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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

IMF tells Ukraine it will not issue credits until exporters receive refunds of taxes

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The International Monetary Fund threw Ukraine a financial curve ball on February 22 when it told Kyiv that it must return more than \$1 billion in value-added taxes (VAT) collected from Ukrainian exporters before the country qualifies for more financial support. Until Ukraine complies, the financial organization refused to issue more credits.

The decision by the IMF executive board, which came after three days of meetings in Washington with a Ukrainian delegation led by Minister of the Economy Vasyl Rohovyi, led some Ukrainian officials to suggest that it may be time to curtail relations with the international financial organization.

President Leonid Kuchma's chief economic

advisor, Anatolii Halchynskyi, said on February 25 that because Ukraine has had a positive balance of payments for three years running, it should consider not taking IMF loans.

"It may be time to change our relations [with the IMF]," said Mr. Halchynskyi.

During a press conference in Kyiv, Mr. Rohovyi said he was not sure that was the best possible alternative. He expressed his opinion that it was probably better to com-

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Ukraine's Olympians leave Salt Lake City medal-less

by Andrew Nynka

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — For all their effort and sacrifice prior to the start of the 19th Winter Olympiad in Salt Lake City, Utah, Ukraine's athletes returned home disappointingly medal-less.

Following years of rigorous training and preparation for the games, the best result Ukraine's athletes could muster was a pair of fifth-place finishes in men's freestyle aerials and women's 30-kilometer cross-country skiing.

In both events, however, the fifth place results came as a pleasant and unexpected surprise for the competitors, highlighting a bright spot in Ukraine's disappointing final medal count of zero.

In the men's freestyle aerials event, Stanislav Kravchuk (no relation to Ukraine's current president Leonid Danylovych) told The Weekly that he expected to do no better than sixth place, but was shooting to place in the top 10.

Kravchuk held first place after seven of the event's 12 finalists completed their last jump. With only three jumpers remaining, including gold medal favorite Eric Bourgoust of the United States, Kravchuk, who at that point was holding on to third — overtaken by the event's ultimate silver medalist, Joe Pack of the United States, and the bronze medalist, Alexei Grichin of Belarus — dropped to fifth after Ales Valenta of the Czech Republic took the gold and Canada's Jeff Bean took fourth place.

With Bourgoust jumping last in the final round, it seemed certain that Kravchuk would drop to sixth. However, Bourgoust's crash landing in the final jump of competition left Kravchuk in an unexpected fifth and American Bourgoust in a surprising

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Demjanjuk stripped of U.S. citizenship

CLEVELAND — A federal judge once again revoked the U.S. citizenship of John Demjanjuk, whom the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Justice Department accuses of being a guard at several Nazi death and labor camps. The decision was handed down on February 21.

Ed Nishnic, spokesman for the Demjanjuk family, told The Weekly on February 27 that Mr. Demjanjuk will appeal the decision. He explained also that the Demjanjuk defense has 10 days from the date of the judgment to respond.

The Associated Press reported that Judge Paul Matia of the Federal District Court in Cleveland said there is enough evidence to prove Mr. Demjanjuk was a guard at Nazi death and forced labor camps without eyewitness corroboration. The ruling came a little more than eight months after a seven-day trial in the case that ended on June 8, 2001.

"The government had the burden of proving its contention to the court by clear, convincing and unequivocal evidence," Judge Matia said in a supplement to the ruling. "It did so."

Mr. Nishnic responded by saying: "We tried our case and continue to believe the government is wrong. We most respectfully believe that Judge Matia has made serious factual and legal errors in his opinion."

"It is true that judges have ruled against us over the past 25 years and public opinion has seemed to be against us as well. Nevertheless, we have proven them wrong before and we have

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U.S. native Lonchyna consecrated bishop in Lviv



LVIV — Following his episcopal ordination on February 27, Bishop Hlib Lonchyna, 48, is surrounded by members of Lviv's Faith and Light community outside St. George Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral. Faith and Light is a community of developmentally disabled individuals, their families and friends. Bishop Hlib served as the group's chaplain for a number of years. The new bishop is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and a monk of the Studite Order. He will serve as auxiliary bishop of the Lviv Archeparchy.

Kyiv 'man on the street' blames lack of funds, inadequate facilities

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainians, outspoken and infinitely quotable as always, had much to say about the failure of Ukraine's Olympic squad to capture a single medal at the recently completed Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. Nonetheless, the reasons they cited for the most part were variations on a single theme: the Ukrainian team performed badly because of a lack of finances and a proper training site.

The climate and geography of a country, as we all know, plays a key role in how it does in the Olympics. Northern, more mountainous countries have long dominated the Winter Games. Ukraine has a relatively temperate climate and few mountains to speak of. As such, experts do not consider it a prime winter sport country, and it has had few successes in the outdoor events. But at least one Kyivan thought that a better 2001-2002 winter would have helped the Ukrainians' chances this year.

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ANALYSIS

National identity and civil society in Ukraine: explaining the Yushchenko phenomenon

by Taras Kuzio
RFE/RL Newsline

Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko entered Ukrainian politics on a national scale when he moved from chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine to prime minister in December 1999. During his government's 18-month tenure he oversaw Ukraine's emergence from a decade-long slump and paid off wage and pension arrears. A survey of different Ukrainian opinion polls conducted between June 2001 and January 2002 showed that Mr. Yushchenko's popularity ratings remained at between 18 and 30 percent.

Western commentary has focused primarily on Mr. Yushchenko's personal popularity and has ignored why this popularity has not been transformed into a nationwide mass movement. In other words, why has Mr. Yushchenko not become a Ukrainian equivalent of Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) head Vojislav Kostunica, who was able to mobilize both democratic and nationalist anti-Communist mass opposition to former President Slobodan Milosevic in October 2000?

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma is as unpopular as Mr. Milosevic was, and yet the opposition newspaper Vecherniye Vesti compared Ukraine unfavorably to Yugoslavia and asked, "What kind of people would put up with discredited rulers? Are we worse than the Serbs?"

In Ukraine, the creation of a similar mass movement is made more difficult because of the national question that prevents Mr. Yushchenko and his Our Ukraine bloc from capturing the same levels of high support elsewhere in the country that it already enjoys in western and central Ukraine.

A November-December 2000 International Foundation for Electoral Systems poll found that approximately the same number of ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians suffered as a result of a decade of social change. Nevertheless, only 26 percent of Russian respondents in the poll said they trust Mr. Yushchenko, compared with 45 percent of Ukrainians. This gap in attitudes along ethnic lines was not reflected in attitudes toward President Kuchma, who was trusted by 31 percent of Ukrainians and 22 percent of Russians. (The poll was conducted before the "Kuchmagate" scandal erupted in November 2000).

In the late Soviet era, the national democrats in Ukraine were strong enough to propel the country to independence – but not to take power. In the 1990s they were nonetheless able to prevent Ukraine from fully sliding into authoritarianism, a regression that has been the norm in the remainder of the

Taras Kuzio is a research associate at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

Commonwealth of Independent States. The opposition movement that grew up during the Kuchmagate scandal was based in the same regions as the anti-Soviet, nationalist movement of the late Soviet era, namely western and central Ukraine.

If the Ukraine Without Kuchma movement had been able to mobilize country-wide support, as Mr. Kostunica did in Serbia, it is doubtful that President Kuchma would be still in power today. But, as in the late Soviet era, eastern and southern Ukraine remained passive.

As Russophile activists Mykhailo Pogrebynsky and Vladimir Malynkovych bemoaned in a roundtable convened at the Russian newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta in April 2001, civil society is closely linked to national identity in Ukraine. Consequently, an active civil society only exists in western and central Ukraine, while the east is passive. Eastern and southern Ukrainians only become involved in politics in the run-up to national elections when their more numerous votes in regions such as the Donbas with its 10 million population are sought by election blocs.

Because the national democrats were not able to take power in Ukraine, they were unable to ensure that Ukraine undertook the "radical reform and return to Europe" strategy adopted by the three Baltic states and post-Milosevic Serbia. Instead, Ukraine has muddled along with "third way" and "multi-vector" policies favored by the former Soviet Ukrainian elite-turned-oligarchs.

The only way Ukraine can escape from these confused policies is through the creation of a broad reformist movement, such as Our Ukraine, that combines a patriotic, anti-corruption and socio-economic platform. For the first time since the late Soviet era, the Communist Party and its leader, Petro Symonenko, have been pushed into second place by Our Ukraine and Mr. Yushchenko.

But, as in the late Soviet era when they allied themselves with the "sovereign communists," national democrats have today been forced to compromise by forming a tactical alliance with the centrists. The major difference between the late Soviet era and today is that Our Ukraine has for the first time expanded the reach of national democrats into eastern and southern Ukraine – the traditional preserve of the Communist Party and the oligarchs.

