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Rada overrides Kuchma veto of election law

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada firmly rejected changes to the draft law on presidential elections submitted by President Leonid Kuchma when it convincingly voted to override his veto of the bill on March 5.

The proposed law, which had been thoroughly debated in Ukraine's legislature and finally passed on January 15, lays the ground rules for the presidential elections scheduled for October 31.

Citing constitutional concerns, President Leonid Kuchma proposed that several changes be made to the draft law, including a cut in the length of the campaign season from 180 to 120 days and a stipulation that at least 50 percent of the electorate turn out for the vote for the elections to be considered valid.

The parliamentarians found the two-thirds majority (300 votes) constitutionally required to overturn a presidential veto — and more. In all, 313 national deputies from both the left and right decided they could not agree with the president's proposed changes, which many consider a strategic move by President Kuchma's team to give him an advantage in the 1999 race.

National Deputy Oleksander Lavrynovych of the Rukh faction said the proposals were drawn up in a way that would limit the number of candidates who would qualify for the elections so they "do not offer the current head of state a strong contest."

The president had also asked that the Verkhovna Rada agree to change the draft law so that the administrative system for the elections would be broken down into 805 oblast and regional electoral districts, with regional state administrations giving aid in forming local election commissions. The national deputies decided that an administrative system based on territorial constituencies that reflect the Verkhovna Rada's 225 single-mandate districts would be fairer and more efficient.

They also rejected a presidential proposal that individuals be allowed to sign only onto one candidate's petition. Many experts believe that the large number of signatories required — 1 million per candidate — will make it difficult to gather a wide spectrum of candidates as it is, and that, with the stipulation that a voter could endorse only one candidate, the field could have been reduced to two political horses: President Kuchma and a representative from the Communist Party.

As Vyacheslav Chornovil, head of the

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Chornovil reaffirmed as leader at special Rukh congress

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Vyacheslav Chornovil, the embattled leader of the Rukh Party, which has split over the issue of whether the charismatic politician should remain its undisputed leader, held sway on March 7 over a second gathering billed as an all-party congress in as many weeks. The delegates affirmed that the man who has led the organization for nearly 10 years should continue at the helm.

The congress that voted to retain Mr. Chornovil was held a week after a separate, hastily organized extraordinary congress was called by a group of national deputies from the Rukh parliamentary faction and removed Mr. Chornovil, charging that his alleged authoritarian style and abuse of party procedures and statutes were hurting the organization.

For all practical purposes, two Rukh parties have now emerged, with both sides claiming that theirs is the single and true political party that evolved from the movement that helped forge Ukraine's independence.

At a press conference on March 11, Mr. Chornovil defended his political party as the legitimate Rukh, proven by the fact that 16 of Rukh's 26 oblast leaders and their organizations had attended the special congress, which had been announced last fall, and supported him.

"There are not two national Rukhs — but one, which on March 7 absolutely legally held its convention," said Mr. Chornovil.

The congress was attended by 547



Two leaders of two Rukhs: Vyacheslav Chornovil (left) and Yuri Kostenko.

delegates, which exceeds the minimum of 510 required by party statutes. Mr. Chornovil said he believed some of the 11 regional party leaders who did not attend would soon return to the ranks of his party.

Rukh has been in turmoil since February 17 when the Rukh faction in Ukraine's Parliament voted to oust Mr. Chornovil from his position as head of the parliamentary group. This was followed three days later by a proposal by Rukh's Central Leadership, controlled largely by the faction members, that the

party also should remove him as party chairman. A week later at the extraordinary congress — which the man that many equate with the party itself did not attend — Mr. Chornovil was shelved in favor of Yuri Kostenko, a leader of the intra-party putsch.

Mr. Chornovil has called the February 27 gathering illegitimate and said pronouncements by Mr. Kostenko's group that it was ready to form a coalition government in the Kuchma administration,

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Ukraine's envoy to U.S. astonished by CIS IPA vote

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Anton Buteiko, said he was astonished by the vote in the Verkhovna Rada to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

"In my opinion, it was passed contrary to procedures envisaged by the Constitution," he said in an interview on March 5, two days after the vote.

Also in the interview, Ambassador Buteiko commented on Ukraine's relationship with NATO, the recent State Department report on human rights in Ukraine, the hold-up in International Monetary Fund credits and the international commercial satellite project Sea Launch.

A professional diplomat with experience as a lawyer and legislator, Ambassador Buteiko explained that, according to the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law on International Agreements, action on joining an international agreement must be initiated by the executive and not the legislative branch of government.

As for the merits of the action itself, he said it was not for him as an ambassador to pass judgment on Verkhovna Rada decisions, but, personally, he added, he has reservations about its timing and effect. The CIS currently is undergoing a period of re-evaluation, and it is not at all certain what the

end result will be, he said.

"And, as for (the deputies') expectations that membership in the IPA will help resolve Ukraine's problems, I think their expectations are greatly exaggerated," he added. He recalled that some 910 CIS agreements have been signed, "and, with very few exceptions, none of them is functioning or effective. And I expect the same fate for the inter-parliamentary structure," he said.

Mr. Buteiko said the vote will not affect the government's political course, which is "cooperation within the CIS and primarily with our largest neighbor, Russia, and at the same time maintaining Ukraine's strategic objective of integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures."

Ukraine is trying to convince the CIS to concentrate on creating a free-trade zone, based on principles of the World Trade Organization and the European Union. It should not be used to isolate its post-Soviet member states, he said, but should help them enter the world economic system.

Asked about the upcoming 50th anniversary summit of NATO in Washington, Mr. Buteiko said that Ukraine's representation there will be "at the highest level."

The April 23-25 anniversary meeting will bring together the 19 NATO member-states (including its three new members, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic) and 25 partner states, including Ukraine. In addition to the NATO summit, the program

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ANALYSIS

Agreements on Sevastopol and Ukrainian independence

by Volodymyr Zvighyanich

The fate of the "big treaty" between Russia and Ukraine, which was signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin after its ratification by the Federation Council, the upper house of the Russian Duma, now depends on ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of three agreements on Sevastopol. That was the condition imposed on this treaty by Russia's Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov.

There is a great deal of probability that Ukraine's national deputies, especially after the notorious vote to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) of the CIS, will ratify these additional agreements. However, just a simple glance reveals how detrimental they will be to Ukraine's independence.

The agreements in question were signed on May 29, 1997, in Moscow by Ukraine's prime minister at the time, Pavlo Lazarenko, and his Russian counterpart, Viktor Chernomyrdin. According to these agreements, Ukraine should lease to the Russian Black Sea Fleet (BSF) some 18,232 hectares of Crimean land with nearly 5,000 objects for the period of 20 years. The annual payment will be \$97.75 million, i.e., 53 cents per square meter. It is highly probable, however, that Ukraine will not see this

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money, as it would go toward payment of an outstanding debt to Russia, which is reaching \$2 billion.

Besides the Crimean land, the text of the agreements foresees the lease by Ukraine to Russia of the waterways of Sevastopol and Feodosiia bays, without mentioning payment. Neither does it foresee compensation for the huge ecological damage (some several hundred million dollars annually) caused by the BSF to Crimea.

The issue of the division of the BSF's ships also is far from clear. From 1992 to 1996 more than 263 ships of the BSF were decommissioned. The agreements on mutual payments between Russia and Ukraine presuppose that Russia will compensate Ukraine 50 percent of their cost, i.e., \$5.5 million or only \$42,000 per vessel. In comparison, Pakistan pays \$2 million for the Ukrainian-made T-80UD tank. According to the documents signed in Moscow, each side gets 50 percent of 525 ships of the former Russian BSF. However, Ukraine then gives to Russia 117 vessels as payment for interstate credits. As the result of this "brotherly" division, Ukraine's navy appears to be one-third the size of Russia's.

Although the Russian vessels resemble scrap metal more than potent military units, according to Vice-Admiral Borys Kozhyn, the BSF is a well-organized structure, capable of provoking a conflict at any time in Crimea (Nezalezhnyi Pohliad, February 19).

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Foreign minister comments on Poland's eastern policy after its entry into NATO

by Jan de Weydenthal

On March 12 Poland will become a full member of NATO. Polish Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek recently spoke in Warsaw with an RFE/RL correspondent about the possible effects of Poland's NATO membership on its relations with Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

Noting that entry into the Western military alliance will give Poland a much-needed and long-awaited guarantee of national security, Mr. Geremek commented that the move will inevitably have an impact on relations with neighboring countries. But he was quick to emphasize that "Poland, as a member of NATO, will be even better equipped to improve those relations."

This is particularly true, he argued, with regard to Ukraine, which he described as one of Poland's strategic partners. "Ukrainian independence is deeply rooted in the Polish national interest," he said. "And we have a very good relationship. We have the feeling that Ukraine sees Poland's accession to NATO as a chance for its security."

Mr. Geremek was less upbeat about Poland's relations with Belarus. Miensk, he said, currently appears to "be lacking confidence" in Poland's accession to NATO and "is angry with NATO enlargement." Belarusian officials, and particularly President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, have consistently and vociferously opposed NATO's eastward enlargement,

seeing it as a threat to their country's security and a danger to peace in the region.

Mr. Geremek questioned the scope of the fear expressed in Belarus. "The question," he said, "is whether [this fear stems from] political elites of the country, the president of the country, or the Belarusian nation. Poland wants to have good relations with Belarus, with the Belarusian state, and with the Belarusian people."

Mr. Geremek said that Poland would make every effort to convince Belarus, by moving gradually in a "step-by-step" fashion, that Warsaw's NATO entry is "in the interest of Belarus." He said Poland's membership in the alliance will contribute to strengthening political stability and eliminating conflicts in the region.

But for Poland the central foreign policy issue remains the nature of its relations with Russia. Mr. Geremek recalled the centuries of Polish-Russian conflict in which Russia had been the main player in a series of partitions of Poland. More recently, under Communist rule, Moscow determined both Poland's government and politics for more than four decades.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has suffered a major decline in its international influence. But, as Mr. Geremek put it, "the shadow of Russia is still in the region."

Moscow has strongly opposed Poland's entry into NATO but was finally forced into accepting it. However, Russia remains opposed to any further eastward

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NEWSBRIEFS

Procurator disputes Lazarenko's claims

KYIV – Ukraine's chief prosecutor on March 5 disputed former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's claim that he is a victim of political persecution and should be granted political asylum in the United States. Ukraine, which has no extradition treaty with the United States, has sent new documents on the case to the United States, said Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko. "It will become clear to the American side that we are not dealing here with a political personality but with a man who has to bear responsibility for his crime," Mr. Potebenko said. (Associated Press)

Court lifts ban on price hikes for utilities

KYIV – The Constitutional Court on March 9 overturned a law that temporarily banned increases in the price of utilities and public transportation. The Verkhovna Rada passed the law in July 1998, stating that it would remain in effect until the government has repaid all wage and pension arrears. The court ruling said the law is unconstitutional and allowed the government to raise utilities and transportation rates. So far, Ukrainians have paid only 80 percent of the cost of water, heating and electricity supplies. The abolition of subsidies to utilities was a requirement of the International Monetary Fund before it resumed releasing tranches of a \$2.2 billion loan, which was frozen last fall. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kyiv dismisses demand to shut Chornobyl

KYIV – Vice Minister of Energy Hennadii Yaroslavtsev has shrugged off a demand by the European Commission to close the Chornobyl nuclear power plant as soon as possible. Reuters reported on March 9. Energy Commissioner Christos Papoutsis urged Ukraine to reconsider last week's decision to restart the only operational reactor at Chornobyl and to expedite the plant's closure, pointing to safety considerations. Mr. Yaroslavtsev said the commission's demand is "an attempt to exert political pressure on Ukraine." The Chornobyl plant "is the safest of all similar nuclear power plants in the former Soviet Union," he argued. Ukraine has pledged to shut down Chornobyl by 2000 in exchange for Western assistance to complete the construction of another two nuclear reactors. (RFE/RL Newswire)

CIS IPA vote legitimacy questioned

KYIV – The Reform and Order Party on March 4 cast doubt on the legitimacy of the Verkhovna Rada vote on joining the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly. A party statement said, "of the 290 deputies who

registered to vote on this question, there were 33 signatures missing from registration papers, casting doubts over the stated 230 votes in favor of membership." Meanwhile, the Green Party issued a statement saying that its opposition to membership was in defense of Ukrainian sovereignty. The Green Party also denied Rukh allegations that they had, in fact, voted in favor of membership. (Eastern Economist)

Nuclear plant workers threaten strike

KYIV – The Atomic Energy Sector Employees' Trade Union announced on March 5 that it will launch a strike over unpaid wages at Ukraine's five nuclear power plants on March 22. Valerii Matov, vice-chairman of the union, said the strike will include all employees, except for a small number of support workers who will maintain essential operations. Some 12,000 nuclear plant workers demonstrated on March 6 to demand back wages. Some 2,000 employees continue their protest in tent camps built around nuclear power plants. Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has promised to set up a government commission to oversee payments for electricity consumption. The commission will be given the right to cut off electricity supplies to debtors. (Eastern Economist)

Rada votes down two World Bank loans

KYIV – The Ukrainian Parliament voted down two loan agreements concluded by the government with the World Bank. The first agreement is a \$200 million deal to improve the heating system in Kyiv, the other a \$16.4 million loan to purchase computer equipment for the treasury. But the Verkhovna Rada did ratify a \$22 million World Bank grant to modernize plants that use ozone-destroying substances. Foreign loans are opposed primarily by left-wing parliamentary deputies, who believe that foreign aid does Ukraine's economy more harm than good. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kyiv mayor to be elected April 30

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on March 2 passed a resolution scheduling the elections for Kyiv mayor for April 30. The current mayor, Oleksander Omelchenko, commented on the decision: "City authorities will do everything possible so that Kyivites get a triple holiday – the elections, Kyiv Day and celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the Magdeburg Law in Kyiv." Communist faction member Heorhii Kriuchkov put the election into context, saying, "the Communist faction has agreed

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Chornovil reaffirmed...

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should it be asked to do so by the president, only showed it had abandoned Rukh ideals.

He did not, however, go as far as two of his party leaders, Les Taniuk and Viacheslav Koval, who spoke of the Rukh Party led by Mr. Kostenko in blunt and inciteful language, calling the leadership "political pimps of the idea of Ukrainian national identity."

"These are people more concerned right now with getting their Mercedes and building their dachas," said Mr. Taniuk.

Mr. Koval added, "A certain mutation has taken place. These 12 to 15 people have changed completely. There are parties that have a commercial/criminal base, others are ideologically based. Some want simply to make money, others have ideas."

Mr. Chornovil was much more diplomatic in his criticism, explaining that the misguided decisions of his former allies are a result of "the Soviet system from which we have emerged. It is a problem within the government and within our party."

But Mr. Chornovil agreed with his two supporters that many of the members of the Rukh parliamentary faction who had staged his removal were trying

Rada overrides...

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Rukh-I faction in the Verkhovna Rada explained, "The proposal was meant to turn the presidential elections into a vote for one person."

The national deputies also did not go along with a Kuchma proposal that would have allowed public organizations, such as labor unions, to field political candidates

Many national deputies simply disliked both the version that the Parliament had passed and the new proposals by the president, but felt that the Parliament's draft law was the lesser of two evils.

"The proposals by the president were even worse than the text of the bill," said Volodymyr Marchenko, national deputy of the Progressive Socialist faction and a political partner of Natalia Vitrenko, one of the more vociferous voices in the Verkhovna Rada and an announced presidential candidate.

The national deputies did, however, accept some of Mr. Kuchma's proposals, in essence making the bill they passed a new presidential elections law.

They agreed that the new law should specify the presidential term of office (five years), even though that is already clearly stated in the Constitution. They also gave the nod to proposals that allow the Central Election Commission to develop the rules that will govern candidates' use of the mass media; that candidates must file financial statements on their income and property for the last year; and that "foreigners and stateless persons" could not contribute to an individual candidate's election campaigns.

Nonetheless, the future of this particular law on presidential elections remains uncertain. "I foresee a complicated future for this law," said National Deputy Roman Besmertnyi, the president's representative in the Verkhovna Rada.

On Bankivska Street, the home of the Presidential Administration, the word is that President Kuchma will submit the draft law approved by the Verkhovna Rada to the Constitutional Court for scrutiny before he signs it, which by law he has 10 working days to do.

to turn the party into an instrument for personal gain. He called it the "privatization of the party." None of the three offered details regarding what type of commercial benefit was sought or received by members of the rebel Rukh Party.

Answering a question on why overtures by Mr. Kostenko's Rukh for a single party reunited with Mr. Chornovil as honorary chairman have been rebuffed and answered with flaming criticism, Mr. Chornovil explained, "We are criticizing them because they – not we – began the split in the party."

Mr. Chornovil also explained that members of the new Rukh Party had illegally entered his Verkhovna Rada office the night of March 9, pilfering party documents and computer files, and throwing his personal belongings into the corridor, which did not help any efforts at a peaceful resolution to the split.

"There was a time when we were still looking to find peace, but now that is almost impossible" said Mr. Chornovil, who explained that several meetings had taken place between the two camps prior to the second congress, at which time he did not discern any great desire by his ex-colleagues to find a solution to the rift. After the encroachment on his office, he said that reunion is not likely. "Could you make peace with people who throw your belongings out of your office?" he asked.

The three leaders of Mr. Chornovil's Rukh Party also criticized Mr. Kostenko's Rukh for taking a populist line on reform issues. On March 9 Mr. Kostenko announced that his party is ready to form a coalition government, if it is asked to do so by the Kuchma administration, that could include members of the National Democratic Party and members of the Hromada Party no longer under the control of Pavlo Lazarenko. At the time Mr. Kostenko said that among the priorities of his Rukh organization was a push for administrative reforms and real land reform.

The issue of land reform particularly irked Mr. Chornovil and his two fellow leaders. "Kostenko's call for a referendum on land reform had been put forward by Oleksander Moroz a while back. We are against it," said Mr. Chornovil. "Private ownership is absolutely assured by the Constitution. A national referendum could only cause a Constitutional crisis."

Mr. Taniuk explained that such a proposal showed that Mr. Kostenko was being influenced by Mr. Moroz, leader of Ukraine's Socialist Party and a presidential hopeful. "We are disturbed by Mr. Moroz's statement that it will be easier for him to work with the new Rukh led by Mr. Kostenko rather than with Mr. Chornovil," said Mr. Taniuk.

Mr. Chornovil and his two partners agreed that the latest and most profound rift within Rukh will hurt the party in its efforts to get their candidate, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko, elected president.

However, Mr. Chornovil held out hope that perhaps at the next regularly scheduled party congress in May the atmosphere may have changed sufficiently so that some sort of resolution to the split could take place.

If not, then the two sides could still work together if the proper conditions exist, explained Mr. Taniuk. "If they move away from Mr. Moroz and stop making overtures to Lazarenko's party, and if it turns into a party of ideas that coincide with ours, we could still find common language," said Mr. Taniuk. "Look at how we worked together in trying to get IPA [CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly] membership rejected."

Private television station in Ukraine wracked by series of violent incidents

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The STB television station, a privately run enterprise that is one of the more popular channels on Ukrainian television, has been wracked recently by a series of violent incidents – including the assassination of an associate of the director.

Police investigations into the gangland-style killing, as well as the beating of the commercial director, arson in the building of the general director and the ransacking of the STB offices – all of which occurred in a 10-day period between February 23 and March 4 – have so far shed little light on who may be responsible, or if the events are at all related.

Mykola Kniazhytskyi, general director of STB, told a press conference on March 4 that he does not believe the separate acts of violence are coincidental, and that it may be an effort by one of the financial-political clans that to a large extent control Ukrainian politics and business to muzzle the broadcasting firm.

