll Free: 1-800-288-9949

1-800-361-7345

PARCELS TO UKRAINE 69¢/lb.

75¢/lb with our LPS boxes

Containers leave weekly
Fastest and most reliable
delivery GUARANTEED!

We pick up parcels from your home!
Order UPS labels by phone:
1-800-288-9949



FOOD PARCELS

Choose from
fabulous variety
of high quality food
and food products
in our catalog!
Personal delivery from 1 to 4 weeks

LOWEST PRICES! ABSOLUTELY BEST AND FASTEST SERVICE ONLY AT MEEST!

TO SERVE OUR CLIENTS BETTER WE UTILIZE OVER 250 AGENTS IN NORTH AMERICA!

For more information or to locate the agent servicing your area phone toll-free: 1-800-361-7345

Embroidery...

(Continued from page 6)

(denoting different levels of abilities and achievement) in various areas of competence in Ukrainian embroidery?

5) What can or should we say, for example, about the design shown in the Kolotylo book on pg. 67 which, as Ms. Tracz stated, looks "Middle Eastern or Oriental, or something, but certainly lack(s) 'Ukrainianness'?"

[About this question, I'd like to share the following information: This exact pattern, shown as a design using only black and red colors, without the extra colors Mrs. Kolotylo applied to the pattern, is shown in both a Ukrainian diaspora pattern booklet from 1948 (by St. Kruk), and in a 1975 book released by Dover Publication titled "Charted Folk Designs for Cross-Stitch Embroidery - 278 Charts of Ancient Folk Embroideries from the Countries along the Danube" by M. & A. Foris, and includes the information that the pattern is "an unabridged and unaltered republication of the work originally published by Sebaldu Verlag, Nuremberg in 1950, under the title "Susann Folk Cross Stitch Charts."]

It is my opinion that it has only been since the mid-1940s that the "preservation without changes" traditionalism has been institutionalized. Previously, on native Ukrainian lands, Ukrainian village women often created new variations based on older designs by varying some placement of stitches or colors, or both, often thus developing a "new" design. And if, within her

close community, such a design was accepted and admired by her neighbors, then that design was continued, copied and itself slightly altered, to the next woman's creative desire. Yet all this was based within that community's stylistic parameters. And if the new variation of color or pattern was not accepted by fellow and/or neighboring villagers, then it was not repeated, not imitated, and it eventually died a natural death, a form of natural selection.

I am sure that the experiences of her youthful days in Hutsulshyna, and later in Bukovyna, influence Mrs. Kolotylo's perceptions and her embroidery work. The fact that she changed parts of known designs is within long-standing tradition in Ukraine. I am not sure, however, that I, having grown up in the American environment of Ukrainian diaspora rather than a Ukrainian village, could so readily or confidently make changes in known, or even unfamiliar, designs. And worse yet, we Ukrainian embroidery enthusiasts live too far apart to be able to be that mirror, that much-needed close community of embroidery-knowledgeable people from which we could all benefit so very much. Without an organization like a Ukrainian Embroidery League, we in the diaspora have no chance to have such a community for guidance and for encouragement.

There are many subjects concerning Ukrainian embroidery (and other folk arts and their traditions) that need to have a place where they can be discussed within such a community, or league. This league can be a united force for Ukrainians who are knowledgeable, as well as those who are interested in learning and teaching our actual ethnic embroidery heritage and history, and including practical "how to" lessons/courses.

This organization might also become a publishing resource for books about Ukrainian folklife, ethnographic monographs or cooperative works, which today have no actual support structure nor publishing resources. These efforts could be supported by the income from the more popular activities, such as the "how to" courses and publications. Such an organization could also provide the platform and resources for supporting and publishing valuable works on subjects related to these fields.

This organization must be established as a businesslike, non-profit entity, since it will probably need some community support during its start-up period. But, once established, this organization needs to be able to both support itself, its essential working personnel and also a periodical. It will have to establish a strong marketing and distribution network to reach more people who live outside established Ukrainian communities, whether in the U.S. or in Canada. In a relatively short period of time, it should also be able to publish, market, distribute and sell informative works on various aspects and topics concerning Ukrainian embroidery. By making membership open to everyone, and by also publishing in English we can expect a much larger base of support than if we keep it limited to the Ukrainian-literate part of our community.