The link between national identity and civil society that makes Ukraine so different from Yugoslavia is reflected in a January poll by the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Research (UCEPS). Unsurprisingly, Our Ukraine is strongest in western and central Ukraine, where it commands, respectively, 51.9 and 20 percent support. These are the only two regions where Our Ukraine has

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NEWSBRIEFS

Compensation for TU-154 announced

MOSCOW – Aleksei Sazonov, a counselor at the Russian Embassy in Ukraine, told journalists on February 26 that the family of each person who died when a Russian TU-154 passenger plane was downed on October 4, 2001, by a Ukrainian S-200 missile over the Black Sea will receive at least \$10,000 in compensation from Ukraine, RIA-Novosti reported. According to Mr. Sazonov, the agreement was reached last week when Russian Security Council Secretary Vladimir Rushailo met with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Antonov to produce new passenger jet

KYIV – Ukraine's Antonov Design Bureau and the aircraft plant in Ulan-Ude, in the Russian Federation's Republic of Buriatia, signed an accord on February 26 on the joint production of the AN-148 passenger jet, UNIAN reported. Petro Balabuyev, Antonov's chief designer, said the plane will be a highly efficient 80-seat aircraft, with a top speed of 850 kilometers per hour and a flying range of 2,500-14,000 kilometers. The aircraft will be equipped with a new version of the D-36 engine which, according to Mr. Balabuyev, is the best in the world. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. supports Kyiv's intent to join WTO

KYIV – Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Steven Pifer said in Kyiv on February 24 that the United States "enthusiastically" supports Ukraine's intention to join the World Trade Organization, Ukrainian Television reported. Mr. Pifer stressed that Washington attaches great importance to the development of close relations with Kyiv, and may consider revoking the economic sanctions against Ukraine if it strictly adheres to all the points in the recently adopted law on combating CD piracy. Mr. Pifer, a former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, also said that the United States does not possess any information that would confirm that Ukraine supplied arms to Afghanistan's Taliban. In January, Ukrainian lawmakers urged prosecutors to probe such allegations, which had been voiced last year in some foreign media. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv denies selling arms to Taliban

KYIV – The Defense Ministry on February 13 denied that Ukraine was involved in the illegal sale of tanks to Afghanistan's Taliban, the Associated Press reported. The ministry said in a statement that the news reports about sales of T-55 tanks to the Taliban when they

ruled Afghanistan were "groundless and based on unchecked information received from dubious sources." In January, Ukrainian lawmakers urged prosecutors to investigate former Security Service of Ukraine Chief Leonid Derkach and his son Andrii, whom Germany's Der Spiegel implicated in illegal arms sales to the Taliban. Even before the Der Spiegel report was published, Ukrainian lawmakers had persuaded prosecutors to open a criminal probe into Leonid and Andrii Derkach, as well as National Security and Defense Council Chairman Yevhen Marchuk, for alleged illegal arms sales. A court in Turin on February 13 opened preliminary hearings in a case reportedly linked to the possible involvement of Ukrainian officials in illegal arms deals. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma decrees pay raise for servicemen

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has signed a decree to increase wages for Ukrainian senior officers by 50 percent and to lower-rank servicemen by 100 percent as of January 1, 2003, Interfax reported. By virtue of another decree, President Kuchma ordered the government to submit a bill to the Parliament proposing to reduce compulsory military service in Ukraine to 12 months as of 2005. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Parties urged to halt "foul language"

KYIV – Former presidential adviser Ihor Storozhuk, the head of the Ukrainian National Television Company, advised parliamentary election candidates against "resorting to foul language, trading insults and making groundless allegations" in state-sponsored election broadcasts that the company is obliged to carry under the election law, Ukrainian Television reported. Mr. Storozhuk's appeal was followed by a program commenting on the Socialist Party's election broadcast on February 21. The broadcast featured excerpts from recordings made by former presidential security guard Mykola Melnychenko, in which a voice similar to that of President Leonid Kuchma was heard using extremely foul language and attacking his opponents. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Serpents Island part of Odesa Oblast

KYIV – Serpents Island (Zmiinyi Ostrov) in the Black Sea has officially become part of Kyliiskyi District of Odesa Oblast, Ukrainian Television reported on February 23. Kyiv and Bucharest have long been in dispute over this rocky islet and over how to divide the oil- and gas-bearing continental shelf around it. The

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Quotable notes

"It is better to remain a political orphan than to have such a father as [President] Leonid Kuchma."

– Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz on relations between former Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko, leader of the Our Ukraine bloc, and the Ukrainian president, as quoted by the Ukrainska Pravda website on February 23 and reported by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report.

Sheptytsky's miter is discovered

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – A sensational discovery was presented recently at Lviv's Museum of Ethnography and Art: the miter of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) from 1900 to 1944.

Andrii Yurash, lecturer at Lviv's Ivan Franko National University (IFNU) and at the Lviv Theological Academy, was the first to examine the relic. He was the one who theorized that this is the metropolitan's miter. Mr. Yurash made this conclusion because Metropolitan Sheptytsky's coat of arms is embroidered on the miter. The four evangelists are embroidered on the relic and it is decorated with almost 150 pearls and diamonds. Although the crucifix is no longer present, there is a sign of its former presence. This strongly suggests that the miter did not belong to a priest.

According to Roman Shust, professor in the history department at IFNU, the discovery of the miter has a deeply symbolic meaning for Ukrainians and for the

Church. It was given to Metropolitan Sheptytsky at the ceremony of his appointment to the Metropolitan See of Lviv in 1901. The evidence may be seen in the many photos of Metropolitan Sheptytsky wearing this miter.

This theory was also confirmed by Olena Haiova, director of the religious department at the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv, which has many photos of the metropolitan. She suggested that once, perhaps in the 18th century, this miter belonged to Metropolitan Anastasii Sheptytsky. The family kept it and in 1901 gave it to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

During World War I, when Russian troops tried to destroy the UGCC, this relic disappeared. Prof. Shust assumes that one of the priests of the UGCC hid it from thieves.

Liudmyla Bulgakova, curator in Lviv's Museum of Ethnography, said that the cloth of the miter is from the 18th century, but some new elements were added to it in the 19th century.

The relic is part of a private collection belonging to Mykola Rohutskyi, president of the Artor company. At a press conference on December 25, 2001, he stated that the miter had previously belonged to a family from Lviv.

The relic will be returned to its historical owner, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Mr. Rohutskyi said he would present the miter to Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the UGCC.

New Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops are consecrated for Kharkiv and Lviv

UGCC Press Service

LVIV – Hieromonk Stepan Meniok and Hieromonk Ihor Vozniak were ordained to the episcopacy of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) on February 15 and 17, respectively.

Bishop Meniok will serve as exarch for the UGCC's new exarchate of Donetsk-Kharkiv in eastern Ukraine, while Bishop Vozniak will serve as the auxiliary-bishop for the Lviv Archeparchy of the UGCC. Both ordinations were held in St. George's Cathedral in Lviv.

The Rev. Meniok, a member of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (CSsR), was born on August 19, 1949, in the village of Nakonechne, Yavoriv district, Lviv region.

He completed his philosophical and theological studies at the underground seminary in Lviv. He joined the Redemptorist order, took his first vows in 1975 and his final vows on November 8, 1981. He was ordained a priest on July 8, 1981, and served the underground Church in the Lviv region.

In addition to his extensive pastoral service, the Rev. Meniok fulfilled the responsibilities of provincial steward and vicar. From 1994 to 1997 he was the rector of the Lviv's Holy Spirit Seminary.

Since 1997 he has served as the hegumen (superior) for the monastery of St. Alphonsus in Lviv and rector of the Blessed Mykola Charnetskyi Higher Spiritual Institute, Lviv Province of the Redemptorist Fathers.

He speaks Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and French.

The Rev. Vozniak CSsR was born on August 3, 1952, in the village of Lypytzi, Mykolaiv district, Lviv region.

He studied philosophy and theology at the underground seminary in Lviv and joined the Redemptorist order. He took his first vows in 1975 and his final vows in July 1981. He was ordained a priest on November 23, 1980, and served in the underground Church in Vinnytsia and surrounding villages.

From 1990 to 1996 he was the Redemptorist proto-hegumen (abbot). After 1996 he conducted pastoral ministry in Vinnytsia.

From 1998 he was the novice instructor for the Lviv Province of the Redemptorist Fathers. At the same time he continued his pastoral ministry, with a particular emphasis on preaching and conducting retreats for monks, nuns and laity.

In addition to the Ukrainian language, he also speaks Russian, Polish, Italian and English.

LTA commemoration begins year devoted to Patriarch Slipyj

by Petro Didula

LVIV – The Lviv Theological Academy (LTA) hosted an evening of remembrance on February 18 devoted to the Year of Cardinal Josyf Slipyj that was announced by Cardinal Lubomyr Husar on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic primate's birthday.

Among those who shared their memories of Patriarch Josyf were Bishop-elect Father Hlib Lonchyna; Father Mykhailo Dymyd, director of the academy's Institute of Canon Law; Father Roman Mirchuk, vice-rector of Holy Spirit Seminary (Lviv-Rudno) in the 1990s; and Father Myron Pidlisetskyi, a priest active during the underground period of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. All of them knew the patriarch personally. Myroslav Marynovych, director of the LTA's Institute of Religion and Society, also shared some reflections.

Oleh Turii, assistant director of the LTA's Institute of Church History, was the master of ceremonies. Selections from Patriarch Josyf's testament were read and, after each section, someone shared his memories of the patriarch and thoughts about the section from his testament that had just been read. The readings were about education, re-building the Church and the Patriarchate.

The choirs from Holy Spirit Seminary and the College of Sacred Music sang and a slide show illustrated Patriarch Josyf's life and times.

Although the current premises and location of the LTA are different than they were during the time when Josyf Slipyj was rector, there is a direct connection between these two institutions. This connection is found in the group of young academics, many of whom were students of Patriarch Josyf at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, who bravely initiated the project of renewing the LTA in Lviv.

Among these people are the first rector of the renewed LTA, Father Dymyd, the present rector of the LTA, Father

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Ukraine debates the role of civil society

by Taras Kuzio

On February 16-17 Ukraine held a forum of Civic Organizations titled "Society Before the Elections." The aims of the forum were to assist in the holding of free and fair parliamentary and local elections on March 31 through civic control over the election process, prevention of the use of "administrative resources," equal access to the media and high voter turnout.