"We have become a currency in the battle between the large financial-political clans. Inasmuch as we may be bothering one group or another, somebody decided to provoke a situation in which one [of the clans] will benefit from the situation in the future, that is to force us to align ourselves with one side or another," he commented.

This is not the first time the STB general director has become involved in controversy, although never of such a violent nature. Between October and December 1998 he was the first head of the Ukrainian Television and Radio Broadcast Company (Ukrtele-radio), a quasi-independent government structure that was to revamp and bring financial stability to the four government con-

trolled electronic media outlets, two television channels and two radio stations.

Mr. Kniazhytskyi was dismissed by President Leonid Kuchma after disagreements occurred within the government over the manner in which he was proceeding with reforms and allegations arose that he was more interested in exposing past financial misdeeds than in revamping Ukrtele-radio.

The first of the incidents that have shaken STB occurred on February 23 when Oleksander Deineko, who was closely associated with STB and worked as an aide to Mr. Kniazhytskyi when he was head of Ukrtele-radio, was shot dead at close range as he entered his apartment building at 11 p.m.

In an interview in the Kyiv Post, Mr. Kniazhytskyi downplayed any connection between the murder and the STB channel, but he said that it could be connected to an investigation he began while head of Ukrtele-radio. The STB director said Mr. Deineko had presented to Ukraine's Parliament hundreds of documents implicating former managers of Ukrtele-radio in corruption and illegal commercial deals.

The press office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ukraine's federal police, would not comment on the Deineko case while it is still under investigation.

A second violent incident, the beating of STB commercial director Dmytro Dakhno, may be tied more closely to the television station. Mr. Dakhno was beaten in his apartment by three men whom he allowed to enter after one explained that they were there to do electrical repairs needed in the building. The attack occurred on March 2, days after STB had broadcast a story on its popular program "The Shadow Sector," about the financial misdealings of a Zaporizhian metal fac-

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Ukraine's envoy...

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will include a collective session of the 44-member Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and a summit-level session of the NATO-Ukraine Commission.

"NATO has and is playing a singularly important role in guaranteeing the security of Europe – the new system of European security," Ambassador Buteiko said, adding that Ukraine's participation in this area is "absolutely necessary."

"We cannot imagine a future without our participation in this structure," he said.

Ambassador Buteiko stressed that one has to view the expansion of NATO "from a new perspective – a perspective not of confrontation but of cooperation. From this perspective, one can see that the expansion of NATO, a structure that unites democratic countries, means the expansion of democracy. How can one be against expanding democracy?"

Asked to comment on the recent U.S. State Department human rights report on Ukraine, which received a "mixed" review, with "limited progress" in some areas and persisting "serious problems" in others, Mr. Buteiko said that Ukraine, like anyone else, is concerned about how it is perceived by others. He added, however, that Ukraine is building a society that is based on law, but it is also "based on our own interests, our own perception of democracy, our own possibilities and our own democratic traditions."

He noted that the report contained both positive and negative assessments of human rights in Ukraine, and added that concerned

ministries and agencies will take appropriate action to remedy shortcomings where necessary, and that Ukraine will defend itself in the case of unwarranted criticism.

Asked why the IMF keeps delaying the next tranche of the more than \$2 billion in Extended Fund Facility credits for Ukraine, Ambassador Buteiko said the delay is not over any major disagreement in principle. Rather, he said, it is related to rulings by the Constitutional Court and actions by the Verkhovna Rada. He added that he has no doubt that an agreement will be reached.

Asked about the prospects of the international commercial satellite venture Sea Launch, Mr. Buteiko said he is optimistic about not only the project's commercial success but its positive symbolism as well.

The joint project will use a Norwegian ocean-going launch pad, Russian rocket engines and U.S. navigational expertise to launch 12 commercial communications satellites into orbit at one time using Ukrainian Zenit rockets, which were originally designed to carry 12 nuclear warheads.

"It symbolizes a new approach to cooperation following the fall of the Communist system," Ambassador Buteiko said. "It's obvious that this project has become an example of this new spirit of cooperation, and not of suspicion and confrontation."

Recent press reports out of Seattle, however, said that a federal grand jury was looking into the possibility that Boeing illegally shared technical secrets with its Russian and Ukrainian partners in the project, some of whom may have been intelligence agents.

OBITUARY: Ivan Koshelivets, literary critic and scholar, 91

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – Ivan Koshelivets, among the most respected émigré literary critics and scholars in the post-war period and founding editor of the journal *Suchasnist*, died of pneumonia at the City Polyclinic in Munich, Germany, on February 5. He was 91.

Koshelivets was a pseudonym of Ivan Yareshko, born on November 10, 1907, in the village of Koshelivka in the Nizhen district near Chernihiv. He graduated from the Nizhen Institute of People's Education in 1930, then worked as a teacher in secondary schools in Nizhen and as a lecturer at a post-secondary institution in Kremenchuk. In 1940-1941, he was a graduate student at the Institute of Literature of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, but the Nazi invasion interrupted his studies.

Mr. Koshelivets fled westward in the mid-1940s, settling in Munich in 1947. Four years later he joined the Munich-based *Suchasna Ukraina* publishing house, co-editing (with the late Yuriy Lavrinenko) the literary section of its eponymous semi-monthly newspaper. In 1954 he published a critical reader's primer on poetry, the first in a projected series titled "Narysy z Teoriyi Literaturny" (Essays on Literary Theory).

In July 1955, together with Mr. Lavrinenko, he established the *Ukrainska Literaturna Hazeta (ULH)* which, as the unofficial organ of the Slovo Association of Ukrainian Writers in Exile, provided a politically neutral forum in which the literary and artistic processes in the emigration and Soviet Ukraine could be reflected.

Through his engagement with émigré poets he met Emma Andievska, whom he married in January 1959.

In January 1961, the *ULH* and *Suchasna Ukraina* were merged to form the journal *Suchasnist* and Mr. Koshelivets assumed the post of editor-in-chief. He served in this capacity until 1966, then in 1976-1977 and 1983-1984, in addition to serving on the editorial board more or less continuously.

As such, Mr. Koshelivets was one of the central figures responsible for the publication of material, literary and otherwise, that was unavailable or banned in the USSR, and significantly aided its circulation in the samvydav (underground self-published) network.

Dr. Arkadii Joukovsky, a friend and colleague, wrote in an obituary published in the Toronto-based weekly *The New Pathway* on February 27: "Ivan Koshelivets diligently followed processes in Ukrainian Soviet literature, and was one of the best experts on the nationality question in Ukraine. In the 1960s, he favored meeting visitors from Ukraine, which frequently drew criticism from 'hurrah-patriots,' who could see only agents emerging from that country."

In the late 1940s Mr. Koshelivets began a long association with the 10-volume *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva (EU)* project. In 1957, he was named its literary editor, vetting all entries in the field as well as contributing many on dissident figures. Until 1985 Mr. Koshelivets also served as senior advisor to the late EU Editor-in-Chief Volodymyr Kubijovyc and, together with the late Atanas Figol, acted as chief manuscript editor.

Mr. Koshelivets served as literary subject editor (together with G.S.N. Luckyj and Danylo Struk) for the five-volume English-language *Encyclopedia of Ukraine (1984-1993)*, also contributing



Ivan Koshelivets

entries on individuals, publications and currents in the Ukrainian literary and dissident movements.

Mr. Koshelivets lectured at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich from the 1960s onward and received a habilitation Ph.D. in 1987.

Drawing on his work at *Suchasnist* and the encyclopedias, Mr. Koshelivets compiled and edited the anthology "Panorama Nainovishoyi Literaturny v URSS" (Panorama of Recent Literature in the Ukrainian SSR, 1963; revised edition, 1974); and wrote the monograph "Suchasna Literatura v URSS" (Contemporary Literature in the Ukrainian SSR, 1964).

He edited and wrote introductions to the works of Vasyl Symonenko (1965), Mykola Skrypnyk (1974), Ivan Svitlychny (1977) and Yevhen Sverstiuk (1979).

Mr. Koshelivets also produced biographies of Soviet Ukrainian statesman Mykola Skrypnyk (1972) and the filmmaker Oleksander Dovzhenko (1980).

His memoirs, "Rozmovy v Dorozhi do Sebe" (Conversations on the Way to Myself) appeared in 1985.

His last work, an act of homage to French culture and literature, was a monograph on Jeanne d'Arc. The first such work on the subject in Ukrainian, it was published in Kyiv in 1997.

Mr. Koshelivets was an accomplished translator, and his wide-ranging interest in world literature was reflected in his Ukrainian translations of works from French, German, Polish, Czech, Belarusian and Russian. Perhaps the most artful and deft of Mr. Koshelivets's renderings was his version of Denis Diderot's "Jacques Fataliste et Son Maître," published by *Suchasnist* in 1970. An anthology of translations of Franz Kafka's stories appeared in 1989.

He also edited a collection of Soviet Ukrainian dissident documents, translated into Polish by Józef Lobodowski, "Ukraina 1956-1968" (1969).

After Ukraine secured its independence, Mr. Koshelivets travelled frequently to the country, often on invitation of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, of which he became a member in 1991. Mr. Koshelivets was also a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (since 1948) and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. (since 1949).

An ecumenical funeral service and the interment took place at the Waldfriedhof Cemetery in Munich on February 11.

Mr. Koshelivets is survived by his wife, Ms. Andievska, and relatives in Ukraine.

Roma Dyhdalo heads UACC National Council

by R.L. Chomiak

NEW YORK – Roma Dyhdalo of Troy, Mich., was elected chairperson of the National Council of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) in New York on February 27.

She replaces Ihor Gawdiak, who was elected UACC president at the organization's fourth convention last November. The UACC National Council meets once a year between UACC conventions, which are held every four years.

Ms. Dyhdalo is a professional librarian who has retired from a career in the Warren, Mich., public school system and currently works part-time in the library of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian School in Warren. She is active in the Warren branches of the UACC and Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA).

At the UACC's fourth convention Ms. Dyhdalo delivered a keynote address in which she called for a new approach in the activity of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. – one that would emphasize planning and anticipation of events, instead of continual "reaction to crises."

She also sought to dispel what she called "the magic of unity," referring to the nearly two decades of unsuccessful negotiations between the supporters of UACC and those of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) to form one central

organization of Ukrainians in America.

Ms. Dyhdalo commented that many people don't want to support either the UCCA or the UACC, and use as their excuse "the lack of unity in the community." Yet despite this lack of unity, she contended, a number of successful community activities have taken place on the local and national levels through coordination of efforts for specific goals.

She added that in a democratic society unity is nearly impossible to achieve, but "it is achievable in dictatorships, cults and among people who don't want to think." She ended her convention keynote address with the exhortation: "Let us stop praying for 'yednist' [unity] and instead start praying for good Ukrainian leaders."

The National Council meeting in New York also heard reports from UACC executive board members and from delegates of UACC branches. President Gawdiak reported that he has signed a lease for office space for the Washington Office of the UACC, located a block from the White House. (The present office is in suburban Silver Spring, Md., but its telephone number is listed in the capital directory.)

The National Council also expressed appreciation to Zenon Wasylkewycz and his associates in Warren, for organizing a successful convention in their city last November.

U.S.-Ukraine Foundation helps deliver humanitarian assistance to Ukraine

WASHINGTON – Through the generosity of its donors, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation has been able to deliver over \$20,000 in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine over the past year.

Most of these funds have been designated to improve health and hospital care in the Lviv area. In December 1998 \$5,000 was sent through Caritas Ukraine to help victims of severe flooding in the wake of heavy rainfall in the Transcarpathian region. Now winter storms have left many of the districts in the flood damaged areas cut off. Heavy snows are causing homes to collapse and roads to be closed, and additional flooding is anticipated in the spring.

Financial Administrator John A. Kun

reported that the foundation's humanitarian assistance to western Ukraine is directly linked to the level of private donations that it receives. "Our aid to Ukraine is a testament to those who contribute to the U.S. Ukraine Foundation for all our programs. Our major donors deserve special recognition in this regard, especially Dr. Murray Senkus, who has been a very generous friend to the foundation," stated Mr. Kun.

For more information, or to make a contribution contact the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, 733 15th Street NW, Suite 1026, Washington, DC 20005; telephone, (202) 347-4264; fax, (202) 347-4267; e-mail, usuf@usukraine.org; website, <http://www.usukraine.org>.

New York Ukrainians meet with representatives of governor

NEW YORK – In an effort to open channels of communications between the Ukrainian community and the office of New York Gov. George E. Pataki, representatives of the Ukrainian community in New York met with Lt. Gov. Mary O. Donohue on February 11.

Also participating were Grace Koh, director of inter-governmental affairs for the lieutenant governor, and Orysia Wolesszyn, the governor's regional representative and Ukrainian community liaison.

The community was represented by Myroslaw Shmigel, chairman of the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations of the Greater New York Area, the New York Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Tamara Gallo, executive director of the UCCA's National Office.

During an open and candid conversation, the representatives provided the lieutenant governor with an overview of

the Ukrainian community in the greater New York area and of developments in Ukraine in general. Mr. Shmigel explained the diversity of Ukrainian American organizations that exist in New York, including youth organizations, churches and cultural foundations.

Ms. Gallo stressed that the Ukrainian American community would like to enjoy a closer working relationship with the governor's office and stated that such a relationship would greatly enhance and contribute to the community, while, in turn, the community could act as conduit of information for the governor's office.

Lt. Gov. Donohue warmly responded to the Ukrainian community representatives and stated that her doors are open to the community's concerns and needs. Community representatives promised to inform her about local events so that she is able learn more about the rich Ukrainian culture and stay abreast of issues of importance to the Ukrainian community.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Essay contest to focus on meaning of fraternalism

LUTHERVILLE, Md. – “What Fraternalism Means to Me” is the topic of the second annual essay contest for students in grades 6 through 12 in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The contest is sponsored by the Chesapeake State Fraternal Congress, which encompasses that region.

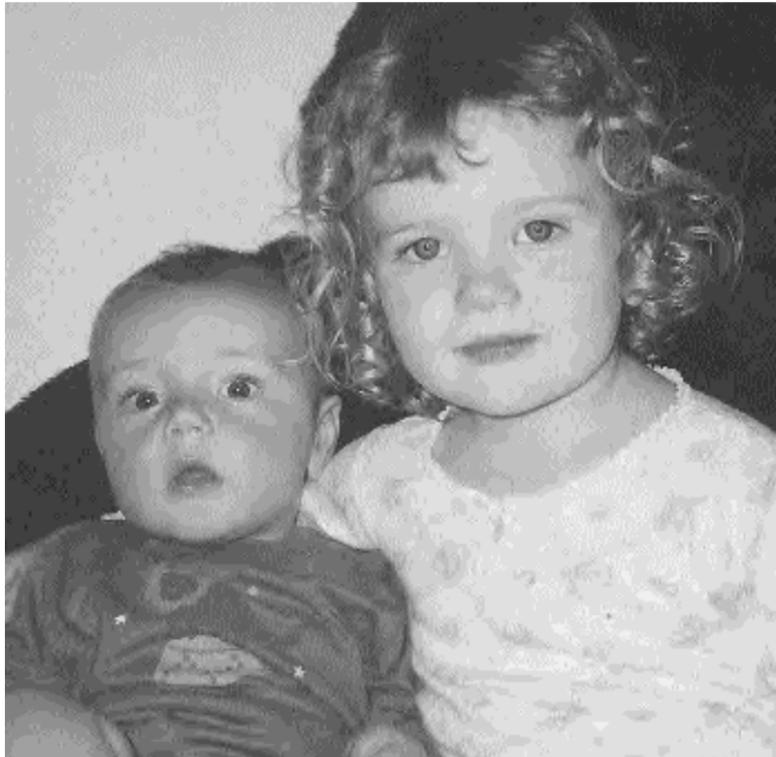
First prize is a \$100 U.S. Savings Bond, second prize – a \$75 bond. Essays should be 300 to 400 words long and may be typed or handwritten (must be double-spaced). Submissions will be judged on content and grammar. Entrants must include their names and grades, and the names and addresses of their schools.

Entries must be postmarked by May 1, and sent to: Essay Contest, Chesapeake State Fraternal Congress, 407 Towson Ave., Lutherville, MD 21093.

Winners will be notified three weeks after the deadline and will be invited to attend the fraternal congress's annual banquet in the fall for additional recognition.

Paul Fenchak, who is active in the Chesapeake State Fraternal Congress and is president of Ukrainian National Association Branch 320 in Baltimore, encourages youths who are UNA members to participate.

Young UNA'ers



Elizabeth Mary Locke and Robert Alfred Locke III, children of Natalie and Robert Locke of Bethel, Conn., are new members of UNA Branch 88. They were enrolled by their grandparents Stephanie and Roman Hawryluk. Mrs. Hawryluk is a UNA advisor.



Andrea Julianna Wasylyk, daughter of Marianka and Roman Wasylyk of Monroe, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 88. She was enrolled by her grandparents UNA Advisor Stephanie and Roman Hawryluk.

New York Times cites The Weekly, Svoboda

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association's two official publications, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, were among the ethnic newspapers spotlighted in a feature article recently published on the front page of the New Jersey section of The New York Times.

Headlined “Newspapers that speak tongues,” the January 3 article by George James focused on the many ethnic newspapers published in New Jersey, including long-established papers serving the Italian, Polish and Slovak communities, as well as newer publications for the Welsh, Indian, Chinese and Latino populations. Also cited were German, Portuguese, Brazilian and Filipino newspapers.

In a section titled “Two for Ukrainians,” Mr. James noted: “The Ukrainian National

Association, a fraternal organization in Parsippany, publishes two papers: Svoboda Ukrainian weekly, which is written in the Ukrainian language, and The Ukrainian Weekly, an English-language cousin.”

The article went on to mention that Svoboda was established in 1893 and until last July was a daily; and that The Weekly was founded in 1933 and “much of its early coverage was devoted to a famine in Ukraine that was not being reported by the mainstream press.”

The Weekly Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz was quoted as saying: “I love this job. I love this community. Every week I see the results of my efforts, and every week I feel I've given something back to my community. I feel the paper is needed and I'm doing a service.”

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Commitment to independence

One of the most enduring characteristics of 20th century Ukrainian history is the repeated attempts to obtain independence. There was the Ukrainian National Republic's declaration in January 1918, followed by the Western Ukrainian National Republic's declaration that November, followed by a joint stand uniting the two republics in January 1919. In March 1939, Carpatho-Ukraine made the claim to independence, hoping to be the vanguard region for the rest of the country. And then there was the hurried attempt in Lviv in June 1941. July 1990 brought a declaration of sovereignty, August 1991 another declaration of independence. Unlike previous declarations, this one was powerfully affirmed by public referendum on December 1.

More than a half-dozen attempts at independence over the course of 70 years – all coming on the cusp of major disruptions in geo-political stability and taking advantage of the vulnerability of powerful states that controlled Ukraine's destiny.

Western historians have downplayed or ignored these efforts at independence which were not so insignificant in their time. In the late 1930s, not only Ukrainian émigré politicians, but Polish and Hungarian leaders also seriously considered the possibility that Carpatho-Ukraine could be a starting point for a general movement for Ukrainian independence that would spread eastward to Halychyna. Unlike the Ukrainians, they viewed this possibility with anger and trepidation. Though initially supported by the Germans, Carpatho-Ukraine's brief experiment with independence, which was officially declared 60 years ago on March 15, ended violently and disastrously with the Hungarian army's invasion of the territory.

Over the years, the motivations for these attempts at independence have been simplified to one: "Ukrainians wanted to be free." True, more or less, but the motivations were more varied and complex. Driving the declarations of independence were self-preservation, self-respect, fear, anger, religious and political beliefs, national aspirations, the ambitions of individuals and their quest for power. To understand Ukraine's history, it is necessary to understand these different motivations.