In time, it may also become a wonderful complement to, and cooperative effort with, those guilds, ethnographers and organizations in Ukraine who could both contribute and benefit from such a league in diaspora. I see this Ukrainian Embroidery League as all-inclusive, not limited to North America, but available to anyone who can read either Ukrainian or English. I also hope to see such Ukrainian embroidery leagues arise on other continents, eventually corresponding and cooperating with each other.

Perhaps then, such well-intentioned yet seemingly embattled-feeling Ukrainian embroidery enthusiasts as Xenia Kolotylo would not feel they are the last, dying bastion of a valued traditional craft-art tradition.

Something to crow about!
Everyday Ukrainian
 A self-study audio-cassette course

For the beginner -- and those who want to brush up -- this comprehensive audio-cassette/book course features practical Ukrainian useful for the business person or traveler. Developed by Dr. Zinka Dolyca, a teacher of Ukrainian for eighteen years, most recently at Hunter College, New York, the course emphasizes the spoken language and is the equivalent of two semesters of a college course. All your dialogues by native speakers.

□ **Everyday Ukrainian:** 10 cassettes (10 hrs.) and 312 page text. \$225.

Also available:

- **Exercises for Children:** 3 cassettes, 3 colorful books, and supplementary manual. \$29.95.
- **Ukraino-n travel guide:** 1 VHS video assist. \$29.95.
- **Bandura-Ukrainian Instrumental Music:** 1 audio cassette. \$12.95.

YOU MAY ORDER BY PHONE, FAX OR MAIL. All orders credit cards accepted. Full three-week money-back guarantee.

Our 52-page *Ukraino-n Language Catalog* offers courses in 101 languages. Call, fax, or write for your free copy. Due 28th year.

AUDIO-FORUM Room 1347, 24 Broad Street, Oakland, CA 94612
 1-800-343-1334 • (510) 451-9799 • Fax (510) 451-9774
 THE LANGUAGE SOURCE e-mail: info@audioforum.com

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Visit our archive on the Internet at:
<http://www.ukrweekly.com/>

SCOPE TRAVEL INC 1999 TOUR PROGRAM

<p>HUTSULKA Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>TRUYANDA Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>ZOZULIA Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>ZAKARPATTIA Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>CHAIKA Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>CRIMEA - YALTA Direct flights from Frankfurt Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>DNEPRO CRUISE Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>THREE CAPITALS via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>UKRAINE + POLAND via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>UKRAINE + RUSSIA via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>PARIS + LUXEMBOURG via Sabena Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>BALKAN SPLENDOR via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	
<p>MAHARISHI CULTURE КУЛЬТУРА via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>		<p>BAVARIA plus via Czech Airlines Kyiv (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14) Lviv (14) Chernivtsy (14) Bukovina (14)</p>	

973 378-8998 CALL TODAY FOR 32 PAGE COLOR BROCHURE 800 242-7267

SUM medical relief...

(Continued from page 8)

equipment and in dialysis techniques by the American team, were themselves dialyzing children with both acute and chronic kidney failure. It is estimated that over 300 children in western Ukraine suffer from renal failure each year. This new center allows these children to get treatment nearer to their home regions. In the past, these children would have to travel to Kyiv, a 10- to 12-hour train ride, to receive curtailed treatments due to lack of funds and availability of supplies. Baxter Corp. has agreed to provide supplies at cost for the project, beyond its generous donation of dialysis machines and water treatment equipment.

An additional advantage of the new dialysis unit is in treating children suffering from a variety of poisonings. Lviv Regional Specialized Pediatric Hospital, as the multi-regional poison center, now has an added weapon in the emergency treatment of mushroom, heavy metal and chemical poisonings. The dialysis team members were: Sarah Colclough R.N., Mr. Maurizzi, Alex Kosenko M.D., Mr. Dashawetz, Patrick McDevitt and Marijka Gobur, M.D.

On this same mission trip, significant

orthopedic and invasive radiologic innovations were brought to Lviv by Dr. Robert Buli, orthopedic surgeon, and Dr. Jefferey Guller, invasive radiologist. Dr. Buli performed the first-ever in Ukraine total knee surgeries, and also bone cancer surgery on two teenage boys who received total knee prostheses, allowing them to walk normally. In the past amputation of the limbs would have been done. The generous donation of total knee prostheses by Johnson & Johnson, and shipping of large amounts of specialized instruments allowed several patients to lead more normal lives. Dr. Guller joined the cardiac and cardiology teams of Project "Coronary" to teach new techniques in cardiac catheterization and other invasive radiologic procedures. Project "Coronary" has been supported by EMAU for five years, in which time patients from western Ukraine have been able to receive treatment available only at centers in eastern Ukraine. Travel for cardiac patients is not only a hardship, but may be life-threatening.