Two-thirds of Ukrainians do not believe that the authorities will ensure a free and fair election, and half do not believe Ukraine is a democracy. Three-quarters of election irregularities last month were undertaken by the pro-Kuchma For a United Ukraine, the Committee of Voters of Ukraine reported.

The forum, which was attended by 300 civic groups from throughout Ukraine, as well as foundations, political parties and election blocs, also debated the role, function and expansion of the activity of civic organizations and civil society within Ukraine.

The number of civic groups in post-Soviet Ukraine has grown each year, with 1999-2000 recording the largest expansion. Young people and students participated in the Ukraine without Kuchma movement and the For Truth civic group that grew out of "Kuchmagate." Many of the young leaders of both of these groups were well-known activists from the 1990-1991 student movement, such as Oles Donii, who is now a member of the radical anti-Kuchma Yulia Tymoshenko election bloc. In the last decade, civil society in Ukraine has become more professional and efficient in its activity, but civic groups remain fragmented.

Two laws on civic associations were adopted in 1992; these underwent changes in 1993, 1997 and 1998. A law on charity and charitable organizations was passed in 1997. By 2000 the Kyiv-based Innovation and Documentation

Center (IDC) recorded 28,000 civic groups in Ukraine – of which 23,065 were civic organizations and the remainder charitable foundations.

In the period 1991-1996, Democratic Initiatives found that public faith in civic organizations had declined from 30 to 13 percent. Only 7.8 percent of Ukrainians were members of the 28,000 civic groups, compared to 4.6 percent who were members of the country's 130 political parties, according to a 1999 poll conducted by the IDC. The poll also revealed that two-thirds of Ukrainians have never participated in civic activities, primarily due to a lack of time, distrust or lack of information about them.

A major problem facing civic groups is financial. Only a third of civic groups actually collect membership dues; another third have no funds; and the remainder survive on less than \$2,000 a year. The major source of financing remains Western, particularly U.S. foundations. The leader of the Social Democratic Party (United), Viktor Medvedchuk, recently complained that as a result, American influence over Ukraine's civil society is "unrivaled."

Volodymyr Lytvyn's article "Civil Society: Myths and Realities," published on January 19 in the pro-Kuchma Fakty i Komentari, newspaper provided the backdrop to the February forum. Mr. Lytvyn is head of the presidential administration and the For a United Ukraine election bloc. Mr. Lytvyn's article plagiarized an article by Thomas Carothers titled "Civil Society" that appeared in the Winter 1999-2000 issue of "Foreign Policy," a journal published by the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The intellectual reputation of Mr. Lytvyn, a professor of history and member of the National Academy of Sciences, was severely damaged by this revelation of plagiarism. Hryhorii Nemir, chairman of the board of the Renaissance (Soros) Foundation, said, "Except for micro-

scopic fragments, it's essentially the same article."

Mr. Lytvyn was forced to admit that he had "re-written" Mr. Carothers' article, but refused to apologize or accept responsibility for his act of academic dishonesty. Subsequently, other Ukrainian academics and scholars have come forward to list a history of plagiarism by Mr. Lytvyn stretching back to 1990. This refusal to respect intellectual property by such a high-ranking official, as well as Ukraine's unwillingness to deal with CD music and computer piracy – a factor that led to U.S. sanctions being imposed on Ukraine last month, are symptomatic of a deeper psychological problem facing post-Soviet Ukraine.

The issue of plagiarism was made worse, Mr. Carothers believes, by the manner in which Mr. Lytvyn's article was used to undermine civil society, the very opposite of what Mr. Carothers had intended. Mr. Lytvyn's (and President Kuchma's) fear of civil society is influenced by the growth of civic activism and public awareness since "Kuchmagate" and during the current election campaign.

The authorities feel threatened by the growth of civic activism in support of democratization and against corruption at a time when between 50 and 57 percent of Ukrainians believe that political and economic reforms, respectively, are moving too slowly, according to a December 2001 poll by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

Anatolii Grytsenko, president of the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies, gave the sharpest rebuttal to Mr. Lytvyn. Reading between the lines, Mr. Grytsenko said he understands Mr. Lytvyn's views as saying defense of citizens' rights lies not within the realm of civil society but through a "strong state and president."

"The authorities would like citizens to remain silent, to not react to provocations

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Ukraine's election campaign continues to be marked by controversy

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The turbulent state of Ukraine's elections continued to be manifested on February 25, as an appeals court ruling allowed opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko to leave Kyiv and finally begin a campaign trek through Ukraine, while the ruling of another court barred the candidacy of Crimea's powerful Communist leader, Leonid Hrach.

A Symferopol district court canceled the election registration of Mr. Hrach, the chairman of the Crimean Parliament and the

head of the Crimean branch of the Communist Party of Ukraine, setting off a dispute that involved Russian politicians.

The court ruled that Mr. Hrach had inaccurately stated the full extent of his income and material possessions on his candidate application, and also had not suspended his activities as the chairman of the Crimean legislature. It underscored that the violations were sufficient to disqualify his candidacy.

Mr. Hrach, who heads the Crimean Election Bloc of Leonid Hrach, called the decision politically motivated and threatened to have the elections halted if he was not reinstated. At a rally attended by about

1,000 supporters waving red banners, Mr. Hrach said he had the power to stop the polling.

"The election in Crimea will take place only if my bloc and I participate in them," said Mr. Hrach, according to Interfax-Ukraine. He said the decision to cancel his registration was "the result of pressure on the court from certain authorities in Kyiv."

The most powerful tool at Mr. Hrach's disposal is the Central Election Commission of Crimea. Ihor Popov, head of the Committee of Ukrainian Voters, said the influential Crimean politician controls most of its members. Mr. Hrach, however, said only that he would pursue his case through the Crimean Appeals Court up to the Supreme Court of Ukraine. He did not rule out turning to an international court.

However, President Leonid Kuchma, who said that Mr. Hrach's problem lies partly in the fact that the Crimean court system has purposefully been kept underdeveloped, said that by law he had no avenue to appeal the court verdict.

Mr. Hrach remains on the Communist Party ticket in the elections to Ukraine's national Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada.

Two days later, the Crimean CEC announced that it was withdrawing the registrations of 30 candidates in the Crimean parliamentary elections – all of them political rivals of Mr. Hrach's bloc – because they also had filled out income declarations inaccurately.

Moscow became embroiled in the controversy on February 27 when the leaders of four Russian mainstream political parties, including Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, Communist Party leader Gennadii Zyuganov and Boris Nemtsov, considered a

reformist politician, addressed a letter to President Kuchma in which they voiced concerns over the election situation in Crimea.

According to Interfax-Ukraine, the letter stated in part: "behind the removal of Hrach from the elections are those who cannot accept leaders of Russia and Ukraine who are for the strengthening of cooperation between the two states."

Mr. Hrach is a strong proponent of close ties between Russia and the Crimean peninsula and has at times stated that he would support a reunion of Crimea with the Russian Federation.

President Kuchma's chief of staff, Volodymyr Lytvyn, responded to the letter by stating that it "verges on interference in the domestic affairs of Ukraine."

Tymoshenko free to leave Kyiv

Meanwhile, Yulia Tymoshenko began a campaign trek across eastern Ukraine on February 25 after her top aide, National Deputy Oleksander Turchynov, made public a February 14 decision by Ukraine's Supreme Court that set aside a ruling of the Kyiv Court of Appeals. The lower court ruling had directed that Ms. Tymoshenko not leave Kyiv without written permission. Early last year the Procurator General's Office had charged Ms. Tymoshenko with bribery and corruption.

The 40-year-old leader of the Batkivschyna Party and opponent of President Kuchma was the founder and president of one of the largest energy trading companies in Ukraine before going into politics and ultimately becoming the first

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Iryna Senyk victim of assault

KYIV – Unknown assailants severely beat up a well-known political activist, former political prisoner and poet, Iryna Senyk, in the town of Boryslav, Lviv region, on February 26, reported the UNIAN news agency, as cited by BBC Monitoring. The attack happened after Ms. Senyk made an appeal in support of former Prime Minister Viktor Yushenko's Our Ukraine election bloc in Truskavets.

Ms. Senyk was attacked at 10:30 a.m.

at her flat by three thugs, who broke into her flat, tied her up and beat her up severely. Ms. Senyk was admitted to a hospital in poor condition with serious injuries to internal organs. An inquiry has been launched to investigate the attack.

The head of the Our Ukraine bloc's local headquarters, Pavlo Maidaniuk, has called the crime a vendetta against a political activist who has been supporting the Our Ukraine election bloc with her reputation and words.

they lack a good training base. Secondly, some of them were injured before the Games even began, and overall it could well be that Ukraine simply did not expend the money needed so that our team made a good showing," said 21-year-old Yulia Khustova.

The Kyivans focused their frustrations on the failure of the highly touted women's biathlon team, which many said prior to the Games had three members who could medal and one, Mrs. Zubrylova, who could well take gold – which in the end was not to be.

City dwellers also were keen to express their utter dissatisfaction with the way in which the Ukrainian cross-country relay team was not allowed to compete after one of its members was disqualified prior to the event after unallowably high amounts of hemoglobin were found in her blood.

Dentist Gennadii Dvorinsky, 48, blamed the doping scandal and the other controversies in Salt Lake City on the International Olympic Committee. The good doctor offered a simple statement to sum up his feelings: "Let's just say that the IOC outdid itself this time," said Dr. Dvorinsky.