Whereas the push for independence in the early 20th century was driven by those who considered themselves to be proud Ukrainians, by those who considered independence to be unequivocal and absolute – the deciding votes for independence in Ukraine's Parliament in August 1991 came from frightened Communists who wanted to use Ukraine to shield themselves against feared reprisals from Moscow. This difference in motivation continues to inform political dynamics in Ukraine to this day.

We in the diaspora still wish to believe that national consciousness prevailed in 1991 – when unfortunately it is becoming ever more clear that independence was a cynical and expedient tactic used by Communists and fellow opportunist politicians, who cared little for Ukraine, to take care, first and foremost, of themselves. Now these people, the likes of Oleksander Tkachenko and Petro Symonenko, no longer see a strong and independent Ukraine as expedient, rather as an impediment. Now, when full-fledged independence is no longer of use to them, they are working just as opportunistically, most notably in the past year, to wear it down.

Whereas the Rev. Avhustyn Voloshyn, president of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic, who died in the Soviet gulag in 1945, and Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Pavlo Skoropadsky and Symon Petliura, heads of government between 1917 and 1920, held fast, until they died, in their conviction of an independent Ukraine, it is doubtful that many of Ukraine's Communists and opportunistic politicians who supported independence in 1991 were, or are, that firm in their conviction.

Numerous historians have written that one of the results of the push for independence in Ukraine in 1918-1919, as well as in 1939, was that, paradoxically, the greatest awareness of the need for independence and the greatest increase in national consciousness among the general population came only after that independence was lost. What a dreadful thought.

March
16
1997

Turning the pages back...

Two years ago The Ukrainian Weekly reported that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service had denied a visa extension to Vova Malofienko, then 12, and his family. Vova has been in the U.S. for several years receiving treatment for leukemia,

probably related to his exposure as a toddler to Chernobyl's deadly fallout. In 1996, at the invitation of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Vova was the child who spoke at the White House ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster.

If an emergency extension was not granted, the Malofienkos would have had to return to Chernihiv, Ukraine, on April 10, 1997. Sen. Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey sought an extension of the departure date based on humanitarian grounds, and on March 13, 1997, the INS granted Vova and his parents, Olga and Alexander, a last-minute extension. In December of that year, Sen. Lautenberg and New Jersey Reps. Steven Rothman and Bob Franks introduced a resolution in the House and the Senate to admit the Malofienkos for permanent residency in the U.S.

Writing on March 16, 1997, Irene Jarosewich reported that the Malofienko family's struggle with the visa extension began in 1996. Though the Tetley Tea Co. had agreed to sponsor Vova's father for a work permit, both the Department of Labor and the INS had turned down the family's appeals. Much of the delay and the denials in the process were the result of a new immigration law that makes it difficult for non-citizens to remain in the U.S.

Now, two years later, Sen. Lautenberg, Sen. Robert Torricelli and Rep. Rothman are continuing their attempts to gain U.S. residency for the Malofienkos; the legislators have introduced bills on the case in their respective Houses of Congress. On March 4 the Immigration Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee passed the bill, paving the way for it to be considered by the full Judiciary Committee and the House.

Source: "Rothman works to keep boy with cancer from being deported," news release from Rep. Steve Rothman (D-N.J.), March 4, 1999; "U.S. visa extension denied to family of child of Chernobyl" by Irene Jarosewich, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 16, 1997, Vol. LXV, No. 11.

A quiet resident of New York City ... and former inmate on death row in Lviv

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – You might meet this slender, quiet, conservatively dressed lady in Manhattan's Ukrainian Village shopping in one of the delicatessens, or cashing a check at the Self-Reliance Credit Union, or seated in the audience at a lecture in the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, or entering her parish church, St. George's on East Seventh Street.

And you would never suspect that 58 years ago she was an inmate on death row. In Lviv.

In September 1939, Soviet rule came to Lviv. A year later the NKVD (the precursor of the KGB) arrested Luba Komar along with 58 other young people in their 20s and teens, most of them, like her, university students, for membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

After months of investigation and brutal interrogation, all 59 were tried in January 1941. Most were condemned to death; the others to long terms in the Siberian gulag of concentration camps.

Ms. Komar was among those who drew the death sentence, but she lived to chronicle what became known as "The Trial of the 59" – the story of just one group of young people who wanted an independent Ukraine, and who joined the clandestine OUN to struggle for it, first against Poland, then against both Hitler's Germany and the Soviet Union. Similar trials were held in other parts of western Ukraine that as a result of the Soviet-Nazi (Molotov-Ribbentrop) Pact of 1939 became part of the Soviet Union.

Of the 22 women and 37 men tried in Lviv in January 1941, only a handful lived to see their goal fulfilled. Eight of them gathered in Lviv for a reunion in 1992.

One result of Ukraine's independence was access to the KGB archives. For half a century this and other trials of OUN members were kept secret. The Soviet rulers of Ukraine did not want it known that young people had to be condemned to death because they were a threat to Soviet power, telling the interrogators and judges that they wanted to see Ukraine independent. Over the years Ms. Komar had written articles about the interrogations and the trial of the 59. She described the unvanquished and unrepentant spirit of these 20-somethings on death row. Now she had access to court documents to authenticate what she remembered.

The result is a volume of her prison memoirs backed up by addenda that includes full names of all the defendants, their dates and places of birth (one was an American-born girl whose parents sent her to school in Ukraine) and their background – something the chronicler was not able to recreate fully in her earlier writings. There is a facsimile of an NKVD warrant for her arrest – "Komar L. is a courier of the national executive of the counterrevolutionary organization OUN ...," the document states – and several pages of the final verdict. Individual photos of 16 of the 59 "enemies of the Soviet state," as well as a picture of the 1992 reunion of the inmates also are part of the book.

Its title is "Protse 59-ty" (Trial of the 59) published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv in 1997.

How did Luba Komar survive to write about the trial? She is one of those people who escaped being executed – twice.

While she and 10 other women were in a death row cell in Lviv, the wheels of Soviet justice were turning, and after a couple of months most of the women inmates had their death sentences changed to 10 years' imprisonment in the

gulag and five years of exile.

They then began the journey to Siberia in stages. The first stop was Berdychiv, in eastern Ukraine, where they were held in a prison before the next transport east. But this was June 1941, and Germany had attacked its ally, the Soviet Union. As the German troops were approaching, and the Luftwaffe was bombing Berdychiv and its prison, the inmates broke out of their cells only to be met by machine gun fire from NKVD troops who had regrouped after initial confusion. Some inmates were killed, some wounded. Ms. Komar again avoided being shot and during the confusion of another air raid most of the inmates, including some who were wounded, escaped from the prison.

According to archival documents, one of them, Natalia Vynnykiv, wrote on the interrogation summary that she refused to cooperate "because I want independent Ukraine." She, too, escaped from the Berdychiv prison, then went to work underground in Kyiv – already under Nazi occupation – and a year later was shot by the Germans at Babyn Yar.

Ms. Komar joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), worked as a radio operator and courier, and married a fellow OUN member and one of the founders of the revolutionary government established in 1944, the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (known by its Ukrainian acronym as UHVR).

After World War II she emigrated to the United States, where she is better known by her married name: Luba Prokop.

Private television...

(Continued from page 3)

tory. Ukrainian Credit Bank, which was implicated in the story, responded by initiating a libel suit against STB, seeking damages in the amount of 5 million hry.

"The attack on Dakhno cannot be considered coincidental," said Mr. Kniazhytskyi.

According to Mr. Dakhno, robbery could not have been a motive because the perpetrators ignored a bundle of 500 hry that was openly evident on his desk.

The day before, Mr. Kniazhytskyi and his family came under threat as well, although whether that also is a result of his work in Ukrainian television, the STB program or simply yet another coincidence has not yet been ascertained.

On March 1, the foyer of the building where Mr. Kniazhytskyi lives was set ablaze after electrical wiring had short-circuited. The foyer is adjacent to his apartment.

Then, on March 3, Mr. Kniazhytskyi and his wife, who is pregnant, were terrorized by armed assailants who ransacked the offices of STB, ignoring money and valuables, according to an RFE/RL report.

In another incident, a cameraman who had just finished a story in Lviv and was returning to Kyiv mysteriously lost consciousness at the main train station and awoke to find himself at a different train station. There are also assertions by STB employees that they have been followed and their apartments watched.

Although strongly suggesting that his television station had become a pawn in the political and financial games of Ukraine's mafia structures, Mr. Kniazhytskyi would not name names or give specific information on why STB had apparently been targeted.

He underscored that he was only relating the facts as they occurred. "I do not connect these incidents. I am simply listing a string of facts. Maybe there are other versions," Mr. Kniazhytskyi stated.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A response to Kuropas re: MUN and Plawiuk

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter regarding the column by Dr. Myron Kuropas that was published on January 24 under the rather interesting heading "Return of the Natives."

Because in our society it is intolerable and unacceptable to defame and attack our distinguished leaders, who by their devotion and self-sacrifice have worked tirelessly for our homeland, Ukraine – for which they deserve our mutual respect and honor – I, in concert with my fellow acquaintances, am compelled to write and rectify these errors.

In his article, Dr. Kuropas attempts, clumsily and comically, to divide our society into two groups: the "natives" and "others," and in so doing introduces a form of discrimination.

As a member since 1948 of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada (known as UNO, from its Ukrainian-language name), I would like to point out the following:

1. Dr. Kuropas incorrectly asserts that Sen. Pavlo Yuzyk, Messrs. W. Topolnytzkyj, Ivan Hewryk, Mychailo Pohoretskyj and Wolodymyr Klymkiw were dismissed from membership in UNO. There was no "cleansing or gleaning" of membership. Any differences of opinion, a normal occurrence in any organization, were fully discussed and resolved at the organization's conventions, and never led to a break-up of the organizational structure of UNO in Canada.

2. It is truly a misstatement of fact to assert that in the 1960s the board of directors of UNO, headed by Mykola Plawiuk, moved to dismiss longtime UNO President Wolodymyr Kossar. Mr. Kossar was the president of the UNO national executive board from 1937 to 1954. In 1954, as a result of the transfer of the Central Organization of UNO from Winnipeg to Toronto, Vasyl Hultaj, a longtime member, became UNO president.

3. Dr. Kuropas notes that in 1960 he visited Toronto because he was concerned about the Ukrainian National Youth Federation in Canada (MUN). For many years MUN existed in Canada, thus the concern expressed by Dr. Kuropas seems odd indeed, since he was not able to preserve MUN's continued existence in the U.S. During this time Mr. Plawiuk was active in the leadership of not only UNO,

but also Plast. His relationship with other youth organizations was quite evident through the work accomplished, and was not relegated to merely complaining about others. Perhaps this caused a tinge of jealousy on the part of Dr. Kuropas due to the lack of similar successes in MUN and other similar organizations in the U.S.

4. It is quite possible that Dr. Kuropas was not pleased by the fact that Mr. Plawiuk prized the work of Sen. Yuzyk quite highly and objectively. In fact, Sen. Yuzyk worked closely with Mr. Plawiuk for many years; they helped each other in their responsible civic and political work.

5. Judging by his article, it appears that Dr. Kuropas considers himself infallible and as such is able to criticize others. Strange indeed are his assertions regarding the vast problems created not only in the U.S., but also in Ukraine by Mr. Plawiuk. We are to conclude from this that the Ukrainian community in Canada made a serious mistake in electing Mr. Plawiuk chairman of UNO; that VZUN (Velykyi Zbir Ukrainykh Nationalistiv) erred in electing him chairman of the Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists (PUN); and that it was a mistake to elect him vice-president of the Ukrainian National Council (Rada), and, after the death of President Mykola Liwytyskyj, president of the Government Center of the UNR-in-exile.

As well, Dr. Kuropas would have us believe that the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the World Congress of Ukrainians erred by as bestowing upon Mr. Plawiuk their highest honors. It seems, that both presidents of Ukraine made similar mistakes: President Leonid Kravchuk by granting Ukrainian citizenship to Mr. Plawiuk, and President Leonid Kuchma by awarding Mr. Plawiuk a medal for distinguished work in rebuilding and preserving Ukrainian statehood.

Should he care to make the effort, Dr. Kuropas can avail himself of numerous documents in the Central Office of the Olzhych Foundation in Kyiv attesting to Mr. Plawiuk's diligence.

I believe that Dr. Kuropas possesses both the intellectual and physical potential to better serve the Ukrainian diaspora, which is currently enduring a smear campaign and attack by our "friends," as well as Ukraine itself in its efforts to rebuild our state and national spirit.

Dr. Iwan Woychyshyn
Toronto

The writer is chairman of the Olzhych Foundation of Canada.

IREX to hold second annual fellowship programs fair in Kyiv

KYIV – The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) has announced the second annual Edmund S. Muskie and FREEDOM Support Act (Muskie/FSA) Graduate Fellowship Programs Career Forum and Job Fair, sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the United States Information Service (USIS), to be held here Saturday, April 24, at the Teacher's House, 57 Volodymyrska St., third floor, at 10 a.m.

In the morning there will be workshops and panel discussions, a job fair in the afternoon, and an evening reception. At last year's event over 30 organizations were represented, and over 130 job seekers attended.

The Edmund S. Muskie and FREEDOM Support Act Fellowship programs were created by the U.S. Congress to provide opportunities for professionals from the new independent states (NIS) and Baltic

states to pursue graduate study and internships in the United States in areas crucial to economic and democratic reforms in the region. These are highly competitive programs that require advanced knowledge of English.

Since 1993 approximately 1,500 fellows have returned to their home countries. The career forum and job fair are part of an ongoing effort to serve the needs of the program's alumni and returning fellows.

IREX is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting mutual understanding and international cooperation between the United States and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia and Northern Asia.

For information about this event, or other IREX programs, please contact Bob Reno at: telephone, 011-380-44-229-34-79; or e-mail, reno@kyiv.irex.org.

So close, and yet so far...

SOLONTSI, Ukraine – Although brother and sister have lived in the same village all their lives, Maria Ivan and her brother, Arpad, have been able to hug each other only twice in the past 53 years. As a result of a post-World War II treaty, a barbed wire fence marking borders has divided them, reported the Associated Press in a recent story.

The bureaucratic hassle required to literally cross the street proves too difficult for 85-year-old Mrs. Ivan to visit her bed-ridden brother. In order to cross the street, which is the border, one must purchase a passport, then travel and wait all day at a border crossing 30 miles away in order to return to the Slovak part of the village that Mrs. Ivan views though the chain links only yards away in Ukraine.

Solontsi is found 12 miles north of where the Ukrainian, Slovak and Hungarian borders meet. Today, half of the 1,100 people inhabiting the village live on the Ukrainian side, while the other half live in Velke Slemence, Slovakia. Most of the village inhabitants are ethnic Hungarians.

The village was named Szelmenc and belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire when Mrs. Ivan was born in 1913. After World War I the village became the property of Czecho-Slovakia, only to land in Hungary's hands in 1938. Following World War II a barbed-wire fence was erected to divide Maria's half of the village in the Soviet Union from the other half belonging to Czecho-Slovakia.

When Ukraine gained its independ-

ence, Solontsi became a part of Ukraine, and since five years ago, when Czecho-Slovakia divided, Velke Slemence has been a part of Slovakia.

When the fence was initially raised, villagers were allowed to cross borders freely to visit family members, attend church and tend to crops. One day those rights were forbidden and strict border regulations were enforced. Many of the people who were on the wrong side that day have never been reunited with their families. A little girl who was sick with the flu was resting at her grandmother's house on the Slovak side while her mother worked in the fields in Ukraine that day. She was never permitted to return to her parents.

When Mrs. Ivan's mother died on the Slovak side, she was denied a permit to attend the funeral. She stood at the fence and watched her loved ones mourn 200 yards away at the cemetery.

Twice during the Gorbachev era a crossing was opened, but since Ukraine's independence border guards have been stricter than ever, even forbidding conversations across the fence in order "to implement earlier agreements by politicians," said Sehiy Astakhov, a border guard spokesman in Kyiv.

For many of the villagers, the border fences have become a way of life. The division is most painful for the families that have been forcefully separated. Even today, when people on the Slovak side send letters to Solontsi, most of their letters are returned, stamped "address unknown."

A Ukrainian Summer

Appears May 2 in The Ukrainian Weekly

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Officers from Ukraine undergo polygraph training in the US.

by Andres Durbak

CHICAGO – Five English-speaking officers from the Kyiv and Lviv academies of Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs have undergone a two-month polygraph (lie detector) examiner training course at the Academy of Forensic Psychophysiology in Largo, Fla.

Upon completion of this course of training, which began on January 4, they will become the first polygraph specialists to be employed in Ukraine's expanding fight against organized crime and corruption. In Ukraine, these new specialists will develop training courses at their academies, so that Ukraine's newly purchased polygraph machines can become valuable investigative tools, as they are in America.

This modernizing effort for Ukrainian law enforcement was initiated by Col. Ihor Rakowsky, a senior member of the Ukrainian American Police Association (UAPA), who has spearheaded several such projects since Ukraine's independence. His counterpart in Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs, Col. Vasyl Didyk, selected the best qualified officers for this project and secured the necessary airfare from the ministry. Training fees and cost of books were covered by the polygraph machine makers themselves, the Axciton Computerized Polygraph Co. All that remained was the considerable cost of room and board for a two-month stay in Florida.

Fundraising to cover the students' daily needs, was undertaken by the Ukrainian American Police Association with assistance from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association. The first to support UAPA efforts with a generous donation was the Rev. John Shep of Thoughts of Faith Ukraine, who has championed many training projects for Ukraine's law enforcement agencies. The call for help brought



Ukrainian police officers with instructors and Axciton executives: (standing, from left) Vadym Barko, Ihor Davydiv, Oleksander Beca, Oleksander Oleksiiv, Valerii Shyshko, (sitting) Dr. Richard Poe, Edwin Von Ness, Prof. Ronald Dekker and Ihor Rakowsky.

donations from the Selfreliance credit unions of New York, Chicago and Yonkers, as well as from Gregory Malynowsky via the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The UAPA is half-way toward meeting the fund-

raising goal for the project, just as the Ukrainian officers passed the half-way point in their training. To help complete this project, please send contributions to: Ukrainian American Police Association, 7805 W. Farragut, Chicago, IL 60656.

California benefit provides wheelchairs for Ukraine

LOS ANGELES – Guests of the California Association to Aid Ukraine (CAAU) dined and danced on the evening of February 6 for a worthy cause.

Proceeds from the gala event have been designated for the Wheelchairs for Ukraine program, a joint project initiated by the CAAU with two other non-profit organizations, Wheels for Humanity and Direct Relief International (DRI). In a little over a year, three shipments of wheelchairs and related items have been made to Lviv, Ternopil and Stryi in Ukraine, totaling about 16 tons, for an estimated wholesale value of over \$1 million.

The impact on the recipients in Ukraine is enormous. These wheelchairs have provided mobility and a means for self-sufficiency for about 400 adults and children. The goal for 1999 is to ship at least another 400 chairs, with an eventual goal to deliver

wheelchairs to all oblasts (regions) in Ukraine.

Since 1995 Wheels for Humanity has collected donations of new and used wheelchairs and, with volunteer labor, has refurbished and distributed over 1,400 wheelchairs to people around the world.

For nearly 15 years Direct Relief International (DRI) has collected and shipped donations of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and supplies to charitable hospitals around the world.

The CAAU, in partnership with these two organizations, has, thus far, supplied volunteer labor and funding for travel expenses of the technical support personnel accompanying each shipment to Ukraine.

On display at the ball were many photos of work sessions at the Wheels for

(Continued on page 19)

Ukrainian Gift of Life reports on its activity for past year

GLEN ROCK, N.J. – The Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc. held its third annual meeting on January 23 followed by a reception attended by many volunteers and supporters. Also attending was the 25th child with congenital heart disease that the organization brought to the United States for surgery, Roman Pekaryuk, and his mother, Magdalyna, as well as another child, Khrystyna Bahlay and her mother, Natalya.