This spring a state-of-the-art vascular ultrasound-doppler instrument will be sent to broaden the capabilities of Project "Coronary" in diagnosing cardiac and vascular disease. This \$200,000 instrument was donated by



Dr. Richard McShane with a young patient and his mother after a consultation and examination conducted as part of the Project "Babyface."

Drs. Minor, Grabiak, Hager and Fisher of West Jersey Hospital System.

EMAU depends on the dedication of a core of coordinators and volunteers. This year, three shipments totaling 80 tons were made possible with shipping funds provided through the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Dozens of

volunteers from the Philadelphia and Yonkers areas loaded containers for long hours in adverse weather conditions. Volunteers have spent difficult hours traveling to Ukraine at their own expense. Major medical corporations have seen the success of the teams in the introduction of their technology in Ukraine.

Canadian MP ...

(Continued from page 5)

reading in Parliament will be followed by a one-hour discussion, but no vote.

Parliamentarian's background

First elected in 1993 from Toronto's Don Valley-North riding, Mr. Assadourian was returned to office in 1997 in Brampton. In his first term Mr. Assadourian was a member of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Human Rights, and from 1994 to 1995 he was a member of the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, serving on a subcommittee that investigated immigration consultants.

The 51-year-old Syrian-born MP presently serves on the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade, as well as the Standing Committee on Official Languages. Mr. Assadourian is chairman for the Canada-Armenia Parliamentary Friendship Group and a member of the Canada-Baltic States Parliamentary Friendship Group. He is also a member of the executive for the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association.

PM trip controversy

Controversy arose when the Canadian Polish Congress (CPC) formally protested the prime minister's decision not to include members of their community in Mr. Chrétien's January 24 commemorations of victims at the notorious Nazi extermination center at Auschwitz.

According to a report by Paul Lungen in the January 31 issue of the Toronto-based Canadian Jewish News (CJN) weekly, CPC President Lucien Conrad told a press conference in Toronto that he was "deeply disappointed with the exclusion of representatives of the CPC during Chrétien's visit to Auschwitz."

"We are particularly dismayed by the insensitivity demonstrated by the PMO [Prime Ministers' Office]," Mr. Conrad was quoted as saying. "The CPC feels the inclusion of a Polish Canadian delegation during the prime minister's visit to Auschwitz would have been a singular opportunity to promote better understanding between Canada's ethno-cultural communities, specifically members of Canada's Jewish and Polish minorities."

Mr. Lungen also quoted Ala Gettlich, secretary-general of the Canadian Polish Congress: "Personally, I was very hurt that my prime minister would go to my country

of origin and not notify us that he's going to the place where my grandfather was killed."

The CJN report noted that both Polish community leaders emphasized they had no quarrel with the Jewish community or with the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC).

"We have a problem with the PMO [for its] lack of sensitivity, understanding and total disregard for the feelings of our community," Ms. Gettlich was quoted as saying.

Press coverage

Mr. Assadourian received advance publicity for his bill from Globe and Mail reporter Jeff Sallot, whose article, headlined "PM urged to set up genocide museum," ran in the daily's January 27 issue.

Mr. Sallot wrote of the MP's suggestion that Mr. Chrétien "can defuse the controversy surrounding his visit to the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz by announcing plans for a museum in Canada to honor the members of Jewish, Ukrainian, Armenian and other victims of genocides in this century."

The Globe pointed to Mr. Assadourian's recommendation that the Canadian government should "establish a national museum to remember all of the victims of racism, including the estimated 1.5 million Armenians who perished in the early 1900s at the hands of the Ottoman empire."

Mr. Sallot added that Canadian Jewish Congress President Moshe Ronen "has said the idea of a genocide museum to commemorate all victims is a good one, but it should not substitute for a distinct memorial museum for the Jewish Holocaust."

Mr. Sallot then related the MP's contention that the government "shouldn't build [a museum] for a single ethnic or cultural group."

Mr. Assadourian told The Weekly that "the Jewish Holocaust is unique, and deserves commemoration as such, but other genocides and crimes that were committed in this century occurred in equally unique circumstances - in Ukraine, in Cambodia, in Rwanda."