Mykhailo Mykhailovych, 52, a photographer, was more expansive. "The problem here was with the leadership of the Olympics [the IOC], because they decided to do doping tests 30 minutes before the event. It should have been planned better and carried out better," said Mr. Mykhailovych, who also said he believed the decision smacked of politics.

"It could have been a practical problem or a political decision – which one I don't know for certain. However, because two former Soviet countries were not allowed to compete, it could very well have been political," explained Mr. Mykhailovych.

Finally, while our respondents had differing reasons as to why their Olympic squad disappointed them over the last two weeks in Salt Lake City, all but one (Mr. Mykhailovych being the lone exception) said their was hope for the future.

Olena Vivsiana, 22, another student at the Kyiv Conservatory, nicely summarized the feelings of most of our respondents: "Maybe this time our team didn't have the luck, but there remain perspectives for the future. Our team, like our people, remain hopeful. We will still support them."

Ljuda Liulko contributed to this article.

Kyiv 'man on the street'...

(Continued from page 1)

"We just didn't get enough snow this year," said Ihor Ihnatenko, 37, a taxi driver with a twinkle in his eye.

Most believed, as did Mr. Ihnatenko's colleague, Anatolii Rohach, 32, that "there were insufficient finances" and for that reason "the athletes did not have the ability to properly prepare."

Several of the 16 people The Weekly interviewed on the streets of Kyiv on February 27 explained that more money could have been saved by not competing in Salt Lake City at all. The typical rationale, as offered by Serhii, a 20-year-old student who did not give his last name, was that it was a hopeless situation from the start.

"There was no good reason for the Olympic squad to go to Salt lake City. They had no chances from the outset. The reason for the defeat: a shortage of money," opined Serhii.

There were also those respondents in our informal survey who credited the Soviet system for creating the athletes who did so well in the first Olympics after Ukraine declared independence. Some said they believed it was inevitable that eventually the high level at which Ukraine had competed would begin to fall as the Soviet-bred athletes aged. Yet, in the end, they said it was a matter of financial resources.

"I believe a degradation of abilities is occurring," explained 18-year-old Viktoria, a student from Ivano-Frankivsk. "It may be that there is insufficient money given for training. Perhaps the athletes don't have the same possibilities that athletes in other countries do."

While 52-year-old Volodymyr Borysovykh said the specific reason for the Ukrainian team's collapse was because athletes seemed to have peaked too soon, others suggested that perhaps the team had simply trained improperly, or that the training facilities were inadequate. Still others suspected that health problems, in particular the injuries of the highly touted biathlete Olena Zubrylova, who failed to come close to achieving a medal, were the reason. A Kyiv Conservatory student placed the blame on all three.

"They won no medals and generally did not present themselves well at all because

IMF tells Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

plete the extended fund facility (EFF) program with the IMF, which is scheduled to end in September of this year, and then move to a non-credit consultative arrangement, which would send the proper signals to potential investors.

However, he said he was bothered by the IMF decision because it disregards the economic accomplishments that have taken place within the Ukrainian economy over the last two years and suggests to potential investors and commercial lenders that Ukraine's economy remains unstable.

Many bankers and investors, governmental and commercial alike, look to decisions by the IMF, which closely scrutinizes the financial conditions in a country before extending credit, as a guideline for their own financial and investment policies towards the country.

"We didn't travel to Washington this time just to get the scheduled tranche. For us the most important thing is not the sum of money or when we get it, but the confirmation that reforms are proceeding in Ukraine," said Mr. Rohovyi.

Ukraine has had trouble receiving IMF credits since it agreed to take part in the EFF program in 1998, mostly because it has failed at times to fulfill various requirements, but this may be the biggest headache yet.

Now the IMF is demanding that Ukraine return close to 6 billion hrv of VAT revenues to certain exporters, which the IMF said were improperly double-taxed because they also paid import taxes to the country where their commodities went. The IMF wants 700 million hrv (about \$130 million) returned by March and another 650 million hrv repaid by the end of June. A total of 2.1 billion hrv (some \$400 million) should be in the hands of wronged businessmen by the end of the year, according to the IMF.

Mr. Rohovyi said the windfall for the

businessmen would break Kyiv's 2002 budget, as well as its economy, which grew in 2001 at a 9 percent clip and is expected to expand by another 6 percent this year.

The minister of the economy said he saw much irony in the fact that the IMF was suggesting the money be paid back in part by running a fiscal deficit – a move that could result in the restart of inflation, which was held to 6.1 percent in 2001.

"Earlier the IMF pressed us to balance the budget, now they have told us that we should run a deficit in order to repay the VAT," Mr. Rohovyi noted. "We are not going to risk what we built with so much hard work since 1998."

According to a government official in the Ministry of the Economy, a still larger problem for Ukraine, however, is to determine who should get the returns. With corruption widespread in business and government circles in Ukraine, no one denies that many of the documents based upon which the IMF determined its figure are forgeries. These businesses could now receive a second windfall – the first being the fact they didn't initially pay the tax.

There are also many instances, including more cases of simple fraud, where the documents are all in order, although nothing was ever exported. Technically, the holders of this paperwork also would be eligible to receive money from the Ukrainian government, the ministry official continued.

In addition, the government must determine the amounts each valid exporter should receive in its refund. Due to various changes to the law on value-added taxes (there were 24 changes just last year, according to the newspaper Den), many commercial entities do not pay the full 20 percent, with some giving up no more than 6 percent.

Ukraine's EFF program is for \$2.4 billion, of which it has received \$1.48 million. Mr. Rohovyi said he hopes that after further negotiations Ukraine will receive approval for the next tranche of IMF funds in March.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

| | | |
|--|----|------------|
| ADMITTED ASSETS: | | |
| Bonds | \$ | 46,412,285 |
| Common stocks | | 2,961,096 |
| Preferred stock | | 2,584,306 |
| Mortgage loans on real estate | | 9,076,203 |
| Certificate loans and liens | | 298,540 |
| Cash on hand and on deposit | | 839,601 |
| Electronic data processing equipment | | 40,544 |
| Life insurance premiums uncollected | | 80,317 |
| Accident and health premiums due | | 2,001 |
| Investment income due and accrued | | 894,251 |
| Receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates | | 98,776 |
| TOTAL ASSETS: | \$ | 63,287,921 |
| LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS | | |
| Aggregate reserve for life certificates and contracts | \$ | 48,758,919 |
| Aggregate reserve for accident and health certificates | | 21,313 |
| Liability for deposi-type contracts | | 642,766 |
| Certificate and contract claims-Life | | 941,750 |
| Premiums and annuity considerations received in advance | | 193,323 |
| Interest maintenance reserve | | 227,017 |
| Commissions to fieldworkers due or accrued | | 3,823 |
| General expenses due or accrued | | 116,034 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees due or accrued | | 168,236 |
| Unearned investment income | | 133 |
| Amount withheld or retained by Society as agent or trustee | | 8,887 |
| Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates | | 3,125,589 |
| Liability for premium received in advance | | 606,688 |
| Asset securities valuation reserve | | 438,007 |
| Reserve for unrepresented checks | | 287,092 |
| Payable for securities | | 0 |
| Orphan's fund liability | | 186,284 |
| Printing plant expenses due and unpaid | | 431 |
| Unexpired subscriptions to Official Publication | | 282,802 |
| Deficit net worth of subsidiary | | -19,923 |
| Reserve for convention expenses | | 250,000 |
| Heritage defense liability | | 2,000 |
| TOTAL liabilities | | 56,241,171 |
| Unassigned funds | | 7,046,750 |
| TOTAL | \$ | 63,287,921 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| GENERAL EXPENSES INSURANCE | Accident and Health | | | | Total |
| | Life | Investment | Fraternal | | |
| Rent | \$ 372,661 | | | | \$ 372,661 |
| Salaries and wages | 532,193 | 7,713 | 77,129 | 154,259 | 771,294 |
| Insured benefit plans for employees | 159,920 | 2,318 | 23,177 | 46,354 | 231,768 |
| Legal fees and expenses | 68,086 | | | | 68,086 |
| Medical examination fees | 12,187 | | | | 12,187 |
| Fees of public accountants and consulting actuaries | 189,183 | | | | 189,183 |
| Traveling expenses | 1,328 | | | 1,328 | 2,656 |
| Advertising | 10,481 | | | 10,481 | 20,962 |
| Postage, express, telegraph and telephone | 32,678 | | | 32,678 | 65,355 |
| Printing and stationery | 19,903 | | | 19,903 | 39,806 |
| Cost or depreciation of furniture and equipment | 39,218 | | | | 39,218 |
| Rental of equipment | 67,712 | | | | 67,712 |
| Books and periodicals | 3,010 | | | 3,010 | 6,020 |
| Bureau and association dues | | | | 2,936 | 2,936 |
| Insurance, except on real estate | 12,349 | | | | 12,349 |
| Collection and bank service charges | 8,890 | 19,079 | | | 27,969 |
| Sundry general expenses | 20,188 | | | | 20,188 |
| Field conferences other than local meetings | | | | 18,512 | 18,512 |
| Official publication | | | | 135,535 | 135,535 |
| Expense of Supreme Lodge Meetings | | | | 23,232 | 23,232 |
| Real estate expenses | | 1,245,752 | | 474,126 | 1,985,583 |
| Investment expenses not included elsewhere | | 8,925 | | | 8,925 |
| Donation, Scholarships, Etc. | | | | 151,543 | 151,543 |
| Professional fees | 10,240 | | | | 10,240 |
| Youth Sports Activities | | | | 618 | 618 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| General Expense Incurred | \$ 1,560,226 | 10,031 | 1,374,062 | 1,074,514 | \$ 4,284,540 |
| General expenses unpaid December 31, previous year | 50,354 | 217 | 26,246 | 30,575 | 107,392 |
| General expenses unpaid December 31, current year | 54,863 | 231 | 27,777 | 33,163 | 116,035 |
| General expenses paid during year | \$ 1,555,717 | 10,017 | 1,372,531 | 1,071,927 | \$ 4,275,897 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES INSURANCE | Accident and Health | | | | Total |
| | Life | Investment | Fraternal | | |
| State insurance department licenses and fees | \$ 112,701 | | | | 112,701 |
| Other state taxes, including for employee benefits | 7,565 | 110 | 1,096 | 2,193 | 10,963 |
| U.S. Social Security taxes | 46,021 | 667 | 6,670 | 13,339 | 66,697 |
| All other taxes | 2,880 | | 5,103 | | 7,983 |
| Taxes, Licenses and Fees Incurred | \$ 169,167 | 777 | 12,870 | 15,532 | \$ 198,345 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees unpaid December 31, previous year | 108,087 | 24 | 239 | 477 | 108,826 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees unpaid December 31, current year | 167,339 | 29 | 290 | 579 | 168,236 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during year | \$ 109,916 | 772 | 12,819 | 15,430 | \$ 138,935 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Valuation Exhibit-December 31, 2001 | |
| Total admitted assets | \$ 63,287,921 |
| LIABILITIES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS | |
| Reserve for life certificate | \$ 48,758,919 |
| Reserve for ADD certificate | 21,313 |
| Claim & accrued liabilities | 7,460,939 |
| Total liabilities | \$ 56,241,171 |
| Margin of safety to certificate holders | 7,046,750 |
| TOTAL | \$ 63,287,921 |
| The ratio of admitted assets to total liabilities at December 31, 2001 was | 112.5% |
| The ratio of interest earned on all funds during the year 2001 was | 6.4% |
| (Signed by) EDWARD F. COWMAN, FSA, MAAA BRUCE AND BRUCE COMPANY (Consulting Actuaries) | |
| ULANA M. DIACHUK President | |
| STEFAN KACZARAJ Treasurer | |