The organization's president, George M. Kuzma, highlighted the accomplishments of the past year beginning with an update on the program with the Rotary and Montefiore Hospital in New Jersey in which 16 children underwent successful heart surgery in 1998.

He said, "Although the fanfare of placards, flowers and videos at the airport have subsided, the children and their mothers are greeted by a Ukrainian-speaking member of the organization and receive all the support they need during their stay."

A recent letter from Lviv Rotary President Bohdan Kotyuk confirms this: "We hear from the mothers of the children of all the warmth and goodness... You open for these mothers and their children not only your homes but your good hearts."

Mr. Kuzma also reported that plans for the future include a program beginning in March with Rush Hospital and Rotary District 1 in Chicago under Ukrainian Gift of Life coordinators, Myron and Daria Jarosewych. Four additional surgeries are also currently scheduled at Montefiore Hospital.

Treasurer Katherine Suchay Kuzma spoke of two other programs: raising \$7,500 for the translation, publication and distribution in Ukraine of the textbook "Ultrasonography" and financing Dr. Henry Issenberg's trip to Ukraine to perform diagnostic and intervention pro-

cedures. Dr. Issenberg, a pediatric cardiologist who administers the program at Montefiore Hospital, reported that it will be a generation before more complex surgeries can be performed in Ukraine.

The organization's medical advisor, Dr. Robert Tozzi, director of pediatric cardiology at Hackensack University Medical Center, applauded the number of cases supported by Rotary and Montefiore Hospital in one year. Discussion included establishing a hospital relationship closer to Philadelphia where there is a large Ukrainian community for support, funding surgeries that can be done in Ukraine at \$1,000 per child, and financing teams of doctors to do surgeries and training in Ukraine. The study of mortality rates as well as control systems for programs in Ukraine are topics also being addressed.

Also at the meeting, Stefania Bryant accepted the newly created position of fund-raising coordinator.

During the reception, the Shaklee Corp. Community Caretakers Award plaque and \$1,000 check were presented to George and Kathy Kuzma for "bringing people together for the common good of enhancing as well as prolonging lives... and heightening community awareness to fulfill a critical need."

Col. Vasyl Sydorenko, military adviser to the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, eloquently summed up the meeting when he noted, "you have not only provided our children with an opportunity to be healed in body, but also in spirit."

Those interested in the program, or to make a tax-deductible contribution, can write to: Ukrainian Gift of Life, Inc., 233 Rock Road, Suite 333, Glen Rock, NJ 07451; telephone, (201) 652-5505.



CAAU President Dr. Roman Kulczycky with Wheels for Humanity Director David Richard. In the background is a refurbished sports wheelchair.

Conference at Columbia University focuses on Skoropadsky

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK – Wedged in history between the scholarly, gently paternal-looking Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who embodied the fading gentility of the 19th century European elite, and the young, brash, stochastically heroic-looking Symon Petliura, the embodiment of the 20th century ideology of national determination, Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky appears as a bit of an anomaly – a leader who looked and acted as though he belonged in 1719, not 1917.

In the three-part Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1920, his tenure was barely eight months, beginning with a coup against the Hrushevsky government in April 1918 and ending by mid-December of that year when he fled to Germany.

The period of the Hetmanate was the topic of the second conference in a three-conference series commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian Revolution. Held January 22 at Columbia University, the conference also included presentations on the political theories of Viacheslav Lypynsky.

The conference last year focused on Mykhailo Hrushevsky and the Central Rada; next year's conference will be dedicated to the period of the Directory and the governments of Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Symon Petliura. The conference sponsors this year included The Harriman Institute at Columbia University, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. and the V.K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute in Kyiv.

With increased access to Soviet archives, and a direct exchange between scholars in Ukraine and the U.S. now possible, the period of the Ukrainian Revolution is undergoing a period of re-examination and re-evaluation.

For decades, the standard Soviet presentation of Skoropadsky was that he was a German puppet, a lackey of the Central Powers during the final months of the first world war. His ascent to power in Kyiv was portrayed as a conservative coup instigated by the Germans with Skoropadsky along with anti-Bolshevik former Russian military officers, who aligned themselves with the coup, and with support from Ukraine's bourgeois and reactionary landowners.

A reading of only German archives can lead one to conclude that Hetman Skoropadsky was completely subservient to the German military and served only to guarantee the interests of the Central Powers, downplaying the fact that Skoropadsky readily aligned himself with anti-Bolshevik Russian political and military forces, and carried out many policies independent of the Germans. Neither the

German nor the Soviet interpretation gives Skoropadsky much credit for his role in developing a separate Ukrainian state.

Diaspora interpretations of Skoropadsky were more mixed: some have painted him as a turncoat first willing to align himself with Germans, then with anti-Bolshevik Russians into a federation in order to save his government, at the price of Ukrainian sovereignty, while others have portrayed Skoropadsky's short tenure as part of the noble and grand effort on behalf of Ukrainian independence, an alliance with Germany as necessary in the fight against the Bolsheviks.

New scholarship provides a "reflection of a less ideal, but far more complex reality," noted Dr. Alexander Motyl, former deputy chairman of Columbia University's Harriman Institute and now associate professor of political science at Rutgers University and a commentator at the conference.

In a similar vein, Dr. Mark von Hagen, chairman of The Harriman Institute, noted in his presentation that the situation in which Skoropadsky found himself was "enormously complex" and that "this was a period of extremism and fanaticism, and Skoropadsky with his moderate views was probably doomed." Dr. von Hagen, who spoke on the topic "The Ukrainian Army and Society in 1918" noted that Skoropadsky sought alliance with the Germans and anti-Bolshevik Russians, and rejected the radical class orientation of Bolsheviks as the basis on which to form a state, preferring traditional social structures and a traditional army infused with national identity.

Borys Zakharchuk, a conference guest, a candidate of sciences in history at the National Academy of Science of Ukraine now employed at the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, noted that "the old and prevailing myths are that he sold out to the Germans and then to the Russians; it is time to look at new interpretation: that he did what was most practical, that he was not a demon, he was a moderate man who tried to work within the situation given to him."

Many other speakers echoed the interpretation that during his tenure Skoropadsky did much to give Ukrainian content to the state, including the confirmation of the Ukrainian Kozak heritage, the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the continuation of educational reforms and "Ukrainianization" of schools and publishing houses begun under the previous government. In addition he provided strong support for an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church, including attempts to receive recognition from Constantinople of

an autocephalous Church.

According to Vasyl Ulianovsky of Taras Shevchenko State University, who spoke on the topic "The Hetmanate and the Ukrainian Church," whereas the Ukrainian National Republic under the Central Rada and the Directory tried to distance themselves from the Church, and in fact worked against the interests of the Church, Skoropadsky took an active interest in supporting a Ukrainian Church. Under two ministers he tried first to establish autonomy for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from the Russian Church and then establish full autocephaly.

Dr. George Gajecky, a panel commentator, noted that Skoropadsky's government could most accurately be described as a military dictatorship. Since he wasn't elected, and took power from the Hrushevsky and the Ukrainian National Republic by force, Skoropadsky needed immediate legitimacy. As a military leader, one from the lineage of the former Kozak "starshyna," he harkened back to an era of Ukrainian statehood that was proud and familiar and would confer immediate legitimacy to his government and army – the model of the Kozaks – and he relied on descendants of old Left-Bank Kozak families for support.

According to Dr. von Hagen, Skoropadsky inherited a convoluted military situation: in early 1918 Hrushevsky's Central Rada authorized the formation of an army; soldiers were to be called "kozaky" – a name that competed with the para-military, self-proclaimed local units that also called themselves "kozaky." This situation resulted in much confusion.

Further complicating Skoropadsky's military situation was the fact that the Germans, who wanted a Ukrainian army to guarantee shipments of foodstuffs to the western front, at the same time did not want a large Ukrainian army and demanded restraint. Skoropadsky also found that volunteer recruitment did not work, he faced a Bolshevik front and a Romanian front, and the sons of landless peasants were more sympathetic to the Bolsheviks, who promised them land, than to Skoropadsky.

Skoropadsky, noted Dr. von Hagen, accepted Russian officers fleeing the Bolsheviks into his army, yet ultimately this element posed a threat to Skoropadsky since the Russians did not support the aspirations of an independent Ukraine. Skoropadsky was willing to work with Russian units, such as the Siberians, who had an office of their provisional government in Kyiv until autumn 1918, against the Bolsheviks. Dr. von Hagen explained that Skoropadsky saw Ukrainians and Siberians as two platforms from which to launch anti-Bolshevik actions.

Speaking on "Ideological and Political



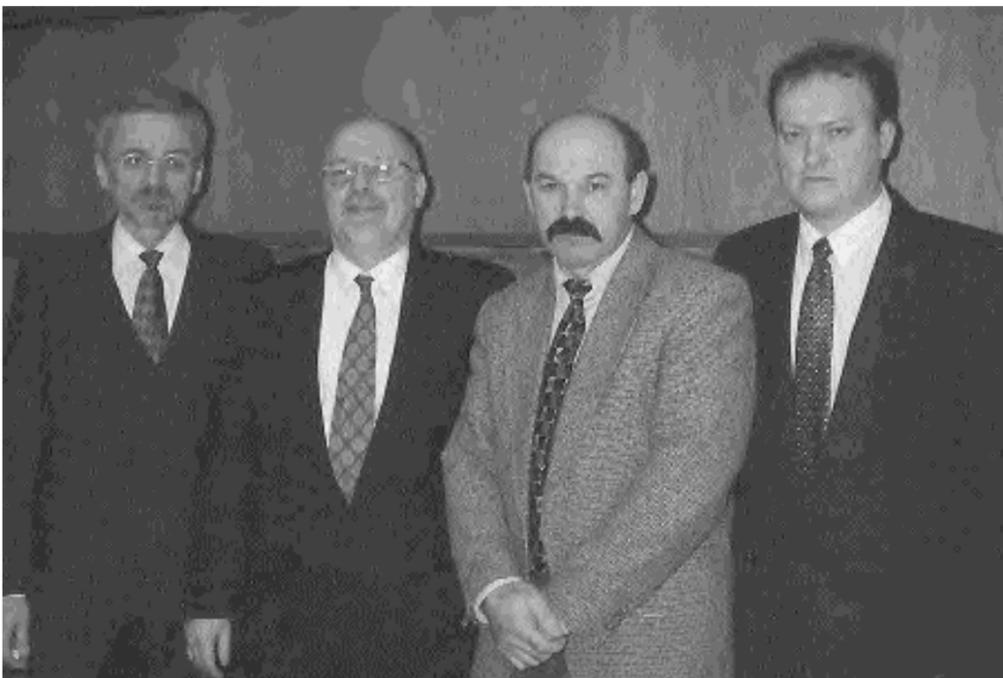
Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky

Conflicts with the White Movement," Prof. Anna Procyk, Kingsborough College, City University of New York, also provided details on some of the complexities of Skoropadsky's situation, in particular, the social, political, economic and military dynamics behind the web of alliances and treacheries that confronted Skoropadsky during his tenure. Whereas he had good relations with the Kuban Cossacks, he had tense relations with Gen. Anton Denikin's anti-Bolshevik White forces, who feared Skoropadsky's alliance with the Central Powers, while they received support from the Entente and were unequivocally opposed to a separate Ukrainian state.

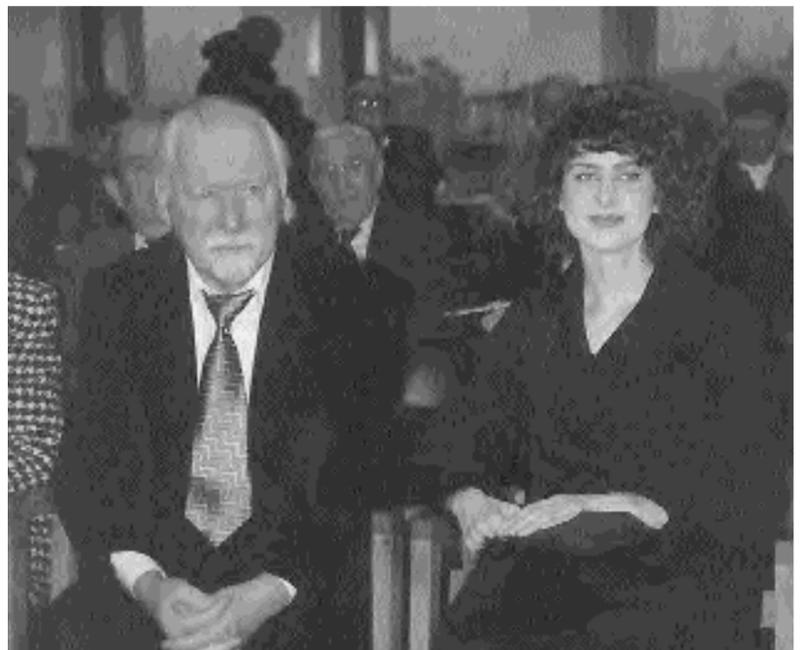
In terms of re-interpreting Skoropadsky's role in the Ukrainian Revolution (besides his relations with the Germans, of which there is good documentation in the West), Prof. Volodymyr Stojko of Manhattan College, who spoke on the topic "The Hetman State and the Bolsheviks," said it is necessary to re-evaluate the period and more thoroughly review Soviet archives for Skoropadsky's relations and interactions with Bolshevik leaders. He noted, for example, that Soviet histories and publications make almost no mention of the peace treaty negotiations that were underway between the Ukrainian Hetmanate government and the Russian Bolshevik government.

Also among the speakers and commentators at the conference were Prof. Taras Hunczak, Rutgers University, who spoke on the topic "The Policy of Germany and Austria-Hungary toward the Hetman State"; Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of Petro

(Continued on page 20)



Panel speakers and commentators (from left), Dr. Alexander Motyl, Dr. Frank Sysyn, Dr. Vladyslav Verstiuk and Dr. Ihor Hyrych.



The conference was dedicated to Prof. Oleh S. Fedyshyn (seen above with his granddaughter), who was praised as a pioneer historian of the Ukrainian Revolution.

DATELINE NEW YORK: The news from A to Z

by Helen Smindak

While "Dateline" was on hold for the past few weeks, cultural events kept on happening – and happening – and clamoring for attention. No two ways about it, only an alphabetical treatment can handle so much news.

Art and poetry

Ukrainian-inspired art, poetry and music encompassing the work of 15 visual artists, more than a dozen contemporary poets and three composers were combined in a recent three-day festival at the Ukrainian Institute of America – the latest "event" created by Virlana Tkacz and the Yara Arts Group she's been directing for the past 10 years.

"This year, considering how we could top last year's book party that celebrated the publication of 'Ten Years of Poetry from the Yara Theater Workshops at Harvard,' I hit upon the idea of installations," Ms. Tkacz explained.

"My whole concern is that Ukrainian poetry is not accessible to most of the people born here. Ukrainian poetry is very beautiful, and yet it's not getting the play in the community that some other arts are getting."

As a result, art installations based on Ukrainian poems were on view throughout the institute's rooms for an entire weekend, encompassing flickering candles, movie images, color and black-and-white photographs, sculptures, paintings, birds' nests, books, clothing and household objects.

Watoku Ueno mounded reams of white paper over lumber strips to create a staggering portrayal of Oleh Lysheha's 1989 poem "The Mountain," while Anya Farion filled a small room with bare branches, dry leaves and a solitary green pear for a striking depiction of Oksana Senatovych's 1990 work "Pear."

Olga Maryschuk, working with Judith Campbell and Laryssa Lawrynenko, set up a heart-wrenching installation that included children's art work and a forlorn kitchen table draped with embroidered cloths, to portray Oksana Zabuzhko's poem touching on the Chernobyl disaster "Prypiat: A Still Life."

Anka Sereda's poem "I Don't Want To Be A Poet" generated a tongue-in-cheek installation – several jars holding pysanky, sauerkraut, jagged pieces of Ukrainian-motif ceramics, and photos showing Kozaks, Ukrainian dancers and miniature folk figures, all "preserved" in liquid with bits of dill, basil, carrot and garlic.

The poems, displayed on the wall near the installations, were in English translation by Ms. Tkacz and Wanda Phipps, and included the work of Yuri Andrukhovych, Yurko Hudz, Yuri Kovaliv, Vasyl Makhno, Attila Mohylny, Maria Rewakowicz, Victoria Stakh and Pavlo Tychyna.

Among installation artists whose creations were unveiled at the Friday evening reception were Yarko Cigash, Annette Friedman, Petro Hrytsyk, Cynthia Karalla, Margaret Morton, Ana Rewakowicz, Joel Schlemowitz, Anna Sidorenko, Ilona Sochynsky, Sergei Yakunin and Hilary Zarycky.

Saturday evening focused the spotlight on Yara actors Cecilia Arana, Tom Lee, Ksenia Piaseckyj and Shona Tucker with a bilingual performance of their new work "In Verse." Julian Kytasty's live on-stage bandura accompaniment and the taped music of Obie Award-winning composer Genji Ito and composer Roman Hurko, were fused into the performance of poetry and song.

New works were read on Sunday afternoon by Ukrainian poets Ms. Rewakowicz and Taras Luchuk. Readings in English were offered by poets Kristina Lucenko and Christine Turczyn. Ms. Tkacz gave readings of some of her own works in both languages.

The show was curated by Ms. Tkacz and Ms. Maryschuk, with Alex Kytasty as sound engineer and Jason Eksuzian as production coordinator.

Bandurists from Poland

A bandura ensemble of six Ukrainian women from Peremyshl, Poland, stopped in at the Ukrainian National Home last month to give a concert of Ukrainian folk songs and classics. Headed by soprano and artistic director Olga Levchyshyn Popowicz, the group achieved a lively blending of voices in a presentation that included bandura-accompanied and a capella segments.

The ensemble's first offerings, comprising pensive melodies and wistful love songs, brought to mind ritual spring dances performed on the village green. Following intermission and a change from black gowns to white blouses and embroidered vests with dark skirts, the sextet turned to a livelier menu – Christmas and New Year carols that rang out with joy, and such folk songs as the

happy "Oy, u Vyshnevomu Sadochku." For a finale, the singers chose the patriotic song "De Dnipro Nash," set to music by a native of the Peremyshl region, Mykhailo Verbytsky, the composer of Ukraine's national anthem.

Making up a colorful sidelight were the paper cut-work designs of artist Maria Mrychko, a teacher in Peremyshl's Ukrainian school, who was on hand to explain that this Ukrainian folk art can be symmetrical or not, as the artist wishes. Her own designs, some of which were framed, featured mainly floral configurations and animals.

Founded 20 years ago, the bandura ensemble is an energetic part of Peremyshl's Ukrainian community, which boasts a Ukrainian school with 275 students and an annual folk festival.

Baiul on ice

Though she placed sixth in the Equal World Professional Championships in Washington last January, figure skater Oksana Baiul looked great when she guest-starred on ABC-TV's March 5 special "Michelle Kwan Skates to Disney's Greatest Hits." The Olympic gold medalist, who spent three months in alcohol rehabilitation last year, appears slimmer and more confident than she did after her disastrous auto accident. Now 21, her long blonde hair caught back in an elegant chignon or a casual ponytail, she was able to clear most of her jumps easily and gracefully.

"I was living in a fairy-tale world; it's so much harder to live a real life," Ms. Baiul told a TV commentator recently.

The Ukraine-born skater and her longtime friend, Olympic champion Viktor Petrenko, will be among the headliners in the 1999 summer tour of the John Hancock Champions on Ice show, scheduled for Madison Square Garden on April 16. Other bookings in the New York area include Continental Airlines Arena in East Rutherford, N.J., on May 8 and Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum in Uniondale, Long Island, on May 9. Presented by Tom Collins, the tour begins in Baltimore on April 9 and is scheduled to visit 45 U.S. cities.