Prior to Mr. Chrétien's departure for Europe on January 22, the national headquarters of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress issued a press release in which President Evhen Czolij was quoted as saying: "We hope the prime minister's visit to Ukraine will translate into his personal support for a federally funded Genocide Museum in Ottawa, a permanent educational center that will honor the memory of the victims of all genocides of the 20th century."

SEND THE WEEKLY TO UKRAINE

To order an air-mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to:
Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly,
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



ПЛЕМ'Я ПЛАСТУНОК „ПЕРШІ СТЕЖІ“

— ВЛАШТОВУЄ —

ДЕННИЙ ТАБІР „ПТАШАТ ПРИ ПЛАСТІ“

для дітей від 4 до 6 років які володіють (розуміють і говорять) українською мовою
Дитина мусить мати закінчених 4 роки життя до 31-го серпня 1999 р. Вийнятів немає
Дитина, яка склала Заяву Вступу до новацтва, не може брати участі в таборах для пташат.

Табір відбудеться на СОЮЗІВЦІ у двох групах:
від 27-го червня до 4-го липня 1999 р. та від 4-го до 11-го липня 1999 р.

ОПЛАТА ЗА ПОБУТ НА СОЮЗІВЦІ: за батька, або матір і за одну дитину \$95.00 денно, що включає сніданки та вечері. В ціну є вже включені податки й обслуга. За кожну додаткову дитину оплата \$10.00 денно. Друга доросла особа платить тільки за харчування. Члени УНСоюзу одержують 10% знижки. Замовлення кімнат із \$50.00 завдатку висилати на адресу:

ТАБІР ПТАШАТ

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 • (914) 626-5641

- Таборова оплата: — \$70.00 і \$5.00 реєстраційне (незворотне)
- Зголошення і таборову оплату (чек виписаний на Plast — Pershi Stezhi) надсилати до: Mrs. Oksana B. Koropeckyj, 1604 Forest Park Ave., Baltimore, MD 21207. Tel. (410) 744-0644 (7:30 до 10:00 веч.).
- Реченець зголошень: Перша група: 15-го березня 1999 р.
Друга група: 22-го березня 1999р.
- Число учасників обмежене.

КАРТА ЗГОЛОШЕННЯ НА ТАБІР ПТАШАТ- 99

Ім'я і прізвище дитини
по-українськи і по-англійськи

Дата народження

Адреса.....

Телефон.....

від 27-го червня до 4-го липня 1999р. від 4-го до 11-го липня 1999р.

Величина таборової сорочки дитини: 6-8, 10-12, 14-16.

Залучую чек на суму \$..... Резервую кімнату на Союзівці

.....

Ім'я і прізвище матері (подати дівоче прізвище)

Завваги.....

.....

Підпис батька або матері

Call UKRAINE

39¢

PER
MINUTE

24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week

NO Switching of Service

NO Monthly Fees

NO Pre-Paid

It's Simple!

For information Call 1-800-266-4006

Looking For Distributors



Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

"voluntary" exchange of maturing T-bills were a "technical default." Moody's also warned that the hryvnia is under threat of rapid devaluation this year. Meanwhile, experts predict that given the current lack of foreign exchange liquidity, Ukraine faces a default on its foreign debt. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma for return of church property

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has given the Cabinet of Ministers one year to return former church property to religious organizations in Ukraine, Interfax reported on February 23. Mr. Kuchma urged the State Property Fund to prohibit the privatization of church property and oblige local authorities to provide land on which new churches as well as Muslim and Jewish cemeteries can be built. He also ordered the State Customs Committee to simplify procedures for delivering humanitarian aid to religious organizations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Broadcasting watchdog appeals to public

KYIV – The National Council for Television and Radio Broadcasting has called on Ukrainian citizens to report TV programs and movies containing violence, brutality and sexually explicit scenes. The first vice-chairman of the council assured would-be watchdogs that every such case uncovered would be severely punished. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine's Jews to form second federation

KYIV – Three influential Jewish organizations in Ukraine's 500,000-strong Jewish community have announced their intent to quit the All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress and set up a Jewish Confederation of Ukraine, the Associated Press reported on February 23. The breakaway groups accuse the con-

gress of "inactivity" and pledge to unite Ukraine's more than 300 Jewish organizations and groups within the new confederation. Ukrainian Television reported on February 23 that representatives of all Jewish organizations in Ukraine are to meet in April and "determine their participation in the newly created confederation." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's tax debt: 11 B hrv