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Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

NBC's Winter Olympics

With the passing of February came the closing of the 19th Winter Olympiad in Salt Lake City, where the world was given the chance to witness yet another international celebration of the Olympic culture embodied by athletes from around the globe.

The Ukrainian Weekly was there, eyewitness to the Olympic spirit and the spirit of its athletes and competitors – and indeed the experience was a celebration of nations and cultures from around the planet. Approximately 3,500 athletes from over 80 countries took part in 78 medal events. For two and a half weeks representatives from various national delegations, spectators and media representatives from around the globe made Utah one of the most diverse and culturally interesting geographic regions of the world.

With literally a world stage assembled, one could assume that NBC, the official rights-holding broadcaster for the United States during the 19th Winter Games, could rather easily relay stories more in tune with the Olympic spirit of international competition.

And yet, the viewers gathering Olympic information via NBC could hardly hear about the upstart Belarusian men's ice hockey team that not only upended the qualifying-round favorite in its pool, Switzerland, to move on to the quarterfinal round, but later, in a dramatic upset, beat powerhouse Sweden to move on to the semifinal round before finally losing to Canada. The story seems more than worthy of analysis on how the Belarusian team got as far as it did, and yet NBC hardly felt the need to cover the story.

Then there was the unreported story of a luger from a county where luge and luge courses are almost non-existent, which makes training for international competition understandably difficult. Ukrainian Lilia Ludan, competing in women's luge, was not even mentioned though her fifth place in the event was the highest any Ukrainian had ever finished in international competition.

The greatest shame is that those relegated to watching NBC's Olympic coverage could not watch the unlimited world TV feed provided to foreign networks owning their respective countries' Olympic TV rights.

While NBC presented tightly edited packages filled with numerous ads and slanted American stories, foreign networks such as Britain's ad-free, government-funded British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) largely transmitted the live world feed, giving its viewers the ability to see first-hand the events as they took place.

"I laugh and say 'thank God' the rest of the world doesn't get NBC," said Martin Hopkins, who has directed BBC's Olympic TV coverage since 1988, according to a February 20 article in USA Today. "It's very sad. U.S. viewers don't know what they're missing," said Mr. Hopkins.

Indeed, much of the international broadcast community agrees with this sentiment. "It's scary how much the American broadcast media focus on their athletes alone," Yuhym Sherpanskyi, a commentator for the national television station of Ukraine, UT-1, told The Weekly.

USA Today quoted Mark Parkman, vice-president for International Sports Broadcasting, which produces the host feed, as explaining: "A country can show up with a technician and a commentator – and provide as many hours as he can talk." According to Mr. Sherpanskyi (who worked with a staff of 14), international broadcasters with minimal budgets and limited manpower do just that while providing their viewers with a much more "international" viewpoint of the Olympic Games.

What a shame that NBC, reportedly spending about \$545 million, employing 3,240 workers and providing on-site anchors fronting a video-projected fireplace, couldn't do the same thing.

March
4
1988

Turning the pages back...

Fourteen years ago, on March 4, 1988, the U.S. Senate unanimously approved a resolution deploring the Soviet government's active persecution of religious believers in Ukraine on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in Kyivan-Rus'.

The bill's principal sponsor in the Senate, Dennis DeConcini stated that, "if the Soviet government truly wants to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity, it can legalize the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and stop persecuting believers of all denominations."

Sen. DeConcini's resolution, S.J. Res. 235, introduced in December 1987, discouraged official U.S. participation in the USSR's planned Millennium ceremonies, "so long as individuals remain harassed and imprisoned for their religious beliefs," and the "Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches remain outlawed."

The resolution further urged President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to "continue to speak out forcefully against violations of religious liberty throughout the Soviet Union and specifically in Ukraine."

In a letter addressed to the leadership of the U.S. Congress, the Soviets condemned the resolution as "biased."

Nadia Komarnycky-McConnell, chairperson of the Government Relations Committee of the Ukrainian community's National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, stressed that the Senate action "underscores the primacy of Ukrainian claims to the Millennium of Christianity."

Ms. McConnell further emphasized that the passage of S.J. Res. 235 "adds to the growing international pressure being put on the Kremlin" regarding Ukrainian concerns in general and specifically the legalization of previously banned Ukrainian Churches.

An identical version of the Senate bill, House Joint Resolution 429, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. William Lipinski and was passed on April 19, 1988.

Source: "Millennium resolution passes Senate," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 13, 1988, Vol. LVI, No. 11.

FOR THE RECORD

House and Senate resolutions on Ukraine's parliamentary elections

Below is the text of resolutions – Senate Resolution 205 and House Resolution 339 – "urging the government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent and fair election process leading up to the March 31 parliamentary elections." The measure was introduced on February 7 in the Senate by Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Christopher Dodd and Sam Brownback. It was introduced in the House several days earlier, on January 29, by Louise Slaughter, Joseph Heoffel and Christopher Smith.

Whereas Ukraine stands at a critical point in its development to a fully democratic society, and the parliamentary elections on March 31, 2002, its third parliamentary elections since becoming independent more than 10 years ago, will play a significant role in demonstrating whether Ukraine continues to proceed on the path to democracy or experiences further setbacks in its democratic development;

Whereas the government of Ukraine can demonstrate its commitment to democracy by conducting a genuinely free and fair parliamentary election process, in which all candidates have access to news outlets in the print, radio, television and Internet media, and nationally televised debates are held, thus enabling the various political parties and election blocs to compete on a level playing field and the voters to acquire objective information about the candidates;

Whereas a flawed election process, which contravenes commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on democracy and the conduct of elections, could potentially slow Ukraine's efforts to integrate into western institutions;

Whereas in recent years, government corruption and harassment of the media have raised concerns about the commitment of the government of Ukraine to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, while calling into question the ability of that government to conduct free and fair elections;

Whereas Ukraine, since its independence in 1991, has been one of the largest recipients of United States foreign assistance;

Whereas \$154,000,000 in technical assistance to Ukraine was provided under Public Law 107-115 (the Kenneth M.

Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002), a \$16,000,000 reduction in funding from the previous fiscal year due to concerns about continuing setbacks to needed reform and the unresolved deaths of prominent dissidents and journalists;

Whereas Public Law 107-115 requires a report by the Department of State on the progress by the Government of Ukraine in investigating and bringing to justice individuals responsible for the murders of Ukrainian journalists;

Whereas the disappearance and murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze on September 16, 2000, remains unresolved;

Whereas the presidential election of 1999, according to the final report of the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of OSCE on that election, was marred by violations of Ukrainian election law and failed to meet a significant number of commitments on democracy and the conduct of elections included in the OSCE 1990 Copenhagen Document;

Whereas during the 1999 presidential election campaign, a heavy proincumbent bias was prevalent among the state-owned media outlets, members of the media viewed as not in support of the president were subject to harassment by government authorities, and proincumbent campaigning by state administration and public officials was widespread and systematic;

Whereas the Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, signed by President Leonid Kuchma on October 30, 2001, was cited in a report of the ODIHR dated November 26, 2001, as making improvements in Ukraine's electoral code and providing safeguards to meet Ukraine's commitments on democratic elections, although the Law on Elections remains flawed in a number of important respects, notably by not including a role for domestic nongovernmental organizations to monitor elections;

Whereas according to international media experts, the Law on Elections defines the conduct of an election campaign in an ambiguous manner and could lead to arbi-

(Continued on page 19)

ACTION ITEM

Newsweek's misrepresentation of Ukrainian flag

In its February 25 issue Newsweek magazine incorrectly represented Ukraine by displaying an inaccurate image of the Ukrainian flag. In the inset on page 41 of "Our Sport Has Gangrene," Newsweek placed a Russian Federation flag instead of a Ukrainian flag over Ukrainian judge Vladislav Petukhov's name.