Derkach and Kerouac

Guitarist Terry Derkach, a native of Winnipeg who now makes his home in the East Village, recently appeared with Winnipeggers Brian Hassett and Bill Hodgson and Toronto poet Robert Priest at the popular club The Living Room in lower Manhattan. The foursome celebrated the work of author Jack Kerouac with music, readings and improvisational profundity.

According to Mr. Hassett, Mr. Derkach (who could not be reached for comment) has formed a new company, Global Band Artists. "Dateline" has yet to learn about the scope and purpose of the new enterprise.

Dzundza on TV

Actor George Dzundza appears to be having the time of his life on Thursday nights as the tavern owner in NBC's popular series "Jesse." While the show keeps him and his audience happy, Mr. Dzundza must be chuckling over the serious roles he has played in films



Poet Maria Rewakowicz and artist Ana Rewakowicz at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

in the past, now bringing in residuals from TV showings. Recently aired on WPIX was "Basic Instinct," a riveting murder mystery starring Michael Douglas and Sharon Stone. Just last Sunday, NBC showed "Crimson Tide," a Navy nuclear-submarine command feud, with Gene Hackman and Denzel Washington.

Eternal memory

A historical documentary about Ukraine that had its U.S. premiere last summer at Lincoln Center during the Human Rights Watch International Film Festival was shown at the Ukrainian Institute on February 19 before a capacity audience. The 81-minute film, "Eternal Memory: Voices from the Great Terror," focuses on the Stalinist purges and terror in Ukraine during the 1930s and 1940s. Directed by David Pultz, the film incorporates a poignant off-camera narration by award-winning actress Meryl Streep.

Among historians and public officials interviewed in the film are Robert Conquest of Stanford University, Roman Szporluk of Harvard University, former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, former President of Ukraine Leonid Kravchuk and former KGB official Mykola Holushko. Witnesses and survivors recount the horrors of labor camps and wholesale executions that took the lives of 20 million Ukrainians.

Director Pultz, who teamed up in 1991 with Canadians George Yemec and Marco Carynyk to pro-

(Continued on page 11)



Yaroslav Kulynych

The Ukrainian women's bandurist ensemble from Peremyshl that performed at the Ukrainian National Home.

BOOK NOTES

A new collection of Ukrainian poems

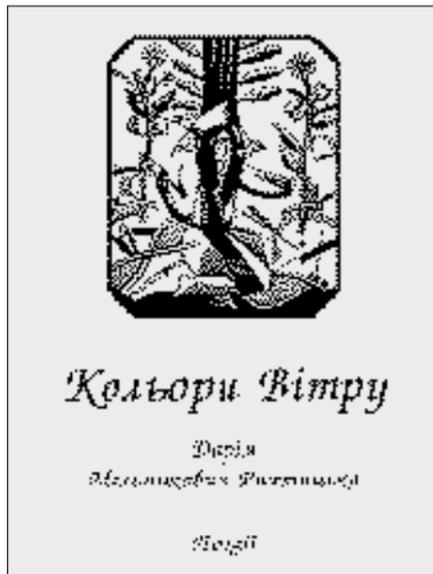
by Tamara Slywinsky

STERLING HEIGHTS, Mich. – If entering the realm of vivid imagination and verse catches your fancy, then Daria Rychtycka's third collection of poems titled "Kolory Vitru" (The Colors of the Wind) should not be overlooked. "Your Magnetism," "Hutsul" and "The Last Encounter" are just a few of the titles found in this work, in which passion and disquiet, fantasy and reality exist without dichotomy.

With utmost perception, these Ukrainian-language poems depict the disappointment of lost love, wishful yearning, the magic and mystique of a work of art, the scent of a flowering tree (or is it perhaps the scent of a lover?). The play of words and descriptive images are compelling, drawing the reader into a world of philosophical contemplation, conveyed through the minimal use of language. But never does the zeal for living – and, most importantly, for Ukraine – fail to be included in her writing.

As the title of her newest book suggests, Ms. Rychtycka's writing style is as varied as the artist's palette, free and unfettered as the wind she describes. And even though "white" (blank) verse continues to dominate her work, the last 50-some pages of this collection are devoted to miniatures, some no longer than six or seven lines, which tend to recall Japanese haiku in their simplicity and substance.

"I again yearn for the mountains of my native land," writes the poet. But in this case, it is a yearning that is continually fulfilled since Ms. Rychtycka spends considerable time in Ukraine, where she finds the inspiration for her poetry. In fact, for the past eight years, she has toured the countryside, becoming acquainted with the land she was forced to leave behind as a girl.



She shares her work during literary evenings organized by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and other organizations, meets with university students, Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) veterans, members of Ukraine's military, as well as the general public. Ms. Rychtycka has had poetry readings throughout Ukraine, in such cities as Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Kherson, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Drohobych and Kyiv.

The book includes an introduction by the hailed director and literary critic Mykhailo Sachenko and a "Letter from Bukovyna" by journalist Myroslav Kuyek, in which he writes about Ms. Rychtycka's Christmas visit to the region. In the letter, Mr. Kuyek proclaims that "[this poet] dreams, breathes and lives Ukraine." As seen in "Kolory Vitru," this is an undeniable fact.

The book can be ordered for \$12 by writing to: N. Rychtyckyj, 30109 Ohmer, Warren, MI 48092.

A book of photographs from Ukraine

by George Gajecy

WOODSIDE, N.Y. – In selecting a gift, one wants something beautiful, unique, memorable and of lasting value. Now such a gift is available – a book of photographs of Ukraine by Tania (Mychaylyshyn) D'Avignon. It is called "Simply Ukraine" (Prosto Ukraina), published in Kyiv by Artex, and contains 190 pages of color photos in a 10-by-14-inch format.

Ms. D'Avignon has worked and traveled in Ukraine for the past 15 years. She photographed various aspects of Ukrainian life and customs, and exhibited her photos in most larger Ukrainian cities.

The book is full of optimism and joyous exposition of Ukrainian life. Ms. D'Avignon, who has worked with National Geographic magazine for a number of years, picks a rare moment or an impressionistic effect with a discerning eye. She celebrates women – dozens of them, young and old, dressed in colorful Hutsul or Bukovynian costumes, or in drab work clothes. She includes gorgeous Ukrainian landscapes, four of Mount Hoverlia alone. Ms. D'Avignon loves flowers, poppies, hollyhocks and others. She includes multitudes of birds and animals. The storks are fascinating, including the one on the cover.

Ms. D'Avignon is able to make viewers share in the excitement of a Hutsul wedding, witness the blessing of holy water at Epiphany in Ivano-Frankivsk, enjoy the Malanka parade and be horrified by the images of the Chornobyl catastrophe.

The book's more than 200 photographs show the glory of Ukraine: the majestic cathedrals of St. Sophia in Kyiv and of St.



George in Lviv, as well as other monasteries and monuments. (Hopefully, in the next edition, a map of Ukraine will be provided along with a brief information about the churches and monasteries.)

Ms. D'Avignon provides several charming close-ups of her famous friends – Nazarii Iaremchuk, Nina Matvienko, Oksana Bilozir, Pavlo Dvorskyi.

The results are outstanding – this is a superb book that can be given with pride to relatives, friends and colleagues, for anniversaries, weddings or holidays.

To order: send a check for \$35, plus \$5 for shipping, to: Tania D'Avignon, 25 Church St., Newton, MA 02458; phone, (617) 964-1942.

California organization promotes subscriptions to Svit Nauky journal

LOS ANGELES – The Ukrainian-language edition of the journal Scientific American recently began publication in Ukraine under the title Svit Nauky. The journal is published under license from Scientific American and includes translations of articles published in Scientific American, as well as articles submitted by Ukrainian authors. In every respect, the quality of the publication meets the high standards set by Scientific American.

A subscription to this journal may be ordered through the California Association to Aid Ukraine Inc., (CAAU), a not-for-profit, tax-exempt corporation. The annual cost of a subscription (12 issues) is \$40 (U.S.) in Ukraine and \$60 (U.S.) outside Ukraine. Subscriptions for persons and institutions in Ukraine, such as students, teachers, schools and libraries, will be treated as donations and as such the cost of a subscription is tax-deductible in the U.S.

Please send subscription orders with payment and the following information to: Bohdan Mykytyn, CAAU Treasurer, 5325 Teesdale Ave., Valley Village, CA 91607. Make checks payable to CAAU



Inc. and indicate "Svit Nauky" in the memo. In addition, please provide the name, address and phone number (if available) for each individual and for each organization for whom you are purchasing a subscription. Copies of the journal will be mailed directly to subscribers by the publisher in Ukraine.

The news...

(Continued from page 10)

duce the documentary, took questions from the audience after the screening and spoke about his first trip to western Ukraine in the fall of 1991, made at the time of the Soviet Union's break-up. He and his crew were among the first from the West allowed to travel and talk freely with citizens of newly independent Ukraine.

The film showing was organized by Alla Leshko, cultural affairs convenor for Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Mrs. Leshko told "Dateline" that it is hoped "Eternal Memory" will be shown on public television.

Writing about the film and its haunting moments in The Ukrainian Weekly last June, freelance writer Adriana Leshko quoted festival director Bruni Burres, who said the documentary gave a "really comprehensive historical analysis along with great storytelling."

"For me, (Eternal Memory) exemplifies three of the most important elements of film-making, that it touches you emotionally, that it's of very high artistic quality, and that factually it's very strong," Ms. Burres said.

Gogol goes cabaret

A four-man Ukrainian band specializing in surrealistic punk cabaret music is fast becoming a hit on the New York club scene. Gogol Bordello, fronted by Kyiv-born Eugene Hutz, has been appearing at many clubs in the past year – but avoiding rock clubs and night clubs, said Mr. Hutz. Most recently, the band played at Coney Island High Club in the East Village and the Cooler Club on West 14th Street.

Mr. Hutz, who sings and composes for Gogol Bordello, said he was a drum school student "heavily involved in the underground [music] scene in Kyiv" before moving a year ago to the city where he always wanted to live: New York.

Because he felt that rap music and rock were losing their power, Mr. Hutz and his band initiated a punk cabaret style of music that puts the accent on the-atics and storytelling, and is heavily influenced by Ukrainian, Romanian and

Gypsy folk music. "We're a very live act: we don't stand around," he points out. "We don't try to be avant-garde or retro, but be with the times."

The name Gogol Bordello, Mr. Hutz explains, was selected because "Gogol is definitely a Ukrainian writer known throughout the world" while Bordello "puts a more playful connotation" on the name. He admits he actually chose the name after reading a book about Gogol's sexuality – "a confusing subject and basically a big riddle."

Singing in English, Mr. Hutz is backed by Aleksandr Kazackov on accordion, Vlad Solovar on guitar (also back-up singer) and Elliott Ferguson on drums. The group is recording a CD "Mussolini vs. Stalin," which will be released in April or May.

Krychevsky to Ukraine

The works of impressionist painter Mykola Krychevsky (1898-1961), which have been part of the Krychevsky family collection, will soon be relocated from California to the permanent collections of various museums in Ukraine. The move is being made at the request of Mr. Krychevsky's niece, Kateryna Krychevsky Rosandych.

In anticipation of the migration, The Ukrainian Museum brought 112 Krychevsky works to New York in order to photograph and document them, and replaced acidic mats on watercolors with acid-free mats.

To give New Yorkers a chance to take a look at famed Krychevsky oils and watercolors, director Maria Shust and her associates selected 56 pieces for a two-week exhibit at the museum that opened on February 21. All the Krychevsky works were subsequently shipped to the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington for a March 10 exhibit in connection with the embassy's commemoration of Taras Shevchenko.

Mr. Krychevsky, who came from a renowned family of painters and artists in Kharkiv, studied art with his father, Vasyl Krychevsky Sr. and with Y. Bokshai in Uzhorod, and graduated from the School of Industrial Design in Prague. He moved to Paris in 1929 and is best known for his watercolors, with scenes of Paris and Vienna earning him international praise.

The Ukrainian Museum presents two artists' visions of pysanky

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum's exhibition of pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter eggs, this year is presented in the work of two outstanding Ukrainian artists. The exhibition features traditional decorated eggs created by Tanya Osadca, and multifaceted contemporary works of art by Aka Pereyma. "Pysanka, Ukraine's Cultural Icon: Preserved in the Traditional Form by Tanya Osadca and in the Contemporary Art of Aka Pereyma" opens on March 21 and will be shown through June 6.

Ukrainian pysanky trace their origins to antiquity. Eggs themselves were always a source of wonder and magic for primitive people. Seen as the embodiment of the renewal of life, eggs played an important role in celebrations of spring. They were decorated with specific designs and colors that held symbolic meaning, and were used

in prescribed rites and rituals. When Christianity was accepted in Ukraine in the 10th century, pysanky were incorporated into Easter observances.

The 400 pysanky on display in this exhibition are rich in the variety of symbolic decorations and colors. Regional differences in designs and color schemes are prominent, and almost all regions of Ukraine are represented in this collection. The designs on the pysanky were decorated in the traditional manner, using the wax-resist technique. Most of the designs are very old, according to Ms. Osadca, who researches them in rare and antiquated publications and in collections held by museums in Ukraine.

Ms. Osadca is a respected authority on Ukrainian folk art, especially pysanky, and a master artisan of the craft. She studied art history at Kent State University, but her spare time was devoted to the promotion of

the pysanka art through education, lectures and visual demonstration.

For many years Ms. Osadca has been involved in research of the history, symbolism and application of ancient pysanky designs. Her work has been translated into the development of one of the most important, interesting and rare pysanky collections outside of Ukraine. She has shown her collection in many exhibitions throughout the U.S., Canada and Ukraine.

The traditional motifs of the pysanka permeate the contemporary art works of Pereyma, who has adopted the lore, Ms. Osadca's passion and enchantment of Ukrainian folk art, which is revealed in the ideogrammatic manner in which she expresses her creative thought. The artist uses pysanka elements to deal with themes such as the cycle of life and nature, and the mysteries of the universe in oil paintings, works of mixed

media, ceramics and metal sculpture – examples of which will be on exhibit.

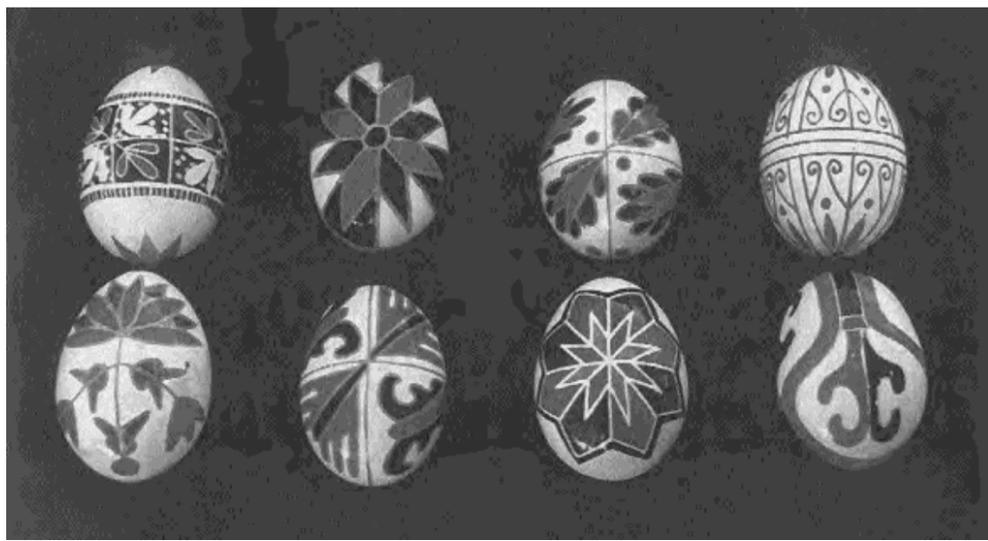
Ms. Pereyma studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and at the Dayton Art Institute in Dayton, Ohio, earning a diploma in sculpture. She learned welding at the Hobart Institute of Welding Technology in Troy, Ohio. Collections of her work have been shown in solo and group exhibitions in the U.S., Canada and Ukraine.

"Pysanka, Ukraine's Cultural Icon" continues The Ukrainian Museum's series of exhibitions titled "In Celebration of Private Collectors."

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave.; telephone, (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, UkrMus@aol.com; website, http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum. Museum hours are Monday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m., Admission fee: \$3 for adults; \$1.50 for senior citizens and children over age 12.



"Fern Flower" (left) and "God's Messengers" by Aka Pereyma.



Traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs, pysanky, by Tania Osadca.

Sculptures by Lviv-born artist Oleh Lesiuk capture "The Cycles of Life"

by Nestor Gula

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO – As many artists do, Oleh Lesiuk gets his inspiration from his surroundings, from music, daily events, street scenes. His series of sculptures, titled "The Cycles of Life," captures this diversity of inspiration. The 19 sculptures that make up this series were shown between January 17 and 29 at a solo show in Toronto's Cedar Ridge Gallery, a turn-of-the-century mansion in the northeast part of the city.

The sculptures capture various aspects of the continuum of life, from birth to death. In the show's brochure, Mr. Lesiuk is quoted as saying, "I use symbolism to express my feelings, my attitude and my own position in this life."

Mr. Lesiuk was born on August 25, 1959, in Lviv. He attended the Institute of Applied Arts there and taught sculpture and drawing at the Ivan Trush Academy between 1982 and 1992. His sculptures have been exhibited in Lviv, Kyiv, Moscow, Rome, as well as in Canada and the U.S.

He came to Canada in 1992 to check out the art scene, liked what he saw and decided to stay. "I felt really good about the possibilities here and what I can do here," said Mr. Lesiuk in a recent interview.

The sculptor affirms that he is not a starving artist – nor does he ever intend to be. Since arriving in Canada he has been active in creating new works and successful at selling them.

He has also been active in the artistic community. Since 1995 he has been an executive member of Sculpture Society of Canada, in charge of special projects. He is also a member of Visual Arts Ontario, the Union of Ukrainian Artists, an executive member of Ukrainian Association of Visual Artists of Canada and a board member of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, where he currently serves as the interim executive director.

Mr. Lesiuk's bread and butter are sculpture and teaching sculpture.

He designs and creates sculptures and plaques for corporations, governments and individuals on contract.

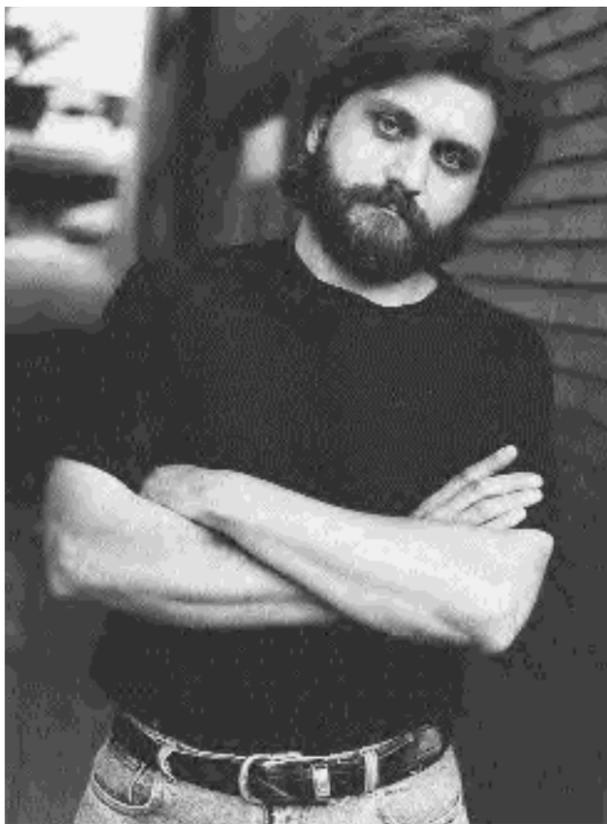
His plaques adorn Scarborough City Hall and the City of York Public Library.