KYIV – Taxpayers in Ukraine owe the government 11 billion hrv (\$3.2 billion), the Associated Press reported on February 12. Oleksii Shytriiia, deputy chief of the State Tax Administration, said the tax debt, which rose by some 8 billion hrv in 1998, is already turning into an "issue of national security." Ukrainian Television reported the next day that some 50 percent of Ukraine's capital turnover occurs outside the banking system, making it difficult for tax inspectors to deal with tax evasion. The State Tax Administration has identified nearly 90 means of tax evasion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Unemployment problem growing worse

KYIV – "The level of registered unemployed citizens stands at 3.69 percent of the work force," announced Viktor Lukianenko, head of the State Employment Center, on February 10. The total is up 50 percent from the beginning of last year. "In the current economic climate, employment centers register only one-third of all unemployed, as the rest simply do not turn to the centers for help," said Mr. Lukianenko. The rate of unemployed per job is growing quickly, with the 1996 average rate of two persons per job having increased to 30 per job toward the end of 1998, said Natalia Ivanova, deputy head of the center. "The number of unemployed in Ukraine in 1998 was around 2 million, but this rate is expected to grow by almost half in 1999, as a result of the economic crisis," said Ms. Ivanova. (Eastern Economist)

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

is accepting applications for the position of

KHARKIV INITIATIVE SENIOR ADVISOR

The USAID Mission in Kyiv, Ukraine has program responsibility for the formulation of country assistance strategies and management approaches to economic restructuring, market structure, trade and investment, and private sector development in Ukraine. The Kharkiv Initiative, a collaborative U.S. Government (USG) and Kharkiv Oblast Administration partnership, is a special assistance program which endeavors to enable regional private sector growth with a consequent increase in private sector employment for Kharkiv region residents.

The Senior Advisor has a major policy and technical role in the Kharkiv Initiative. She/he will support the work of USAID contractors and grantees in Kharkiv by engaging development partners in formulation of policies and practices which encourages development of the private sector and increased employment. She/he also counsels high level regional and national government officials, and mediates relationships during strategic planning and implementation. The Advisor is responsible for recommending solutions to USAID/Kyiv about coordination and implementation issues and highlighting development opportunities for USG programs. She/he reports regularly to USAID/Kyiv, and as requested, to other USG agencies on Initiative performance. She/he must be able to respond to technical and policy questions about initiative performance.

The Advisor participates in all meetings of the Initiative Working Group chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine and the State NIS Coordinator and Ukrainian partners, provides

substantial and authoritative input to the Working Group deliberations, and acts on assignments arising from Working Group decisions. Additionally, she/he represents USAID in coordinating and liaising with other donors with programs in the Kharkiv region, and organizes and chairs the Kharkiv Initiative donor coordination committee.

This is a high-level position with a large degree of independence and responsibility. The ideal candidate should have substantial regional and municipal economic development experience and highly developed communications skills, particularly with senior level officials and private sector business leaders of different cultures.

Qualified candidates will have at least 10 years of experience; excellent negotiation, communication, and consensus-building skills and experience; public presentation skills and experience, particularly a multicultural setting; and prior experience at policy level deliberations and decision making. Prior experience in management of USAID or other U.S. Government contracts and grants, and fluency in Russian or Ukrainian is desirable. Competitive salary and benefits package provided. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Interested and qualified persons should submit a detailed resume and/or Optional Form 612, complete with three references (and their e-mail addresses) by Monday, March 15, 1999, to USAID/Kyiv; ATTN: Jim Leo, executive officer; fax (380-44) 462-5834, or via e-mail: jleo@usaid.gov.

Association for Study of Nationalities schedules fourth annual convention

NEW YORK – The fourth annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), “Rethinking Identities: State, Nation, Culture,” to be held April 15-17 at Columbia University, will be the largest ever gathering of scholars interested in issues of ethnicity, nationalism, national identity and nation-building in the former Soviet bloc. The convention will feature 87 panels, an increase of almost 50 percent from the number of panels offered in 1998. Approximately 400 people will serve on panels.

All post-Soviet areas will be covered in depth, with 13 panels planned on the Russian Federation, 10 on Ukraine, more than 15 on Eastern Europe, five on the Baltics, four on the Caucasus, and several thematic and cross-regional panels. Special roundtables will be devoted to Kosovo, Russia in turmoil, Chechnya, Ernest Gellner’s theories of nationalism. Video screenings will include “An Ordinary President” (about Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka), “Boy Hero 001” (about Pavlik Morozov) and

“The Warhol Nation” (about the Rusyns).