The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) urges the Ukrainian American community to contact the editor of Newsweek and bring this issue to his attention. A sample letter is provided for your assistance. You may fax, or e-mail write to to Newsweek. The fax number is: (212) 445-4120; e-mail address: letters@newsweek.com; address: Newsweek, Inc., Letter to the Editor, 251 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019-1894. Should you have any further questions, please call the UNIS office at (202) 547-0018, or send an e-mail to unis@ucca.org.

Sample letter

Dear Editor:

I would like to draw your attention to the February 25 Newsweek article "Our Sport Has Gangrene," in which Ukraine is inaccurately represented with a Russian flag. The inset on page 41 depicts the nine judges' names, countries, and flags. However, above Ukrainian judge Vladislav Petukhov's name, the flag of the Russian Federation is shown where Ukraine's blue-and-yellow flag should be.

As a Ukrainian American, I was disappointed to see the carelessness and inattention to detail given Ukraine. Surely your editors should know the difference between Ukraine and Russia and should not confuse the flags of two independent countries.

Sincerely,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More on patches worn by Ostarbeiters

Dear Editor:

Thank you for running the article about research on Ukrainian forced laborers of World War II by Oksana Zakydalsky. Tatiana Koltun-Lapan is doing some very valuable research on this too-often-neglected area of Ukrainian history.

Fortunately, I am able to answer one of the questions raised in the article. There were no "U" patches produced for Ukrainian Ostarbeiters that superseded the detested "OST" badge worn by all eastern Slavic forced workers: Belarusians, Russians and Ukrainians. However, in September of 1944, three different patch designs were prepared by the Germans (see illustration). These "second edition" patches were never issued. A brief description of all Ostarbeiter badges (picture below) follows.

The Ostarbeiters ("eastern workers") who were shipped to Germany were men, women and teenagers who worked on farms, in industries, in military installations and in private homes. For control purposes, they were required to wear distinctive cloth patches on their outer garments. Those from Soviet territories usually wore a blue and white patch measuring about 7.5 by 8.5 cm with the word OST (east) in the middle (the white letters appeared in a blue rectangle surrounded by white and blue frames). A black and white version also is known.

Various German labor agencies, worried about the poor morale of their Eastern workers and the subsequent detrimental effect on production, proposed to

abolish, or at least modify, the odious OST symbol. Repeated appeals to SS Chief Heinrich Himmler were rebuffed. It was not until late 1944 that a concession was made and three different "artistic" nationality emblem (Volkstumabzeichen) patch designs for Ostarbeiters were proposed. These new designs exhibited national symbolism – along with the national colors – of the three eastern Slavic peoples.

All three patches display their symbols surrounded by an oval frame; all patches are approximately 9 cm high and 6.5 cm wide, and the designs are outlined in brown thread. Each frame incorporates what appear to be 16 sunflowers.

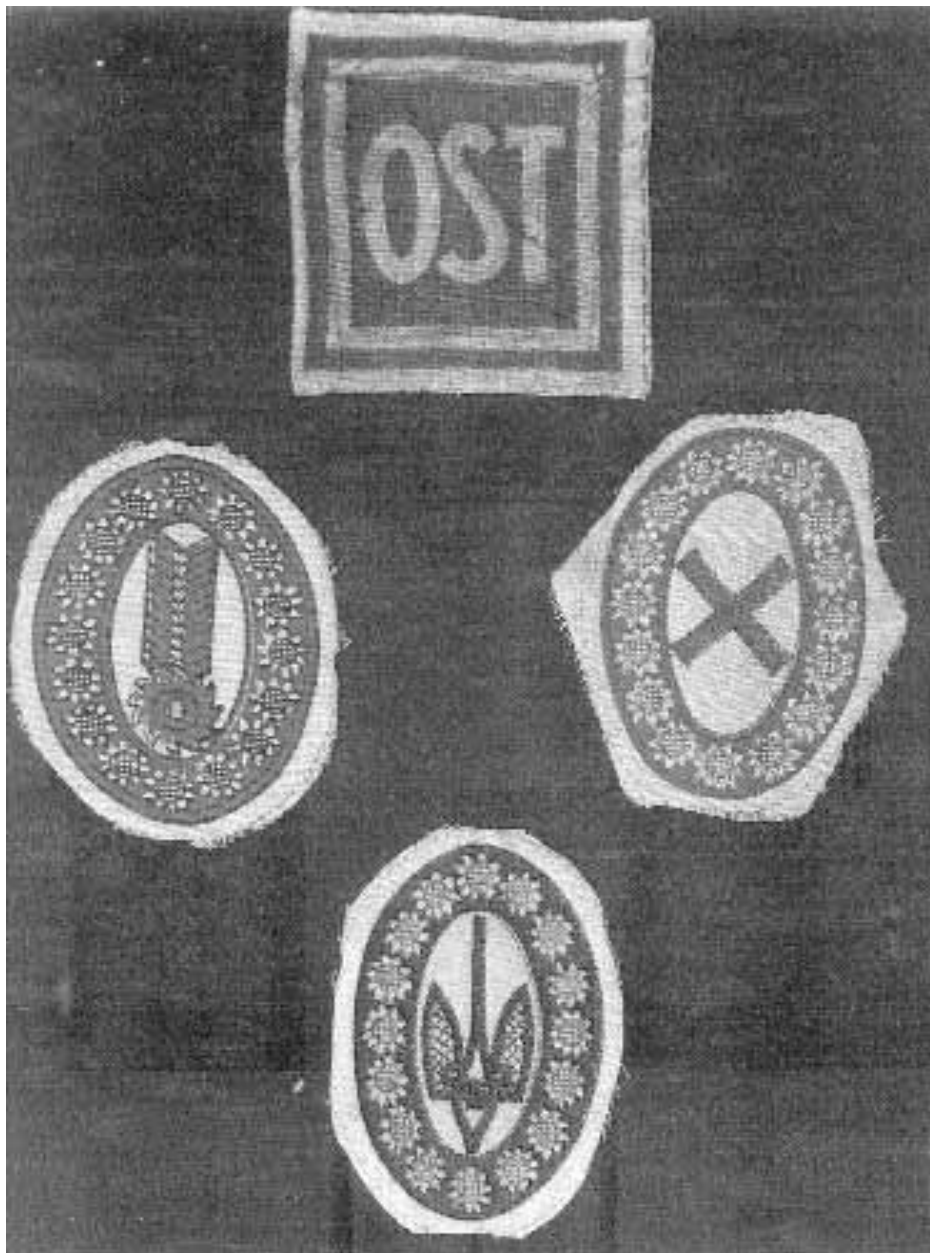
The red and white Belarusian patch shows a stylized ear of grain (representing agriculture?) and a pinwheel-like object. Whether the latter is supposed to represent a flower or a circular-saw blade (representing industry?) is difficult to determine.

The Russian patch is similar to the Belarusian in that it, too, has a red and white frame. Its symbol, however, is a simple blue Cross of St. Andrew.

The Ukrainian patch is a bit more distinctive. The trident and frame are blue, while the flowers and trident background are yellow.

The national identification of these badges was meant to make the slave laborer more accepting of his/her lot. Nevertheless, the patch still would have marked the wearer as a potentially dangerous foreign presence. Regardless of the psychological machinations behind their design and creation, the patches were never put to public use.

Ingerit Kuzych
Springfield, Va.



The OST patch (top) worn by Ostarbeiters; below it are designs intended for Belarusians, Russians and Ukrainians.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The Demjanjuk debacle revisited

What does the U.S. federal government do with John Demjanjuk when despite decades of research, millions of wasted dollars, reams of legal papers, years of media manipulation, and falsified evidence, the Israeli Supreme Court finds him not guilty? Is the persecution over? Not on your life.

If Mr. Demjanjuk wasn't the sadistic, sword-wielding "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, then he surely had to be "Ivan the Very Bad" of Sobibor, Maidanek, or Flossenburg.

You have to hand it to Eli Rosenbaum, director of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and legally sanctioned poster-boy of Ukrainophobia. He knows that to maintain his high-paying job in the federal government, he must regularly produce a pound of flesh.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian American, was convicted in a Cleveland civil court of lying about his wartime activity – (which, according to the OSI, included his identity as "Ivan the Terrible," the sadistic Nazi guard who gloried in killing Jews, especially children. A major piece of evidence was a Soviet-doctored identity card. Mr. Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and extradited to Israel, where he was tried for crimes against humanity. The nationally televised trial was conducted in a concert hall. Israeli teachers brought elementary school children to view the real live Nazi on trial. He was convicted and sentenced to hang in 1993.

According to Israeli defense attorney Yoram Sheftel, author of "The Demjanjuk Affair: The Rise and Fall of a Show-Trial," spectators "greeted the verdict with curses and screaming insults. 'Death, death, death to Ivan,' 'death to the defense attorney, 'death to all Ukrainians, death, death, death.' The people were dancing, stamping their feet, waving fists in the air." All for the benefit of the TV audience.