Mr. Lesiuk fashioned large plaque that hangs on the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation's exterior and commemorates its founders, Mykhailo and Jaroslava Szafraniuk. He also made the statuette for the President's Award for the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Toronto.

The Lviv-born artist teaches his craft as a participant of the Art Discovery Program run by Arts Etobicoke,

The Metropolitan Toronto Separate (Catholic) School Board and the Toronto Board of Education. He also conducts evening classes at a studio called Parox Ceramics in Concord Ontario.

The recent immigrant said he has no problems getting his ideas across because, while studying art in Ukraine, he was also learning English. "I always thought learning English was important," Mr. Lesiuk said, adding, "I wrote my dissertation in English on English art of the 14th century."



Oleh Lesiuk and (on the right) one of the sculptures from his series "The Cycles of Life."



Fourteen diverse artists represented in "Art at the Institute 1991-1996"

by Olya Shevchenko

NEW YORK – An exhibition currently on view at the Ukrainian Institute of America brings together a rather disparate group of artists among whom a common thread may at first appear difficult to identify.

There is, however, a connection: the 14 artists included in the exhibit "Art at the Institute 1991-1996" have all been represented in exhibitions organized and curated by the late Daria Hoydysh between the years 1991 and 1996, while she was the director of the arts program at the institute.

The commemorative exhibition was curated as a tribute to the late Mrs. Hoydysh, to her dedication to the arts, and her commitment to artists, and as a reflection of her belief in the importance of a strong and sophisticated Ukrainian presence on the cultural scene of New York City.

The diversity found in the exhibition attests to the willingness of Mrs. Hoydysh to embrace a broad range of media and stylistic proclivities. She did not limit herself to the traditional parameters of fine art, as demonstrated by exhibitions she organized of Masha Archer-Muchin's jewelry designs, Yaroslava Gerulak's ceramic sculptures and Loren Ellis' photographic paintings.

She chose to exhibit not only renowned, established Ukrainian artists such as Jacques Hnizdovsky, Sviatoslav Hordynsky and Luboslav Hutsaliuk, but also artists in varying stages of their careers such as Ihor Barabakh, Severyn Barabakh, Anya Farion, Nikolai Perepelitsa, Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn, Christina Saj, Marko Shuhan and Ilona Sochynsky.

As a result, the well-known and beloved landscapes, portraits and still life paintings of Hnizdovsky, Hordynsky and Hutsaliuk hang alongside more experimental work created by a new generation of talented artists.

Her openness to differing stylistic expression is neatly illustrated by a comparison of the two sculptors exhibited. In a manner reminiscent of the tradition of Greco-Roman sculpture, Ms. Farion idealizes the human form in a work such as "Small Pink Torso," while Mr. Perepelitsa defiantly manipulates the human form to very different expressive ends, as illustrated by his work "Transphysics of the Body." Ihor Barabakh also concentrates on the human body in his representational yet enigmatic painted depictions of truncated male torsos.

The basis of Ms. Saj's paintings is figurative as well, though heavily influenced by an interest in x-rays and a strong commitment to iconography interpreted through a modern idiom, as seen in her painting "Faith, Hope and Charity."

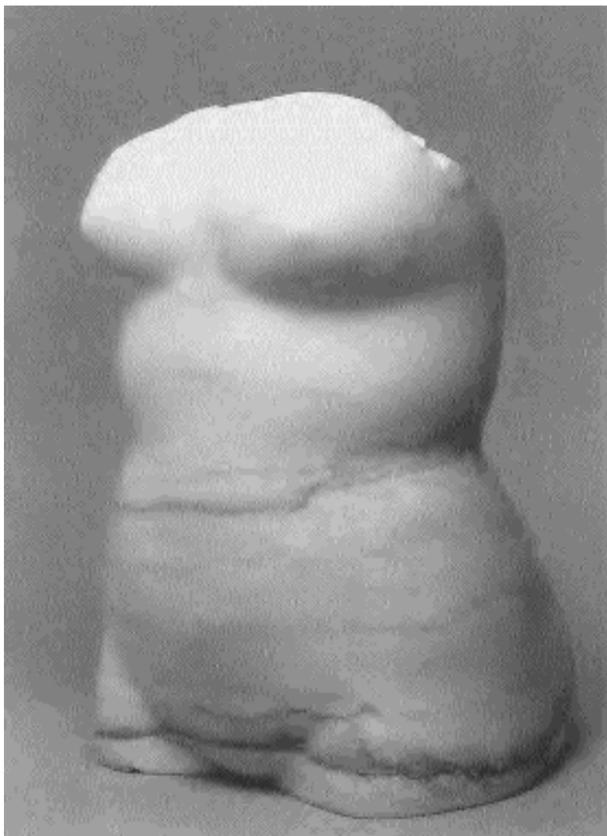
Ms. Sochynsky's elegant abstract paintings suggest the influence of collage and incorporate elements of photo-realism, as in "The Flight." The work of Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn originates in nature and is characterized by a colorful and stylized interpretation of desert flora.

On the more abstract end of the stylistic spectrum represented in this exhibition are the untitled richly painted expressionistic paintings of Mr. Shuhan and "Virtual Jungle," an installation of fluorescent kaleidoscopic designs by Severyn Barabakh, exhibited under black light and accompanied by rhythmic music.

The exhibit "Art at the Institute 1991-1996" will run through March 20.



Masha Archer-Muchin, "Silver Madonna," sculpture jewelry.



Anya Farion, "Small Pink Torso," 1990, Carrara marble.



Ihor Barabakh, "Last Chance to Be Eaten," 1997, oil on canvas, 28 x 23 inches.



Ilona Sochynsky, "The Flight," 1988, oil on canvas, 56 x 56 inches. Hoydysh Collection.

Daria Hoydysh Endowment inaugurated with art exhibit

NEW YORK – The Daria Hoydysh Endowment for the Arts was inaugurated with an art exhibit that opened February 19 at the Ukrainian Institute of America. Featured are artists who were exhibited by Mrs. Hoydysh during her tenure as curator and director of art at the institute from 1991 to 1996.

The endowment has been established in the memory of Mrs. Hoydysh by her husband, Dr. Walter Hoydysh, with the goal of promoting and sponsoring art, cultural and educational programs at the Ukrainian Institute of America. To date, the endowment has received \$125,000 in pledges; the projected goal is \$250,000.

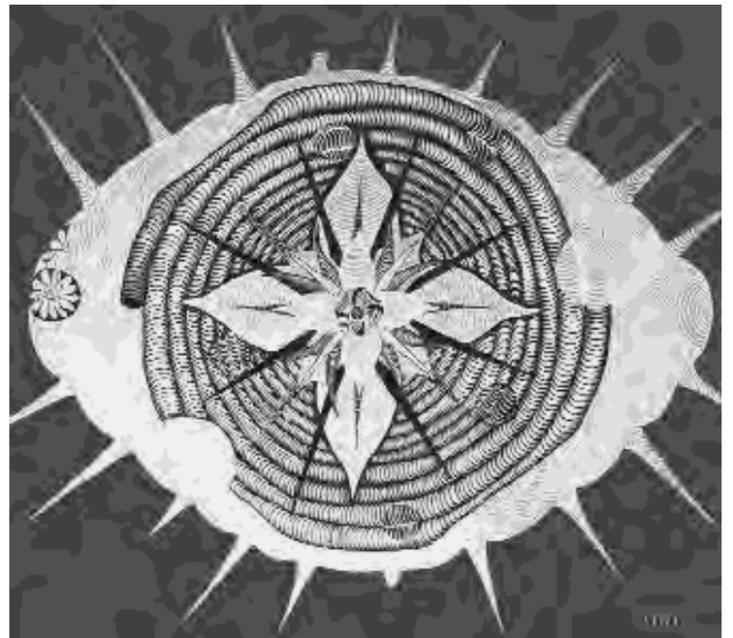
The exhibition opening and reception were very well attended: some 500 people viewed the exhibit at its opening and attended the memorial concert held the following day, which featured pianist Mykola Suk.

Among artists represented at the exhibition are well-known and established figures, representatives of the older generation who, upon fleeing the Soviet occupation of Ukraine, continued their studies in the art centers of Europe; established emigre artists, born in Ukraine or Europe and educated in the U.S.; American-educated representatives of the younger generation; recent emigres from Ukraine; and young artists from New York and Lviv. Also on exhibit is the work of the American artist Loren Ellis.

The exhibition is accompanied by a catalogue, with design and photography by Ihor and Marta Barabakh. The Ukrainian Institute of America is located on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 79th Street in New York City.

For information about the exhibition and for viewing hours, please call the institute at (212) 288-8660; e-mail ukrinst@sprintmail.com or visit the website, <http://www.brama.com/uia/>. For further information about the UIA Daria Hoydysh Endowment for the Arts, please call Dr. Walter Hoydysh at (212) 628-3063.

– Ika Koznarska Casanova



Severyn Barabakh, "Virtual Jungle," fluorescent paint on canvas, 9 x 11 feet.

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The Ukrainian Museum schedules Easter workshops, demonstrations

NEW YORK - The Ukrainian Museum is holding a series of pysanka workshops and demonstrations as well as a traditional Ukrainian Easter breads baking workshop.

The museum will offer:
• Ukrainian Easter Egg-Decorating Workshop: Adults and children over age 12 year can learn the art of making pysanky, using traditional tools and applying traditional designs. Dates: March 20, 27, 28. Time: 2-4 p.m. Fee (per person): adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$10; children 12-16, \$3; museum members, 15 percent discount.

• Pysanka Demonstration: Experienced artisans will demonstrate the art of decorating pysanky. The award-winning film "Pysanka" by producer Slavko Nowytski will be shown continuously. Egg decoration tools, dyes, beeswax and complete decorating kits, as well as pysanky in a wide range of designs will also be on sale.

Date: April 3. Time: 2-4 p.m. Fee adults, \$2.50; seniors, students, museum members, \$2; children under 12, free.

• Baking Workshop: This workshop offers the opportunity to learn, via hands-on experience, how to bake traditional Ukrainian Easter breads such as babka and paska. Participants will also learn about many holiday customs and traditions. Date: March 27. Time: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Fee: adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$12.50; museum members, 15 percent discount.

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave. Museum hours: Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For information contact the museum at: telephone, (212) 228-0110; e-mail, UkrMus@aol.com; website: http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum. Programs and operations of The Ukrainian Museum are sponsored in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Agreements...

(Continued from page 2)

The huge infrastructure of the Russian BSF in Crimea is a major source of employment on the peninsula. Russian admirals could demand that workers hold Russian citizenship due to security reasons. This will increase Russian influence on the peninsula along with the Russian right (also mentioned in the agreements) to participate actively in the social-economic development of Sevastopol. After the Verkhovna Rada ratifies these agreements Sevastopol will be transformed into a de facto Russian town, which could make separatist aspirations on the peninsula unstoppable.

The agreements presuppose that the "main base of the Russian BSF is situated in Sevastopol." On the one hand, this provision questions the Ukrainian status of the city. On the other, it contradicts Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which prohibits the deployment of foreign troops on Ukrainian territory. These agreements do not contain any reference to provisions of international law, or mention the possibility of addressing international organizations concerning property issues - the term "lease payment" does not even appear in the agreement.

According to the resolution on military units passed by the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on of August 24, 1991, the Black Sea Fleet of the USSR became the property of Ukraine. The agreements in question de facto repeal this resolution and pave the way to thwarting Ukraine's independence.

Russian admirals, according to Vice-Admiral Kozhyn, want to replace old-fashioned SU-17 planes with modern SU-24s, which can carry nuclear warheads. Together with Russia's exploitation of stations of early-missile-warning system situated on Ukrainian soil, this can only bring Ukraine closer to Russia's armed forces.

Is this the way to strengthen national independence? What will be next: joining a customs union with Russia, becoming a full-fledged CIS member, or joining the Russia-Belarus Union?

Ukrainian relations with Russia, unfortunately, are far from that of "equals" - a status that is the declared desire of the Ukrainian establishment. In reality they do not even approach the state of a former metropolia's relation to its former colony, e.g., Great Britain and India. Russia obstinately does not, and will not, treat Ukraine as an independent state - no matter what treaties are concluded. It will refuse to acknowledge a full-fledged state border between the two countries, will continue its interference in Ukrainian internal affairs, as well its linguistic and cultural expansion.

The vote on joining the IPA-CIS was a litmus test for Parliament Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, the mouthpiece of the Russia's "fifth column" in Ukraine, of the readiness of the national deputies to ratify documents much more significant for the adherents of "Slavic unity."

Never before in its short post-Soviet history has Ukraine been closer to losing its independence - mostly because of the steps that would follow the ratification of the agreements on the BSF.

Foreign minister...

(Continued from page 2)

NATO expansion. Even recently, Mr. Geremek said, it has tried to use negotiations with the West on conventional forces in Europe as "an instrument" to reduce the status of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic within NATO by imposing restrictions on their military strength.

Yet, the Polish foreign affairs minister appears optimistic about the future. Pointing out that he visited Moscow as recently as the end of January, Mr. Geremek said he has the feeling that [by] becoming a member of NATO, "we can, in a more determined way, obtain loyal dialogue and cooperation with Russia.

Russia understood that Poland is becoming a member of NATO, and Russia cannot say no. [There is] no possibility of a Russian veto in this case. And Russia can see in Poland's accession to NATO a good argument for its good relations with NATO. Poland, as member of NATO, will be the nation the most interested in the establishing good relations between Russia and NATO."

Mr. Geremek emphasized that Poland is, and will remain, interested in developing friendly relations with Russia for a number of reasons: economic, cultural and political. He said Russia remains a big power. And he noted that while Russia may currently be "sick" and that this sickness may last for very long time, Russia is still important for Poland.

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PROFILE: Myron Holubiak, new president of Roche Labs

by Camilla Huk

NUTLEY, N.J. – There was only one regret I had in meeting with the new president of Roche Labs, Myron Holubiak, and that was that his parents didn't live to see this accomplished man in his plush offices in the executive suite on the pharmaceutical giant's Nutley campus.

Roche Labs, a subsidiary of Hoffmann La Roche, has revenues of over \$2.8 billion and 3,500 employees. It is a long way from the tent in the displaced persons camp in Linz, Austria, where Mr. Holubiak was born in 1947.

Like many Ukrainian families, Myron's father, Alexander, who was the mayor of Horozhanka in the Ternopil region, fled the terrors of the Soviet occupation. He eventually came to the United States with his wife, Stephanie, and three children, Myron, and his sisters, Vera (who had polio and was fully paralyzed) and Ivanka. Having survived incarceration in concentration camps, the senior Holubiak was grateful that the Justice family of Ashville, N.C., sponsored his entire family. In return, Alexander became a tenant farmer on the Justices' estate.

Mr. Holubiak's earliest recollection of that period in his life center on having been shot. He was 4 years old and was shot in the leg by a 13-year-old boy with a rifle, who pointed it at Myron and didn't know it was loaded. Mr. Holubiak vividly recalled the hospital and medical care; one cannot help but wonder what

impact this had on his choice of a future career.

By the time Myron was 5, at the urging of their father's cousin, Nicholai Turczyn, who wrote them of the good work and salaries in the city's steel mills, the family moved to Pittsburgh. Ultimately, his father did not work in the mills, when it became clear that the hardships of life left him too debilitated to take on such strenuous labor. Thus, he assumed the janitorship for the Fairfax Apartments in Virginia, where he continued to work for 16 years.

In Pittsburgh, young Myron became an active member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), and his mother was a member of the choir and active in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Ukrainian was the language spoken at home and Myron was expected to read to his parents in Ukrainian daily. Even though times were not easy, his father was politically active and was particularly involved with the Ukrainian National Aid Association, an organization that was a major focal point of the community.

Mr. Holubiak's pride in his father is evident. As he speaks of this educated man, who was astute enough to bring his family to America and willing to work so hard to ensure his children's well-being, his sadness that his parents could not share in his success today is apparent.

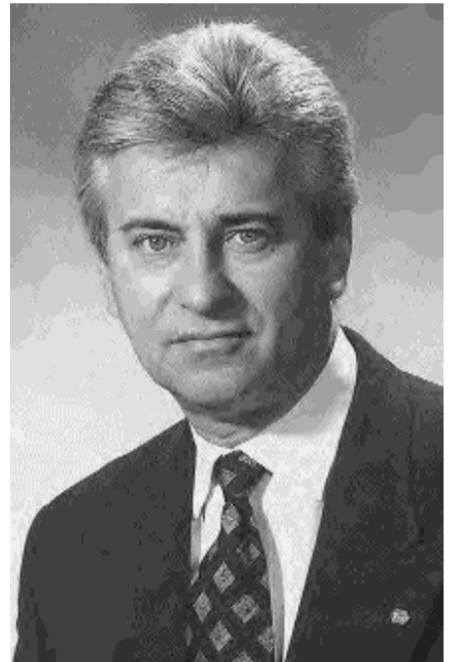
In addition to having lost his parents, in recent years Mr. Holubiak also lost his sister Ivanka to breast cancer. He credits his other sister, Vera, with helping to rear

their sister's children, despite her own physical limitations.

Before Mr. Holubiak went on to the University of Pennsylvania, he attended St. Canice High School, a small school, with only 86 students in his graduating class, 26 of them boys. Upon graduation from college, he worked in a hospital, initially as a lab technician, then as a surgical technician, while pursuing graduate work in biophysics and molecular biology. In time, he began to rethink his career objectives; when Hoffmann La Roche was recruiting sales representatives, he applied. Within eight months of joining Roche he was promoted to medical center representative, and within two years was moved to the company's main campus in Nutley.

There he had an opportunity to work with HLR's current CEO and president, Pat Zenner, in marketing research. He grew to be the division sales manager in Virginia, where he spent the next two and a half years. This led to his promotion to product director, a position in which he added two major accomplishments to his already stellar career.

First, he took over the marketing of Bactrim, a product that combines two antibiotics that has been safely and effectively used for many years to treat common urinary tract infections, and is also prescribed to people who have respiratory infections. Bactrim is used for the prevention and treatment of PCP pneumonia and may be effective in preventing and treating some other infections that occur in HIV, including toxo-



Myron Holubiak

plasmosis, salmonella and shigella. Roche sales were behind the competition, which had a similar product, but Mr. Holubiak came up with a new concept to promote Bactrim that led Roche into the forefront of the market.

Mr. Holubiak also was involved in the planning and launch of Rocephin (ceftriaxone sodium), a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic for treatment of many serious infections. Rocephin has

(Continued on page 18)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Konowalchuk hungry after missing cup final

Just watching his Washington Capitals advance to the Stanley Cup finals last season was quite bittersweet for left-winger Steve Konowalchuk. The reason was also quite simple: the veteran Cap was reduced to the role of a cheerleader.

Konowalchuk, 26, had surgery on his left wrist last April 28, the day the Capitals were taking a 3-1 lead over the Boston Bruins in the playoff's opening round. He emerged from the hospital with an enormous cast and pressure bandage covering his left arm, from elbow to finger tips, after a ligament was re-attached. Ouch!

"That was the toughest thing in my career, having to miss that playoff run and all the success, the way the team ended up the season," Konowalchuk said.

"The way things had been going for me, I was very excited about the playoffs, especially because we hadn't even made them the year before. You just want to be out there with the guys so badly, but you just had to put that behind you, watch what was going on and try to enjoy it as much as you could."

No one is exactly sure when the initial injury occurred, but Konowalchuk knew when it became something more than a nagging bruise that had been bothering him.

"I hurt it to the extent I needed further tests in Dallas (late in the 1997-1998 regular season)," he said. "I jammed it real good, and we decided it needed further tests."

Ensuing examinations showed that the ligament holding the wrist bones together had become detached; it quickly became so painful surgery was planned as soon as the regular season ended.