From abroad, 125 panelists will travel for the convention, as well as two dozen from Canada. Almost 40 percent of the presenters are international participants; this figure does not include the large number of non-U.S.-born participants who currently reside in the United States.

The preliminary program is now available on ASN’s new website: <http://picce.uno.edu/ASN>.

The convention will take place in the International Affairs Building (IAB) of Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St. (subway stop 116th Street, on the 1/9 train). Most panels will be held on the 15th and 12th floors, where the Harriman Institute is located.

Registration fees are \$25 for ASN members, \$40 for non-members, and \$10 for students. A registration form can be requested from Convention Coordinator Oded Eran (address below). Those who plan to attend the convention are strongly encouraged to pre-register.

Registration will begin at 11 a.m., Thursday, April 15, on the 15th floor of IAB. Participants will have sent their payment in advance, but they will need to pick up their name tags and the convention program. On April 15, panels will run from 1 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. On Friday and Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. The convention will end Saturday evening, April 17.

The convention does not have arrangements with a particular hotel. Participants are responsible for accommodations. A list of recommended hotels can be e-mailed upon request.

For further information contact: Oded Eran, ASN Convention Coordinator, Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 1215 IAB, Columbia University, 410 W. 118th St., New York, NY 10027; telephone, (212) 854- 6239; fax, (212) 666-3481; e-mail, asn@columbia.edu.

A call for submissions for Canadian art exhibit

TORONTO – The Ukrainian Association of Visual Artists of Canada (USOM) is organizing an all-Canadian art exhibit of paintings, graphics and sculpture titled “Ukrainian Canadian Artists: Approaching The Year 2000.” Canadian artists of Ukrainian heritage are invited to take part in the exhibit. Works will be accepted by the decision of a jury. The exhibit will be held November 7-December 3. To register call (416) 766-6802, (416) 531-2754 or (416) 656-5892, or write to: Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 2118-A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M6S 1M8. Registration will be accepted until May 30.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

how-to books, as well as Ukrainian foods and fresh baked breads. There will also be a potluck luncheon: adults, \$6; children under 10, \$3. For more information and reservations call Sophika, (301) 946-6588, or Jurij, (301) 649-6558.

Friday, March 26

OTTAWA: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (UCPBA) of Ottawa co-present the 13th Ivan Franko Memorial Annual Lecture. Dr. Radoslav Zuk, professor of architecture at McGill University, honorary professor of the Kyiv Technical University of Building and Architecture, and co-recipient of the Governor-General’s Medal for Architecture, will speak on “Ukrainian Architecture in the Context of European Culture.” The illustrated lecture will be held in Room 257, Arts Hall, University of Ottawa, at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited. Admission is free. Refreshments follow. For information call Irena Bell, (613) 730-4725.

Sunday, March 28

HAMPTON, Va.: The Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will hold its quarterly meeting at 5 p.m. An invitation is extended to everyone of Ukrainian ancestry living in the Virginia Tidewater area (Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, York County and Williamsburg) to come and get acquainted. A special welcome is extended to all armed

forces personnel assigned to military bases in this area (Norfolk, Little Creek, Oceana, Dam Neck, Fort Monroe, Fort Eustis, Fort Story, Langley AFB, Yorktown NWS, Yorktown USCG RTC, etc.). For directions and further information contact Andy Grynewytch, (757) 874-3155, or e-mail andygryn@aol.com or vaukes@aol.com

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center is holding its annual Pysanky Festival and Easter Open House at the Ukrainian Art Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., at 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Also featured will be the Zaporizhian Kozaks Ukrainian Dance Company from Toronto, and an exhibit by Andrej Baczynskyi, master craftsman specializing in leather, wood and metal work. Admission: \$5; children age 5 and under, free. For more information call (213) 668-0172. Pysanka workshops will be held prior to the festival on Saturday, March 20, and Sunday, March 21, at 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Fee: \$25 per person.

Monday, March 29

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Anatolii Kruglavshov, department of history and political science, Chernivtsi State University, and Visiting Ramsay Tompkins Professor, University of Alberta, on the topic “The Political Ethics of Mykhailo Drahomanov in Light of the Views of His Contemporaries.” The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 3:30 p.m.