The verdict was appealed to the Israeli Supreme Court at about the time the USSR was imploding. This allowed the defense team to travel to Ukraine, search the KGB files, and to discover that Mr. Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible." Based on the new evidence, the Israeli Supreme Court reluctantly exonerated him. In 1993, after spending seven and a half years in an Israeli gaol, he was allowed to return to the United States. There were no apologies from either Israel or the United States.

Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship was restored, and Ukrainians thought the matter was settled, especially after the OSI was condemned by a federal appeals court for "reckless" disregard of the rights of the accused by failing to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence. According to Mr. Sheftel, there was evidence, moreover, that the OSI and Israeli officials had conspired to convict Mr. Demjanjuk with false evidence. "The manufacture of deceptive evidence by officers of the law in both countries makes one's blood run cold," wrote Mr. Sheftel.

So why did OSI decide to go after Mr. Demjanjuk again? The obvious answer is that Mr. Rosenbaum and his cohorts needed to restore their credibility. Rectification was needed. A new Demjanjuk trial began in 1999. This time, of course, there was no mention of Treblinka. Nor were there any witnesses. Instead, the OSI presented what Mr. Rosenbaum called "a mountain of evidence" alleging that Mr. Demjanjuk had lied about his wartime experiences.

Eight months after the trial ended, Judge

Paul Matia ruled that there was enough evidence without eyewitness corroboration to prove that Mr. Demjanjuk had guarded Nazi death and forced-labor camps.

So when will it all end? It won't. Certain Jewish American leaders are determined to keep the Holocaust alive in order to promote "guilt." Concerned in the early 1970s that Israel was being forgotten in world affairs, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) launched an aggressive campaign to market the Holocaust "against the background of a powerful 'J'Accuse' that is now submitting its bill 'for Sufferings Rendered,' " writes Peter Novick in his groundbreaking monograph, "Holocaust in American Life." Sensing a great opportunity to elevate American consciousness of Jewish victimhood, other Jewish organizations, academics and individuals signed on.

The Holocaust has since become big business. It keeps Jewish organizations financially solvent, produces countless books, articles and films, and it protects Israel from ever being perceived in an unattractive light. "The Holocaust framework," writes Mr. Novick, allows "one to put aside as irrelevant any legitimate grounds for criticizing Israel..."

Mr. Rosenbaum and the OSI enjoy the unequivocal blessing of the powerful Jewish lobby which has convinced many that the Holocaust was a uniquely Jewish affair. Jewish suffering in the 20th century is like no one else's, and even if one disagrees, it is better to remain silent lest one be accused of anti-Semitism. To suggest that the destruction of 7 million Ukrainians by the Bolsheviks in the 1932-1933 famine in Soviet Ukraine was perhaps just as evil as the Holocaust is to dishonor in some grotesque way, the murder of 6 million Jews by the Nazis. Identifying genocide among other oppressed groups, in the words of Jewish intellectuals, is "Holocaust envy" – a form of plundering the "moral capital" that Jews had accumulated with their anguish. Turks, for example, had a "rational reason" for the Armenian Massacre, declared Holocaust historian Lucy Dawidowicz. The Germans had no sane reason to kill Jews.

So what will happen to Mr. Demjanjuk? Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys have appealed the latest ruling and the process will drag through the courts for months, maybe even years. If Mr. Demjanjuk is still around after all that time – he does have remarkable survivor skills – he will probably be extradited to Ukraine where, thanks to Jewish influence, he will be tried again.

With unlimited public funds, the Office of Special Investigations will continue for as long as there are congressmen who are willing to spend our dollars to support it. Will the OSI investigate crimes committed by Jews now living in the United States as suggested by Israeli journalist John Sacks in "An Eye for An Eye"? Forget it. The Office of Special Investigations will never investigate former Jewish capos who worked in extermination camps because their situation, was "different." Nor will Israel extradite known mass murders living in their midst because, in words of Israeli officials, too much time has passed.

How sad it is that a great nation like the United States is now hostage to the OSI, a group of vengeance-bent miscreants posturing as seekers of justice.

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

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Ukrainian government extends offer of support to The Ukrainian Museum in New York City

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The welfare and the development of The Ukrainian Museum in New York City has drawn the enthusiastic interest and a promise of support from the government of Ukraine, especially with reference to the museum’s work in its new building.

Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, offered his assistance and that of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, as did the consul general of Ukraine in New York City, Serhiy Pohoreltzev, to help with The Ukrainian Museum’s future projects that promote involvement with museums and the arts community in Ukraine.

These suggestions of cooperation were brought to the table during a special visit to the museum last week by the ambassador and the consul general, who were accompanied by the ambassador’s wife, Alla Kuchinsky, and the second secretary of the Permanent Mission, Danylo Lubkivsky. The request for this unprecedented meeting with The Ukrainian Museum’s board of trustees and members of the administration came from the offices of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

At the meeting the museum was represented by Olha Hnateyko, president of the board of trustees; Maria Shust, director of the museum; and members of the executive board and the board. Also present were George Sawicki, architect of the museum’s new building, and representatives of the Ukrainian press.

Speaking to an attentive audience, Ambassador Kuchinsky said it is important for the Ukrainian diplomats posted in New York City to develop a working relationship with the museum. For example, he said they can be instrumental in facilitating the loan process for exhibitions from museums in Ukraine and assist, through The Ukrainian Museum, with helping young artists from Ukraine to explore and take advantage of career-building opportunities in the United States.

The ambassador emphasized that the Ukrainian diplomats will treat cooperative projects with the museum as matters of great importance. “Our meeting today reflects not only our concern. It is a testimony of our readiness to help the museum staff in any way possible,” he said. “For each Ukrainian heart there can be no choice whether to support or not to support the museum, for it is through this sanctuary of Ukrainian presence in the United States that our nation speaks to the world.”

The ambassador also made references to a speech by Ukraine’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatolii Zlenko on his visit in the United States in November 2001. In that speech the minister first voiced the new policy of the Ukrainian government’s outreach with cooperative efforts and support by its diplomatic corps to Ukrainian organizations and institutions in American cities where its national interests are represented.

Consul General Pohoreltzev also addressed the museum group, concurring with the ambassador’s assurance that this project of cooperation is of vital concern to the Ukrainian government. He pledged the support of the Ukrainian Consulate General as well.

Board President Hnateyko spoke about the museum, concentrating specifically on the building project and

the history of its funding. She attributed the success of the project to the overwhelming generosity of the Ukrainian community, including the \$500,000 gift from Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union. She also stressed the importance of the donations from Eugene and Daymel Shklar – \$2.5 million to the Building Fund and a \$1 million Challenge Grant – for not only giving the project a new jump-start, but enabling the museum to begin construction.

Director Shust provided information concerning the exhibitions currently in the planning stages are destined for the inaugural of the new building. The agenda for the momentous event will feature an exhibit of the monumental works of Alexander Archipenko, an exhibit dealing with symbolism in Ukrainian folk art, and one presenting the input of Ukrainian immigrants into the cultural life of America.

During the meeting, several aspects of the museum’s work were touched upon by the participants and particularly by Second Secretary Lubkivsky. He brought attention to the importance of being aware of how Ukraine and Ukrainian subject matter are presented in American museums and cultural publications in the United States and of responding appropriately. It was agreed that addressing these issues in unison – using the museum as well as the resources of the offices of the Ukrainian Mission and Consulate – would be most effective in this endeavor.

The importance of traveling exhibitions also was stressed. Ms. Shust explained that the museum has maintained an active traveling exhibition program since

its founding. The most traveled exhibit, “The Lost Architecture of Kyiv,” has been viewed in over 20 cities in the United States and Canada. The exhibit on the Ukrainian immigration in the United States has been on tour in Ukraine for the past three years.

Ambassador Kuchinsky presented a gift to the museum – the album “Ukrainian Avant-Garde Art, 1910-1930s” published in Kyiv in 1996. In the inscription he expressed the wish that most of the works included in the book would find their place in museums in Ukraine and, in particular, in The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

Following the discussion and a short break for refreshments, everyone headed for the site of the new museum building on East Sixth Street. There, guided by the job foreman from the DiGiacomo & Son, construction firm the diplomats, board members and press were invited to view the interior of the building. The construction currently involves underpinning the foundations of the adjoining buildings.

The participants voiced their agreement that the proposed cooperation between the representatives of the Ukrainian government in New York City and The Ukrainian Museum will result in greater success for the institution in its new facility.

“We thank our distinguished guests for their unequivocal interest in the work of The Ukrainian Museum,” said Mrs. Hnateyko, “and we especially value the offer of the Ukrainian government to provide definitive support of the projected exhibitions and programs in the new museum facility.”



Members of the Ukrainian diplomatic corps in New York City visit The Ukrainian Museum: (seated from left) Alla Kuchinsky; Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Olha Hnateyko, president, museum board of trustees; Serhiy Pohoreltzev, consul general of Ukraine in New York; Maria Shust, museum director; (second row) Lidia Krushelnysky, Tatiana Tershakovec, Iryna Kurowyckyj, Yar Mociuk, Andrey Hankevych, board members; (third row) Danylo Lubkivsky, second secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; Orest Glut, Ireneus Yurchuk, Wasyl Sosiak, Katria Czerwoniak, board members; and George Sawicki, architect.

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Team Ukraine’s results at 19th Winter Olympics

Following is a complete day-by-day listing of the results of Ukraine’s athletes at the 19th Winter Olympiad in Salt Lake City. (Scores/results are given for purposes of comparison when consulting listings of winners provided in other news media.)