As luck (or lack thereof) would have it, it hadn't been a great season for the veteran to begin with, as he struggled to get untracked for much of the campaign. While his strong defensive coverage did not suffer, his offense sure did. At one

point he went 33 games with only one tally, but later caught fire in mid-March. He scored six goals and added five assists for 11 points in a 10-game stretch. All told, he had 10 goals and 34 points in 80 games.

"I think I was more excited about just coming back to (1998 training) camp than some of the other guys," Konowalchuk said. "They played in the finals, had a month or so off, and they were back in camp, whereas I had four months off, had to sit and watch the most exciting time of my career. It made me hungry, you wanted to get right back at it, see what you can do."

(Thanks to Dave Fay, beat writer for the Washington Capitals, for Konowalchuk quotes via The Hockey News.)

Ukrainian Transactions:

CALGARY: Igor Karpenko, GT, recalled from St. John (AHL) and returned; Greg Pankiewicz, RW, assigned to St. John (AHL).

CAROLINA: Curtis Leschyshyn, D, concussion, day-to-day; Leschyshyn, back spasms, day-to-day; Leschyshyn, strained groin, mid-January, Steve Halko, D, recalled from New Haven (AHL) and later returned.

CHICAGO: Ed Olczyk, LW, recalled from Chicago (IHL); Mike Maneluk, LW, bruised ribs, day-to-day.

COLORADO: Wade Belak, D, strained groin, day-to-day; Belak assigned to Hershey (AHL).

DALLAS: Brad Lukowich, D, recalled from Michigan (IHL) and later returned.

DETROIT: Joey Kocur, RW, lower abdominal muscle strain, early March.

FLORIDA: David Nemirovsky, RW, recalled from Fort Wayne (IHL); Peter Ratchuk, D, recalled from New Haven (AHL) and later returned; Ratchuk recalled again; Nemirovsky, RW, traded to Toronto and assigned to St. John's (AHL).

(Continued on page 17)

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Ukrainian scoring leaders:

(through games of February 23, 1999)

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
Wayne Gretzky	New York Rangers	58	8	49	57	8
Dimitri Khristich	Boston	56	24	32	56	38
Peter Bondra	Washington	56	27	19	46	50
Keith Tkachuk	Phoenix	43	21	20	41	78
Andrei Nikolishin	Washington	48	4	20	24	18
Alexei Zhitnik	Buffalo	56	6	18	24	70
Dave Andreychuk	New Jersey	31	11	11	22	16
Steve Konowalchuk	Washington	42	12	10	22	26
Brian Bellows	Washington	55	10	11	21	20
Oleg Tverdovsky	Phoenix	57	5	16	21	18
Tony Hrkac	Dallas	48	7	11	18	20
Mike Maneluk	Philadelphia-Chicago	41	6	9	15	16
Drake Berehowsky	Edmonton-Nashville	50	0	11	11	107
Richard Matvichuk	Dallas	53	3	8	11	34
Ed Olczyk	Chicago	39	4	5	9	14
Ken Daneyko	New Jersey	59	2	7	9	45
Brent Fedyk	New York Rangers	43	4	4	8	22
Joe Kocur	Detroit	36	2	5	7	70
Curtis Leschyshyn	Carolina	48	2	5	7	48
Greg Pankiewicz	Calgary	18	0	3	3	20
Dave Babych	Philadelphia	28	0	3	3	20
Peter Ratchuk	Florida	18	1	1	2	4
David Nemirovsky	Florida	2	0	1	1	0
Steve Halko	Carolina	12	0	1	1	10
Wade Belak	Colorado	22	0	0	0	71

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Saturday, March 20, 1999
Branch 320 - Baltimore, MD

Annual meeting, will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Eastern Avenue at 6 p.m.

The agenda will be:
reports of present Branch officers and election of new officers for this year. All members are invited to attend

Paul Fenchak, President

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10. Rob Zamuner	Tampa Bay

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 16)

NEW JERSEY: Dave Andreychuk, LW, bruised sternum, day-to-day; Andreychuk, broken right ankle, mid-March; Mike Buzak, GT, recalled from Albany (AHL) and later returned.

PHILADELPHIA: Mike Maneluk, RW, traded to Chicago for Roman Vopat, LW; Sergei Klimentiev, D, traded to Nashville for future considerations; Dave Babych, D, cracked bone in right foot, indefinite; Frank Bialowas, RW, traded to Chicago for Dennis Bonvie, RW; Bialowas assigned to Portland (AHL).

PHOENIX: Oleg Tverdovsky, D, bruised right elbow, late November; Keith Tkachuk, LW, broken rib, late-January; Tkachuk, strained groin, day-to-day.

UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: Capitals' right-winger Brian Bellows' wife, Tracy, gave birth to the couple's first son in Edina, Minn., with father in attendance thanks to team owner Abe Pollin. Pollin arranged for Bellows to fly back between two games and wouldn't let the proud new papa pay for the plane. ... New Jersey G.M. Lou Lamoriello said there was a "good chance" Dave Andreychuk would be back next season. The veteran left-winger has the option of returning. ... Red Wings' enforcer Joey Kocur, a right-winger, said he'll "strongly consider retirement if claimed by another team in any waiver or expansion draft ... More on Bellows: the winger turned down what he said was more money elsewhere to stay with the Capitals this current season ...

NHL's top players

Prior to the commencement of the current 1998-1999 National Hockey League campaign, The Hockey News, hockey's bible, published its annual listing of the top 20 players by position. Due to space constraints, we've condensed the lists to the top 10. Three Ukrainian pucksters made THN's roster of top guns.

How do your personal rankings compare to those of the experts, some five months into this season?

TOP GOALTENDERS	
1. Dominik Hasek	Buffalo
2. Martin Brodeur	New Jersey
3. Patrick Roy	Colorado
4. Olaf Kolzig	Washington
5. Chris Osgood	Detroit
6. Mike Richter	New York Rangers
7. Curtis Joseph	Toronto
8. Ed Belfour	Dallas
9. Tom Barrasso	Pittsburgh
10. Trevor Kidd	Carolina

TOP LEFT-WINGERS	
1. Paul Kariya	Anaheim
2. KEITH TKACHUK	PHOENIX
3. John LeClair	Philadelphia
4. Jeff Friesen	San Jose
5. Brendan Shanahan	Detroit
6. Rod Brind'Amour	Philadelphia
7. Jere Lehtinen	Dallas
8. Valery Kamensky	Colorado
9. Shayne Corson	Montreal
10. Rob Zamuner	Tampa Bay

TOP DEFENSEMEN	
1. Nicklas Lidstrom	Detroit
2. Chris Pronger	St. Louis
3. Rob Blake	Los Angeles
4. Brian Leetch	New York Rangers
5. Ray Bourque	Boston
6. Scott Niedermayer	New Jersey
7. Al MacInnis	St. Louis
8. Derian Hatcher	Dallas
9. Chris Chelios	Chicago
10. Larry Murphy	Detroit

TOP CENTERS	
1. Peter Forsberg	Colorado
2. Sergei Fedorov	Detroit
3. Eric Lindros	Philadelphia
4. Mike Modano	Dallas
5. Mats Sundin	Toronto
6. Joe Sakic	Colorado
7. Steve Yzerman	Detroit
8. WAYNE GRETZKY	NEW YORK RANGERS
9. Keith Primeau	Carolina
10. Doug Weight	Edmonton

TOP RIGHT-WINGERS	
1. Jaromir Jagr	Pittsburgh
2. Teemu Selanne	Anaheim
3. Pavel Bure	Vancouver-Florida
4. PETER BONDRA	WASHINGTON
5. Brett Hull	Dallas
6. Zigmund Palffy	New York Islanders
7. Mark Recchi	Montreal
8. Theo Fleury	Calgary
9. Daniel Alfredsson	Ottawa
10. Tony Amonte	Chicago

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To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
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Myron Holubiak...

(Continued from page 15)

become the most widely used injectable antibiotic and hospital product in the U.S. After this effort he was named director of sales promotion. When Roche went through its "Operation Turnabout" in 1987, he headed three departments, now consolidated into one, and was named an assistant vice-president and director of promotion.

However, the lure of having equity in his own company drove Mr. Holubiak to join former Roche employees Emery J. Dupuis and Michele Crocco to form Emron. Their company quickly grew from a three-person business to a recognized industry leader in managed health care education, training, marketing and communications, with 83 employees and over \$12 million in revenue.

Eventually acquired by Dun and Bradstreet, the company became successful in large measure to Mr. Holubiak's strategy of recruiting high-level pharmaceutical professionals who were an integral part of the managed care industry. The strategy of encouraging rational evaluation of pharmaceutical products – without focusing solely on cost-based generics – led to a major shift in the focus to benefits and value. Since the managed care industry is responsible for 48 percent of prescription drug purchases, this was a significant coup.

Along with noted leaders in managed care pharmacy, Messrs. Holubiak and Dupuis helped establish the Academy and Foundation of Managed Care Pharmacy (AMCP and FMCP), the professional association of managed care pharmacy.

With Emron a wholly owned subsidiary of IMS International and the Dun and Bradstreet Corp., Mr. Holubiak and his team now focused on the pharmaceutical needs of more than 30 million people covered by managed care plans, consulting on managed care technology systems/information, and services to contain costs and improve processing efficiency.

There was a year to go on his contract with Emron when Mr. Holubiak was called back to Roche by its president,

Mr. Zenner. Faced with the challenge of launching at least 10 major revolutionary drugs for widely diverse applications and markets, Mr. Holubiak said he was delighted to return to his former employer. His position as president of Roche Laboratories requires meeting the challenge of different cultures (Roche is a Swiss company), and using all his experience to continue providing leadership to maintain Roche's "best in the industry" status.

Today, the challenge has grown from marketing within the borders of a given country to a global environment – now as limitless as communication capabilities. Mr. Holubiak explained that one of Roche's drugs, Xenical, a new lipase inhibitor indicated for weight loss and maintenance alone, or for associated health risks such as hypertension, elevated lipids, diabetes and obesity, is awaiting FDA approval. Already selling in Europe, this unique drug takes a completely novel approach to weight control. It is not an appetite suppressant; instead it reduces the absorption of fat, allowing it to pass through the system. Thus, it will help patients not only lose weight, but also keep it off.

There is also the challenge of keeping prices equitable for such popular drugs throughout the world. Previously, the U.S. often subsidized medical care; with a thrust towards a globalization policy, resolving these issues will not be easy.

The dangers of the flu, which can lead in many cases to pneumonia and even death, plus the prospect of a pandemic flu, which is predicted within the next few years, has had Roche focusing on finding remedies. Having already found remedies for Type A and Type B influenza, Roche's flu drug, a neuraminidase inhibitor, is an oral medication that is competing with an inhaled version from a British maker. Roche has found that the medication is effective not only in treating the flu but also in preventing it from developing.

After explaining all his continually growing professional responsibilities, Mr. Holubiak sat back and spoke about his family. His first wife was killed in a tragic auto accident. He is proud of his two sons from that marriage, Myron and Jason. Though neither has followed in his father's footsteps, both he said have chosen careers of personal satisfaction. Myron is a police officer in Tucson, Ariz., while Jason is a vice-president of a creative arts company, geared to the architectural industry. He and his wife, Michelle, have recently presented Mr. Holubiak with his first grandchild, Benjamin.

Mr. Holubiak and his wife, Dawn, who was also a Roche Medical Center Representative, are the parents of Tanya, 12, and Ian, 8. The Holubiaks continue to support the Ukrainian community, particularly with their commitment to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund based in Short Hills, N.J.

Reflecting on his career, Mr. Holubiak advised young people to "believe in themselves, make sure that they're educated, and take the time to step back and examine their direction, themselves."

But most of all, Mr. Holubiak stressed the need for "high integrity." He underlined: "Be honest to yourself and everyone else. Be direct and chose your goals and go after them."

He urged continuous education and training. "Keep up your skills, don't let them get rusty," he urged. This is what he valued most at Roche. The training he received from Roche during his early days as a sales representative – Mr. Holubiak equated this training and opportunity with an M.B.A. – is what helped him get where he is today: at the pinnacle of the pharmaceutical industry.



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Linking Two Worlds

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Hartford ensemble sings for Chernobyl relief

The Hartford-based Yevshan Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble held its first full-length concert on February 14 at the Church of Christ Congregational in Newington, Conn. The Valentine's Day program, titled "Songs of Love and Devotion," featured works by Bortniansky, Kolessa, Leontovych, Meytus and Koshetz, as well as new arrangements by Julian Kytasty and Oleh Mahlay, and a setting of Psalm 42 by the choir's director, Alexander Kuzma. In addition to the full ensemble, the concert included solo performances by bass baritone Ihor Stasiuk and Jaroslaw Zastawsky, and the bandura trio of Christina Jamhain, Irene Kytasty Kuzma and Daria Richardson. The mixed choir of 22 singers drew an enthusiastic response from the standing-room-only crowd that filled the church sanctuary. Some music lovers traveled from as far away as Rhode Island, New Jersey and upstate New York to hear the choir's debut. Proceeds from the concert were designated for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.



Borys Krupa

Cherry Hill committee holds clothing drive



CHERRY HILL, N.J. – The local Committee to Aid Ukraine and Children of Chernobyl Committee recently completed their clothing drive. Ninety-three cartons of clothing and footwear were delivered to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in Philadelphia for shipment to Ukraine. Participating members included: Maria Kuziv, Olga Prychka, Oksana Wolchuk, Yaroslava Zerebetska, Paul Berezowsky, Taras Halushka, Michael Kuzma, Yuriy Mackiw, Michael Romach, Bohdan Zerebetsky and Roman Harasym.

California benefit...

(Continued from page 8)

Humanity facilities, as well as of recipients in their new wheelchairs. Arkadi Mulak, CAAU chairman and leader of the first distribution team to Ukraine, commented that "the smiles on the faces of the recipients as they sit in their customized chairs for the first time is unbelievably moving."

Also on display were two wheelchairs, "before" and "after" refurbishment. The "after" version was a sports model customized for an active recipient and painted in the colors of Ukraine for the occasion by Dr. Roman Kulczycky, CAAU president.

The joint project is also working toward another goal: to establish refurbishment facilities in Ukraine

In addition to the shipments of wheel-

chairs, walkers, crutches, canes, and other equipment and supplies, the Wheelchairs for Ukraine program will establish a service and repair facility at each distribution site. Each site will be equipped with spare parts and tools, and the staff will be trained to perform the work as well as train others. Three manuals dealing with rehabilitation therapies have been translated into Ukrainian. Plans are now being made for instructional classes to accompany the manuals.

The next shipments are scheduled for Volyn and Rivne oblasts.

The CAAU continues to accept contributions for the Wheelchairs for Ukraine program. Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to CAAU (Wheelchairs), c/o Bohdan Mykytyn, Treasurer, 5325 Teesdale Ave., North Hollywood, CA 91607.



1999 camps and workshops at Soyuzivka

TENNIS CAMP SUNDAY JUNE 20 – THURSDAY JULY 1, 1999

For boys and Girls ages 12-18. Instructors' fees \$75.00 per child
Room and board: **UNA members \$300.00/non-members \$350.00** for full session
Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak and staff. Limited to 60 students

BOYS AND GIRLS CAMP SATURDAY JULY 10 – SATURDAY JULY 24, 1999

Recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12
Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr.
Room and board: **UNA members \$225.00 per week/non-members \$275.00 per week**
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CHEMNEY FUN CENTER SUNDAY JULY 18 – SATURDAY JULY 24, 1999

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Registration/counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka
Registration/counselor fee: \$125.00 for parents staying off premises
Parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly (not due prior to arrival)

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP, SUNDAY AUGUST 8 – SATURDAY AUGUST 21, 1999

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced
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Instructors fee \$200.00; Director: Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

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Rate increase due to increase in camp insurance premiums for NY State.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

of

CLEVELAND, OHIO

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1999 at 1:00 PM

Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church

6812 Broadview Rd., Parma, Ohio

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

102, 112, 115, 166, 180, 222, 233, 240, 291, 358, 364

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Martha Lysko, UNA National Secretary

Taras Szmagala, UNA Advisor

District Committee:

Taras Szmagala, Chairman

Zenon Holubec, Treasurer

CHICAGO, ILL., DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, March 27, 1999 at 12:00 noon

at the Ukrainian Cultural Center

2247 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

17, 22, 103, 106, 107, 114, 125, 131, 139, 157, 176, 220, 221, 259
379, 395, 399, 423, 452, 472

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Stefko Kuropas, UNA Vice-President

Honorary members of UNA General Assembly:

Stepan Kuropas

Myron Kuropas, Ph.D.

District Committee:

Stefko Kuropas, Chairman

Andrij Skyba, Secretary

Bohdan Kukuruza, Treasurer

Michael Olshansky, Honorary District Chairman

NEW YORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1999 at 6:30 PM

at "Selfreliance" Association

98 Second Avenue, New York, NY

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

5, 6, 8, 16, 86, 130, 158, 184, 194, 200, 204, 205,
256, 267, 293, 325, 327, 361, 450, 489

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
and GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

District Committee:

Barbara Bachynsky, Chairman

John Choma, Treasurer

Honorary District Committee Chairmen:

John O. Flis Vasyl Luchkiw Mykola Chomanczuk

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

to the April 30 date because it is a unique possibility to assess Kyivites' mood before the forthcoming presidential elections." Rukh faction member Oleksander Lavrynovych doubted that there would be what he termed, "an absolutely legal election campaign," commenting, "currently the legality of elections is a big problem in Ukraine." (Eastern Economist)

Fourth Antarctic mission is planned

KYIV – "Despite the financial crisis, Ukraine remains among countries of the Antarctic Union," said Science Minister Stanislav Dovhii on February 10. Ukrainian expeditions to polar circles have continued, with the fourth Ukrainian expedition to Antarctica currently under preparation. "The expedition will concentrate on research of particles that destroy the ozone layer, and the influence of aerosols, ozonosphere physics and movement of the geomagnetic field," said Mr. Dovhii. The team will also concentrate on technological development of the station, including upgrading equipment and creating a computer database network. The overall cost of the expedition is expected to be \$318,000 (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine, Poland to crack down on crime.

KYIV – Meeting on March 3 in Kyiv, Ukrainian Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko and his Polish counterpart, Janusz Tomaszewski, signed an agreement on cooperating to combat organized crime. Mr. Kravchenko said that such cooperation will result in the disbanding by this summer of some 60 criminal gangs operating in both countries. "Joint operations [so far] have resulted in bringing the situation at the Polish-Ukrainian border under control. There is no longer such a thing as a Ukrainian mafia in Poland," Mr. Kravchenko said. Polish Television commented that this statement "astonished" the Polish delegation, adding that Ukrainians compose Poland's largest criminal group from the former Soviet republics. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada factions after the Rukh split

KYIV – Following the Verkhovna Rada's registration of the Rukh-I faction, the Rada now contains 14 factions and deputies' groups. The Communist Party of

Ukraine has 122 deputies; Rukh-I, 16; Rukh, 30; Left Center, 24; Green Party, 26; National Democratic Party, 56; Hromada, 42 (on March 4, however, the Hromada faction split, see item below); Social Democrats (United), 24; Progressive Socialists, 14; Agrarian Party, 15; Reforms Center, 13; Independent, 18; Regional Rebirth, 27. (Eastern Economist)

Hromada faction splits

KYIV – The Hromada parliamentary group split on March 4, as its leader, former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, remains in the U.S. seeking political asylum, the DPA news agency reported. Nineteen former members of the Hromada faction and four other deputies have formed a left-of-center caucus called "Batkivshchyna" [Fatherland]. The group is headed by 38-year-old Yuliia Tymoshenko, a former Lazarenko ally. Before the split, the Hromada caucus consisted of 42 deputies. Meanwhile, Mr. Lazarenko has announced through his lawyer that there is a "significant possibility" he will obtain political asylum in the U.S. Ukrainian Television reported on March 4 that the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council has abolished the post of honorable chairman, which was assumed last year by Mr. Lazarenko. If extradited to Ukraine, Mr. Lazarenko faces trial on corruption charges. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Mining managers fired for corruption

KYIV – Vice Minister of the Coal Industry Volodymyr Novikov said on March 3 that "at least" 41 coal industry executives have been fired on corruption charges, the Associated Press reported. He cited such offenses as embezzlement of state property and mishandling of budget funds. He added that some senior executives have used miners to build private houses and have sent their children to colleges or health resorts at the expense of coal enterprises. Deputy Procurator General Olha Kolinko said the reported corruption cases constitute "less than a tenth of the iceberg of abuses" in the coal industry. Mykhailo Volynets, head of the Independent Miners' Union, commented that the current anti-corruption campaign was prompted by the approaching presidential elections. According to Mr. Volynets, President Leonid Kuchma's administration is creating an "outward appearance of fighting against corruption and organized crime." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Conference at Columbia...