УКРАЇНСЬКА ФЕДЕРАЛЬНА КРЕДИТОВА КООПЕРАТИВА САМОПОМІЧ у ФІЛЯДЕЛФІЇ

*КУПИТЕ НОВЕ АВТО?
ВСТУПІТЬ ДО НАС ЗА НАВКРАДЦЬКИМИ РАТАМИ
НА ПОЗИКИ НА НОБІАВТ?*



*BUYING A NEW CAR?
STOP BY AND SEE US FOR
YOUR BEST NEW CAR LOAN RATES!*

**UKRAINIAN SELF-RELIANCE
Federal Credit Union**

MAIN OFFICE: 1729 Columbia Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19111 Tel: 215-725-4458 Fax: 215-725-0811	24th Street Branch: 2307 Brown St. Philadelphia, PA 19120 Tel: 215-732-5994	Ukrainian Center Branch: 930 Keyport Ave. Horseshoe Valley, PA 19066 Tel: 215-376-6460 Fax: 215-376-2757
---	--	---

outside of Philadelphia contact us toll-free:
1-888-POLTAVA

Modern Technology Linking Our Communities Together!

KONTAKT

Philadelphia
WYBE Ch.35
Sun. 2:00 PM

New York
Back soon

New Jersey

Ottawa
CFMT
Sat. 1:00 PM

Toronto

Thunder Bay
CHFD
Sun. 12:00 PM

Chicago
WFBT
Sat. 4:00 PM

Sacramento
RCC Ch 20
Mon. 7:30 PM

Manitoba
CKY
Sat. 11:00 AM

Alberta
Access TV
Sat. 2:00 PM

Val d'Or Quebec
TVC-9 Sun. 8:00 AM

Vancouver
RCC Ch 4
Tues. 8:00 PM

Coming Soon...

Montreal
Washington - Florida
Pittsburgh - Detroit

Connect your community to the Network!
CALL Jurij Klufas at: 1-(416) 410-1155
Fax your community announcements to Kontakt (416) 762-4880

UKRAINE-PAC

(973) 831-1499

PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA

LVIVSKA and CHERNIVTSI OBLAST

RAHWAY Travel Rahway, NJ 732 981-8800	Steven MUSEY Mslville, NJ 609 825-7665
---	--

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

EASTERN ECONOMIST

THE SOURCE FOR WORKING AND INVESTING IN UKRAINE

UKRAINE'S FIRST BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT WEEKLY

We are in our fifth year of publishing the weekly **EASTERN ECONOMIST**,
EE DAILY, a daily newswire via the Internet, and **DINING OUT IN KYIV**.

TEL. (773) 278-8662/FAX (773) 278-4051

In Kyiv: (38044) 224.49.58

e-mail: matlid@interaccess.com

In honor of

Mother's Day

the Ukrainian National Association invites our younger children to greet their mothers in both our weekly newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

We encourage children age 12 and younger to participate in the UNA's special tribute to all mothers in our two publications by sending in art or poetry. The UNA will publish all their good wishes on the pages of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. In order to give children an opportunity to greet their mothers on this special day, we request that the following guidelines be followed:

Rules:

1. Artwork or poetry must be original. Black/white or colored art is acceptable. Artwork must be submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 paper, which will be reproduced at approximately one-third that size. Poems should be no longer than 20 lines.
2. Entries must have a theme appropriate for mothers.
3. Each entry must have the following on the reverse side:
 - date;
 - name, address and telephone number of the entrant - typed or printed;
 - age of participant and name of school or pre-school he/she attends.
4. Entries will be returned if requested.
5. Entries may be exhibited by the UNA.
6. All entries must be postmarked no later than April 9, 1999, and mailed to:

UNA Corporate Headquarters, Att'n: Oksana Trytjak
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

For information please call Oksana Trytjak, UNA Special Projects
Coordinator, at 973-292-9800 (ext. 3067).

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, March 12

NEWARK, N.J.: The Ukrainian Sitch Athletic and Educational Association is holding soccer tryouts for boys teams in the 8-to-11 and 12-to-16 age groups at the St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School Gymnasium, Sandford Avenue and Ivy Street, at 3:30 p.m. Resulting teams will be managed by experienced coaches and will join the Junior Division of the New Jersey Soccer League. For more information call Michael Palivoda, (908) 352-6333.