(Continued from page 9)

Jacyk Center of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the 1999 Petro Jacyk Fellow at The Harriman Institute; Ihor Hyrych, Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Phonology, who spoke on the topic "V. Lypynsky in Contemporary Ukraine"; Vladyslav Verstiuk, Institute of East European Studies, who spoke on the topic "The Ukrainian Hetmanate State in 1918 in the Context of the National Revolution"; Dr. Laryssa Onyshkevych of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; and Dr. Oleksa Bilaniuk of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

In closing remarks Western scholars

commented on the dedication of the scholars from Ukraine who persevere with excellent research, as evidenced by the presentations, despite the fact that almost all academic institutions in Ukraine are beset with enormous financial difficulties.

The conference was dedicated to Prof. Oleh S. Fedyshyn, who was introduced near the end of the conference. Dr. Fedyshyn was praised as a pioneer historian of the Ukrainian Revolution and the period of the Civil War.

After the conference, attendees were invited to attend a farewell reception, hosted by The Harriman Institute, for Dr. Motyl, who was leaving the institute to accept the position of assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University.

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IN FEBRUARY ON UBN:

NEWS

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

SPORT

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

THURSDAY NITE THEATER

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

HISTORY

Historical films Fridays at 7 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY CINEMA

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

CHILDREN'S SHOWS

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

UKRAINIAN SOCCER

Ukraine vs. Iceland—March 31, 1999
Ukraine vs. Andorra—June 6, 1999

AND MORE NEWS, FILMS, THEATER & SOCCER



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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Where in the world is ... the world's largest pysanka?



Good question, isn't it? Well, for 25 years now, the world's largest Ukrainian Easter egg (not a real egg, of course) has been in Vegreville, in the western Canadian province of Alberta. It is located east of the provincial capital of Edmonton in a part of Alberta that was settled by immigrants from Ukraine and today is known as "Kalyna Country." (The kaly-na, the highbush cranberry or guelder rose, is a Ukrainian favorite immortalized in song and prose, and is considered a symbol of Ukraine.)

But, back to Vegreville's pysanka. It is 25.7 feet long and 18.3 feet wide, and standing on its pedestal looms 31 feet into the air. The monument is composed of 2,208 triangular pieces, 524 star patterns, 3,512 visible facets, 6,978 nuts and bolts, and 177 internal struts; it is made of aluminum. The entire structure weighs 32,000 pounds. This tourist attraction was erected in 1974 to mark the 100th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

And just how long did it take to make the world's largest pysanka? More than 12,000 man-hours (one man-hour is one person working for one hour) were spent on the design and fabrication of this Vegreville landmark. Not your average pysanka ...

Mishanyna

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

Solve our monthly Mishanyna (hodgepodge) by finding the words below. Happy hunting!

arrest	Englehardt	March	Shevchenko
artist	Kaniv	monument	Taras
ballad	Kobzar	Orenburg	Washington
Haidamaky	lyric	poet	Zapovit

North Carolina teen heads for state gymnastics meet

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. – Gina Kobisky, a sophomore at Northwood Temple Academy, recently competed in her first gymnastics competition, the Judges Cup, finishing sixth.

But, what's more important, she qualified for the state competition that will take place in April at North Carolina State University.

As reported in the Carolina Flyer, the newspaper published at Pope Air Force Base, "A demure 5-foot-2, Gina hardly looks threatening. She is shy with a slight smile" – none of which betrays the fact that she is "an aggressive competitor."

Even her coach at Countryside Gymnastics, Teresa Rhame, was surprised with Gina's finish. "I didn't think she would place at her first meet," she commented. "Nerves and anxiety usually make it hard (for first-time contestants) to place."

Hard-working and determined Gina surprised everyone but her dad, Eugene Kobisky, who commented: "When Gina qualified for the state competition, I got up and yelled, 'That's my girl!'" An Air Force retiree, Mr. Kobisky said, "I see the determination and hard work she puts into her practices at the gym and at home."

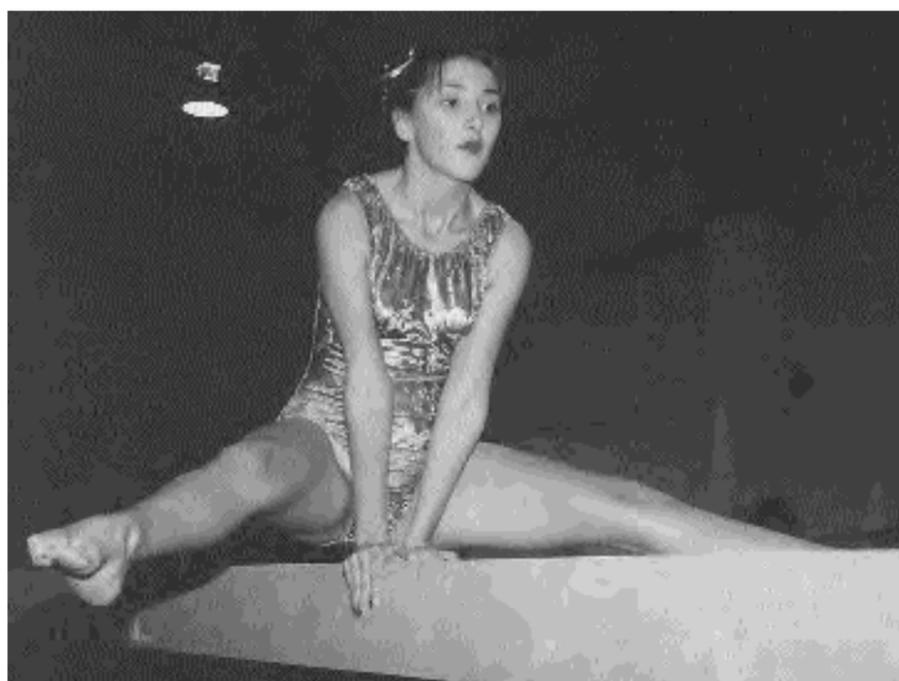
Gina is the youngest of four children in the Kobisky family, residents of Fayetteville, N.C. She says she hopes to compete as long as she can and looks forward to a future as a gymnastics coach.

The gymnastics event that she finds easiest is the floor exercise. "I enjoy the dancing and tumbling, and I am able to express myself freely," she told the Carolina Flyer. She has training in ballet and jazz dance that adds to her expertise. The hardest event for her is the uneven parallel bars, which requires great arm strength as the gymnast moves between upper and lower bars.

Her coach said, "Right now we are working on strength and difficulty (of moves) to better her score. That will boost her points a lot."

Gina acknowledged her family's involvement. "My parents are very supportive and love me very much. They also take a big interest in my future, which includes plans for college," she said. The family is already scouting choices for Gina's continued education.

In the meantime, Ukelodeon readers wish Gina luck at the state gymnastics competition next month.



Gina Kobisky practices her routine on the balance beam.

CHECK IT OUT: In next week's issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* (on our regular news pages) we will publish a feature story about one of the top high schools in the United States, selected for that honor by a leading American newsmagazine, *U.S. News & World Report*.

That school just happens to be a Ukrainian Catholic co-ed high school in the Detroit area: *Immaculate Conception High School in Warren, Mich.*

Read about *ICHS*, its students and their activities; and see them in action in a series of diverse photos. Check out our March 21 issue!

Fifty years of conversation

by Rostyslava

As a musty bus carried me away from a city center sparkling with Christmas lanterns and exuberant life, I inhaled. Lviv, Ukraine, January 1998. The uncle our family had lost for 50 years sat next to me: tired, weathered, tortured, betrayed, rediscovered, now adored by me. He had spent his teenage life as an unnamed prisoner in a Siberian work camp of the Stalinist regime. Somehow, he had survived 50 years to share a seat on a former Soviet bus with me, his American niece. As the rickety vehicle rumbled through the city, I exhaled, deep in thought.

My first English word was "waffle." I remember it vividly: swimming in a friend's heavily chlorinated pool, suited in neon bathing suits, baking in the relentless summer sun, communicating by some unique power of childhood. She told me "waffle." I repeated, not knowing that my Ukrainian-speaking childhood world had just been shattered. I was 5 years old.

After my friend introduced me to waffles, she showed me "Sesame Street" and Mickey Mouse, and my life followed a steady course of assimilation into American society with each passing year. By second grade, my English was better than my Ukrainian and I could discuss She-Ra or "The Babysitter's Club" with any kid who crossed my path. There were holes in my knowledge of American things (to this day I don't know any nursery rhymes), but, as the average 8-year-old, I fit in with the crowd.

I didn't even see Ukraine until 1991. That first trip – the summer of 1991, the year of Ukraine's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union – answered a lot of questions.

All of the gentle teasing I'd received in school for fervently defending a country I'd never seen stopped bothering me after I finally saw what I had been defending. Though the country was weak from decades of virtual slavery under the Communist regime; though pollution, depression and corruption ran rampant throughout, I loved it. I had never met people so unabashedly willing to help or host. I left Lviv sobbing, feeling as though I was leaving myself behind, and returned home with a new perspective on my heritage.

Seven years after my first visit, I experienced Christmas in Ukraine. It was a remarkable thing to have strangers feel like family and to see joy spill out of open doors and onto city streets.

As the bus that held my uncle, me and my whole family bumped through Lviv's cobblestone alleys and asphalt boulevards, I told my uncle about waffles and the special meaning they had for me. He laughed, seemed to shed 50 years of weight, and then engaged in selfless conversation with me for the next few hours.

I left Lviv last year sobbing again, feeling as if I may have left myself behind in some winding alley or crowded theater. But I emerged this time carrying something new with me, something no one else in the world had. I held in my hands a journal of hastily scrawled transcriptions: my uncle's oral history. Three hours of emotional conversation, a numb hand and an exhausted uncle left me with 20 pages of furious – but absolutely priceless – scribble.

Two days earlier I had been sitting next to him on a bus, wondering how he had come so far in 50 years, how remarkable it was that he was sitting next to me, his American niece. Fifty years of conversation had passed since that bus ride, and I was sitting alone on an airplane heading for Washington.

In 50 years of conversation I discovered who I really was: his Ukrainian American niece.

Rostyslava is a high school senior in the Washington area. She is bilingual, a member of the National Honor Society and an active member of the Model U.N.

Have fun coloring a Ukrainian Easter egg (and help us decorate The Weekly offices)

Hey, kids! Here's a Ukrainian Easter egg, or pysanka, for you to color. (Photocopying this drawing on regular paper will make it easier to color.)

And, if you want to help us at The Ukrainian Weekly decorate our offices for Easter, please send your colored pysanky to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. (Don't forget to put your name, age and address on the back of your pysanka.) As a thank-you, we'll publish a photo of our decorated office so you can see how you've brightened up our work space.



FUN FACTS: How old are pysanky? Hard to believe, but they date back to the prehistoric Trypillian culture that flourished on the territory of present-day Ukraine from about 4500 BC to 2000 BC.

Pysanky, which symbolize spring and renewed life, were considered to have magical powers; they could protect their owners from evil, cure illnesses and defend homes from misfortune.

Myshka's mystery



So, dear readers, did you solve the riddle in our premiere issue of Ukelodeon?

Kristina Rakoczy, 9, of Whippany, N.J.; Andrew Kowalczyk, 13, of Tranmere, Australia (he e-mailed his response); and Chrystyna Lazirko, 9, of Clark, N.J., did.

The answer: Prince Yaroslav the Wise, who died in 1054 – 945 years ago.



Kristina Rakoczy



Andrew Kowalczyk



Chrystyna Lazirko

Now, for this month's riddle.

You probably think my March riddle will be about a certain Taras well-known among Ukrainians, but ... guess what? I've got something different in mind, my little songbirds.

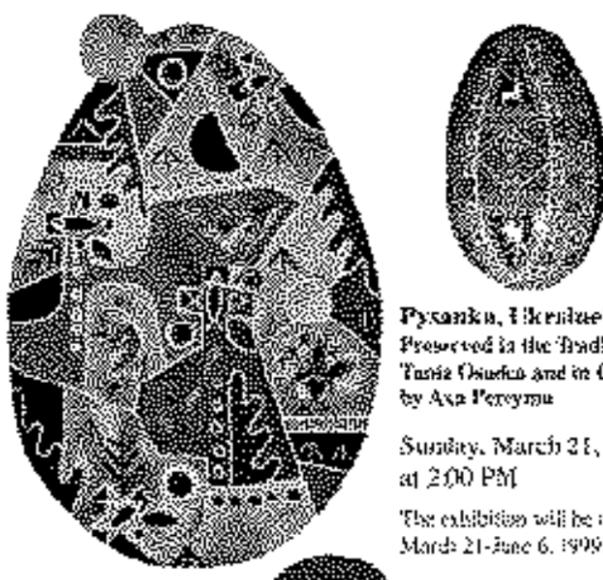
I am a writer, but not of words. In my birthdate you will find two 2s. Who am I?

(Remember, send in your answer with a photo and your picture could

UKELODEON is prepared by the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly in cooperation with Lydia Smyk, an elementary school teacher at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J.

Ukelodeon is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated April 11, please send in all materials by April 2.

Mail your articles, letters, photos, etc., to: The Ukrainian Weekly, Ukelodeon, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, N.J., 07054. Or you can e-mail us: staff@ukrweekly.com.



The Ukrainian Museum extends a cordial invitation to the exhibition

Pysanky, Ukraine's Cultural Feast
Presented in the Traditional Art Forum by Yulia Oshchko and in Contemporary Art by Anna Pereyema

Sunday, March 21, 1999
at 2:00 PM

The exhibition will be on view
March 21-June 6, 1999.

Programs organized in conjunction with the exhibition:
Pysanky (Ukrainian Easter Eggs) Demonstration— April 1st, 2:00 - 5:00 PM
Pysanky Decoration Workshop — March 26, 27, 28, from 2:00 - 4:00 PM
Traditional Baking Course — March 27, from 10 AM - 1:00 PM
 Registration required for the course and workshop

The Museum's operations and programs are funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 14

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the U.S. is holding a lecture by Dr. Frank Sysyn, director, Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, and visiting professor of history, Columbia University, on "Mykhailo Hrushevsky's Views on Bohdan Khmelnytsky." The lecture will be held at the academy, 206 W. 100 St., at 2 p.m. For additional information call the academy, (212) 222-1866.

Thursday, March 18

NEW YORK: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 64 is sponsoring a lecture on "The Women's Movement in Eastern Ukraine between 1850-1917," to be presented by Chrystia Nawrocky at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6 p.m.

Saturday, March 20

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents violinist Solomia Soroka, in her New York debut recital and pianist Iryna Portenko, in a program of works by Tartini, Skoryk, Hubay, Ysaÿe and Franck. Ms. Soroka, born in Lviv in 1971, is regarded as one of the most internationally accomplished Ukrainian musicians of her generation. She graduated from the Kyiv State Conservatory in 1995 with a master's degree summa cum laude and now serves on the conservatory's faculty in the department of violin and chamber music. She is also a member of the Ukrainian Quintet Kyiv. She has appeared as soloist and as chamber musician at concerts and festivals in Australia, New Zealand, Germany, France, Italy, the U.S. and in the countries of the former Soviet Union. Ms. Soroka is currently engaged in graduate studies at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y., where she works with Prof. Charles Castleman. Ms. Portenko, born in Kyiv in 1972, studied at the Kyiv Conservatory. A resident of the United States since 1995, she is currently at the University of Michigan where she studies with Arthur Green. Ms. Portenko's awards include first prize in the National Prokofiev Competition and the Golden Autumn International Chamber Music Competition (both in 1993), the grand prix in the International Competition Pierre Lantieri (1994), the Honors Competition in Lansing, Mich. (1997) and the Concerto Competition of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1999). The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$15; senior citizens and students, \$10.

Saturday, March 20

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a conference on Carpatho-Ukraine on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its proclamation of independence. Taking part in the conference are: Michael Shpontak, the Rev. Oleksander Baran, Prof. Vasyl Markus, Vincent Shandor, the Rev. Athanasius Pekar and Joseph Danko. The conference will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 2 p.m. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

Sunday, March 21

BRIDGEWATER, N.J.: The New Jersey Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding its 40th jubilee luncheon at the Days Inn, Route 22 Eastbound, at 2 p.m. Tickets: \$30 per person. RSVP by March 15 to Ulana Kobzar, (201) 438-1252.

Monday, March 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard

Ukrainian Research Institute, is holding a lecture by Dr. Frank Sysyn, director, Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, and visiting professor of history, Columbia University, who will speak on "Grappling with the Hero: Hrushevsky Confronts Khmelnytsky." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College is holding its annual Easter Egg Hunt and Ukrainian Easter Expo. Bring your kids to the Easter Egg Hunt, a free event, at 11:30 a.m. on the college's front lawn. All kids go home with a goodie bag; if it rains, the hunt will be held indoors. The Ukrainian Easter Expo, running from noon to 5 p.m. in the gym, features pysanky exhibits and demonstrations as well as hahilky. There will be craft vendors, Easter foods and candy, flowers and baked goods on sale throughout the day. Admission: adults, \$2; children, 50 cents. For more information contact Chrystyna Prokopovych, Curator of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, (215) 885-2360.

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The Ss. Peter and Paul Senior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will hold its 33rd annual pysanka sale and food bazaar at noon-4 p.m. in the parish auditorium on Mansfield Boulevard. Over 1,000 beautifully hand-written pysanky, food and cultural items will be available for purchase, including ceramics and paintings by Nadia Nowytski of Washington. Also included in the day's activities will be a bake sale and an Easter basket drawing by the church school children. There is no charge for admission. For information call (412) 276-0342 or (412) 279-2111.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The annual meeting of the Ukrainian National Home will be held at 2 p.m. at 961 Wethersfield Ave. For more information, call (860) 296-5702.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday-Sunday, April 3-4

CONYERS, Ga.: The Easter liturgical schedule for Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2880 Highway 138 NE, is the following: Resurrection matins will be celebrated at 7 p.m. on April 3 followed by the blessing of the Easter baskets (therefore, there will not be a 5:30 vigil that evening). On Easter Sunday, there will be one divine liturgy at 11 a.m. followed by the blessing of the Easter baskets. After the blessing of the baskets, everyone is invited to join us for "Sviachene" (traditional Ukrainian Easter meal). Those interested in attending please RSVP by March 24 by calling Krysz (770) 483-3309, or Irene Petryk, (770) 888-8576. Tickets: \$7; children under 10, free.

Saturday, April 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites the Ukrainian community to a benefit concert featuring Paul Plishka of the Metropolitan Opera. All proceeds to benefit the "Crown Jewel Endowment Fund." The concert will be held at The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. For further information, call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

Saturday-Sunday, June 19-10

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: A 25th anniversary reunion of the Yevshan Ensemble, held in memory of Oksana Ferenc, is being planned at the Soyuzivka Estate. For more information call Boris Sadowsky, (216) 741-8078 or (216) 749-0399. For reservations call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641, ext. 141.

EASTERN ECONOMIST

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