Saturday, March 13

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents the Aurn Quartet - Matthias Lingenfelder, violin; Jens Oppermann, violin; Steuart Eaton, viola; Andreas Arndt, cello - and Natalia Khoma, cellist, in a program of works by Bartók, Haydn and Schubert. A leading ensemble of its generation, the Aurn Quartet of Germany regularly performs at Wigmore Hall and at the City of London Festival, at the Concertgebouw and at the Wiener Konzerthaus. Since winning numerous prestigious international competitions, Ms. Khoma has distinguished herself as a recitalist and soloist with orchestras throughout the former USSR, as well as the United States, Canada, Europe and Israel. Currently, she is professor of cello at Roosevelt University in Chicago. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

WASHINGTON: The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will hold a wreath-laying ceremony in tribute to Taras Shevchenko on the occasion of his 185th birthday. The ceremony will be held at the Shevchenko Monument, 22nd and P streets, at 12:15 p.m. The Ukrainian Saturday School of Baltimore will participate as will representatives of local Ukrainian organizations. For further information call (301) 622-4488 or (301) 840-1713.

TORONTO: The Arkan Dance Company presents its annual show of regional folk dances of Ukraine at the Etobicoke School of Arts, 675 Royal York Road, at 7 p.m. An art show and sale, with portion of proceeds to benefit the dance company, starts at 6 p.m. Tickets: \$20; \$15, seniors and students. For more information or to order tickets call (416) 255-8577; website, <http://ARKAN.Bizhosting.com>

OKLAHOMA CITY: Oklahoma Friends of Ukraine is sponsoring pysanka demonstrations and hands-on workshops. For more information call (405) 943-9590, or e-mail atibrclf@aol.com

Sunday, March 14

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Association of Washington is sponsoring a

Shevchenko concert, featuring renowned bandurist Julian Kytasty. The concert will take place at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road, at 2:30 p.m. Tickets may be purchased in advance for \$10 or at the door for \$15. School children are admitted free of charge. Call (301)770-6911 for additional information.

YONKERS, N.Y.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 invites the public to a showing and sale of artwork by Bohdan Borzemsky. The exhibit will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Shonnard Place, at 9 a.m.-1 p.m. For more information call Nadia Liteplo, (914) 949-4911.

Monday, March 15

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Ihor Zhuk, editor-in-chief, "Atlas of the Architectural History of Lviv," and visiting scholar, HURI, on the topic "The Architectural Development of Lviv and Kyiv: Metropolises between East and West." The presentation will be held the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, March 20

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: A Ukrainian Easter festival will be held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 54 Winter St., (behind Newbrite Plaza), at 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Featured will be traditional Ukrainian Easter breads and baked goods. Pysanky and egg decorating supplies will also be sold. Pysanky-making demonstrations will be held on the hour. Lunch and takeout are available. Snow date is March 27. Admission and parking are free. For information call the parish, (860) 229-3833.

Sunday, March 21

CHICAGO: The Chicago District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association is holding a meeting with Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, who will speak on the topic "The Ukrainian Press in America: Do We Need It?" The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard, at 1:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON: The 16th annual pysanka workshop, featuring a detailed slide presentation with step-by-step instruction, will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road NE (Brookland/Catholic University Metro stop), at 1:30-4:30 p.m. Fee: \$10 (includes materials). There will also be a bazaar featuring art and gift items, pysanka kits and supplies.

(Continued on page 19)

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

• To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union

Самостійна Українсько-Американська Кредитова Єдність

739 Sanford Avenue, Newark, NJ 07106
Tel. (973) 373-7839 - Fax: (973) 373-8812

2200 Route 10 West, Parsippany, NJ 07054
Tel. (973) 451-0260 - Fax: (973) 451-0400

<http://www.selfreliance.org>

BUSINESS HOURS:

Tue & Fri - 12:00 noon to 7:00 PM; Wed & Thurs - 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM; Sat - 9:00 to 12:00 noon; Mon. - Closed.

A Selfreliance UA "Prime Rate"™ HOME EQUITY LINE OF CREDIT



turns your home into a giant piggy bank!
Use the money when you need it!

* Prime Rate (as reported in the Wall Street Journal)
- 10 year term / 10 year period - adjusts based on year on 1st of Jan of Jan.
* APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE PARTICIPATING MEMBER STATES

Ву і Кредитівана - Як вийти з кризи!

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE as low as \$.65 per Lb DNIPRO CO

NEWARK, NJ | PHILADELPHIA | CLIFTON, NJ
698 Sanford Ave | 1801 Cottman Ave | 565 Clifton Ave
Tel. 973-373-8783 | Tel. 215-728-6040 | Tel. 973-916-1543

*Pick up service available