• Saturday, February 9

ICE HOCKEY – MEN’S
Belarus vs. Ukraine, 1-0

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – WOMEN’S 15K
10. Iryna Terelia, 40:39.4
22. Valentyna Shevchenko, 42:16.0
45. Vitalina Yakymchuk, 45:26.7

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – MEN’S 30K
52. Roman Leibiuk, 1:18:52.3

• Sunday, February 10

SPEEDSKATING – WOMEN’S 3,000-METER
31. Olena Miahkykh, 4:24.64

ALPINE SKIING – MEN’S DOWNHILL
49. Mykola Skriabin, 1:47.65

• Monday, February 11

ICE HOCKEY – MEN’S
Ukraine vs. Switzerland, 5-2

FIGURE SKATING – PAIRS
15. Olena Savchenko/Stanislav Morozov
16. Tetiana Chuvayeva/Dmytro Palamarchuk

BIATHLON – MEN’S 20 K
23. Viacheslav Derkach, 55:01.3 (1 penalty)
24. Ruslan Lysenko, 55:02.1 (2)
27. Andrii Deryzemlia, 55:14.8 (1)
68. Oleksander Bilanenko, 59:34.4 (4)

BIATHLON – WOMEN’S 15 K
24. Olena Petrova, 51:05.7 (1)
27. Oksana Yakovleva, 51:22.2 (2)
29. Oksana Khvostenko, 51:34.4 (0)
34. Olena Zubrylova, 52:10.7 (3)

• Tuesday, February 12

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – WOMEN’S 10K
13. Iryna Terelia, 29:38.5
14. Valentyna Shevchenko, 29:42.7
43. Olena Rodina, 31:07.4



Oksana Khvostenko competes in an uphill section of the women’s 15-kilometer biathlon event.

SPEEDSKATING – MEN’S 500 METERS
29. Andrii Fomin, 1:12.64 (36.26, 36.38)

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – MEN’S 15K
32. Roman Leibiuk, 39:50.9

• Wednesday, February 13

ICE HOCKEY – MEN’S
Ukraine vs. France, 4-2

LUGE – WOMEN’S SINGLES
6. Lilia Ludan, 2:54.499
20. Oryslava Chukhlib, 2:56.281

ALPINE SKIING – MEN’S COMBINED
25. Mykola Skriabin, 1:56.26

BIATHLON – WOMEN’S 7.5K SPRINT
31. Tetiana Vodopianova, 23:03.8
47. Nina Lemesh, 23:37.4
48. Olena Petrova, 23:40.9
59. Olena Zubrylova, 24:33.2

BIATHLON – MEN’S 10K SPRINT
36. Viacheslav Derkach, 27:05.3
38. Andrii Deryzemlia, 27:11.1
53. Ruslan Lysenko, 27:43.1
76. Roman Pryma, 29:16.1

• Thursday, February 14

ICE HOCKEY – MEN’S
Latvia vs. Ukraine, 9-2
(Latvia earns ninth place, while Ukraine takes 10th.)

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – MEN’S 10K PURSUIT
12. Roman Leibiuk, 50:23.2

FIGURE SKATING – MEN’S
18. Dmytro Dmytrenko

• Friday, February 15

LUGE – MEN’S DOUBLES
11. Oleh Avdeyev/Danylo Panchenko, 1:27.327

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – WOMEN’S 5K PURSUIT
12. Iryna Terelia, 25:33.6
23. Valentyna Shevchenko, 26:11.4
Olena Rodina and Maryna Pestriakova took 58th and 59th in the classical leg, failing to qualify for the freestyle leg.

• Saturday, February 16

FREESTYLE SKIING – WOMEN’S AERIALS
15. Tetiana Kozachenko, 151.23
(did not qualify for finals)

FREESTYLE SKIING – MEN’S AERIALS
22. Enver Ablayev, 156.84
(did not qualify for finals)

BIATHLON – WOMEN’S 10K PURSUIT
26. Tetiana Vodopianova, 34:23.0
Nina Lemesh, DNS
Olena Petrova, DNS
Olena Zubrylova, DNS

ALPINE SKIING – MEN’S SUPER-G
29. Mykola Skriabin, 1:27.84

SPEEDSKATING – MEN’S 1,000 METERS
37. Andrii Fomin, 1:11.04

BIATHLON – MEN’S 12.5K PURSUIT
40. Viacheslav Derkach, 36:56.8
Andrii Deryzemlia, DNS
Ruslan Lysenko DNS

• Sunday, February 17

BOBSLED – MEN’S TWO-MAN
34. Oleksander Ivanyshyn/Oleksander Streltsov, 3:18.42

SPEEDSKATING – WOMEN’S 1,000 METERS
35. Olena Miahkykh, 1:20.13

• Monday, February 18

FIGURE SKATING – ICE DANCING
9. Olena Hrushyna/Ruslan Honcharov, 19.0
21. Yulia Holovina/Oleh Voiko, 43.4

BIATHLON – WOMEN’S 4x7.5K RELAY
10. Olena Zubrylova/Olena Petrova/Nina Lemesh/Tetiana Vodopianova, 1:32:00.6

• Tuesday, February 19

FREESTYLE SKIING – MEN’S AERIALS
5. Stanislav Kravchuk, 246.30

SPEEDSKATING – MEN’S 1,500 METERS
43. Andrii Fomin, 1:51.02

• Wednesday, February 20

BIATHLON – MEN’S 4x7.5K RELAY
7. Viacheslav Derkach/Oleksander Bilanenko/Roman Pryma/Ruslan Lysenko, 1:27:02.2.

ALPINE SKIING – WOMEN’S SLALOM
30. Yulia Siparenko, 2:00.50

SPEEDSKATING – WOMEN’S 1,500 METERS
38. Olena Miahkykh, 2:05.32

• Thursday, February 21

FIGURE SKATING – WOMEN’S
12. Halyna Maniachenko, 18.5
14. Olena Liashenko, 21.0

ALPINE SKIING – MEN’S GIANT SLALOM
45. Mykola Skriabin, 1:18.57

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – WOMEN’S 4X5K RELAY
Olena Rodina/Valentyna Shevchenko/Olena Zubrylova/Iryna Terelia, DNS

• Friday, February 22

ALPINE SKIING – WOMEN’S GIANT SLALOM
43. Yulia Siparenko, 2:47.62

• Saturday, February 23

BOBSLED – MEN’S FOUR-MAN
22. Oleh Polyvach/Bohdan Zamostianyk/Oleksander Ivanyshyn/Yurii Zhuravskyi, 3:13.77

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – MEN’S 50K CLASSIC
22. Roman Leibiuk, 2:15:50.9

ALPINE SKIING – MEN’S SLALOM
Mykola Skriabin, DNF

SPEEDSKATING – MEN’S 500 METERS
Volodymyr Hryhoriev, DNQ

• Sunday, February 24

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING – WOMEN’S 30K CLASSIC
5. Valentyna Shevchenko, 1:33:03.1
18. Iryna Terelia, 1:37:32.9
38. Olena Rodina, 1:46:51.2
Maryna Pestriakova, DNF

Ukraine's Olympians...

(Continued from page 1)

and disappointing 12th place.

"To be one of the top five in the world is a very amazing feeling for me. I did not expect it. I am very proud of my achievements and feel wonderful to be here competing with the best athletes in the world," the six-year national team veteran Kravchuk said of his performance upon moving up from 10th place to fifth in his final jump of competition.

In the women's 30-kilometer cross-country event it was Valentyna Shevchenko who, on the final day of Olympic competition, pulled a last-minute surprise out of her hat by taking fifth place in the women's endurance event with a time of 1:33:03.1.

Her best finish at the 19th Winter Games prior to the 30-kilometer event came in the women's 10-kilometer classic where she placed 14th followed by 22nd and 23rd place finishes in the 15-kilometer free mass start and 5-kilometer classic/5-kilometer free pursuit events, respectively.

An Olympic veteran of the 1998 Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, Shevchenko's best prior performance was a ninth place finish in the 4x5-kilometer relay and a prior career-best sixth place finish in the 5 kilometer classic at the 1999 World Championship in Ramsau, Austria.

The 27-year-old Brovary resident could not be reached for comment on her fifth-place finish as many of the athletes competing in the final few days of Olympic competition, including Shevchenko, quickly departed for home following the completion of their respective events.

Following Shevchenko in the 30-kilometer event were Ukrainians Iryna Terelia, who took 18th place with a time of 1:37:32.9, and Olena Rodina, who finished the event in 38th place with a time of 1:46:51.2. Maryna Pestriakova did not finish the event.

In the women's 4x5-kilometer relay event, Ukraine's team of Olena Rodina, Valentyna Shevchenko, Olena Zubrylova and Iryna Terelia were disqualified from competition due to Terelia's testing positive prior to the start of the relay for an excessively high hemoglobin level.

The issue of doping was unclear since high levels of hemoglobin could also come about naturally when an athlete lives at high altitude and the body naturally releases the chemical EPO, which triggers a higher hemoglobin level.

The Ukrainian biathlon team had been living in Park City, Utah – over 1,000 feet higher than the elevation of their Soldier Hollow competition venue.

The lone Ukrainian athlete in the men's 50-kilometer classic cross-country competition, Roman Leibiuk, took 22nd place with a time of 2:15:50.9.

Women's figure skating proved another disappointing performance for Ukraine as Halyna Maniachenko and Olena Liashenko finished in 12th and 14th places, respectively. The two made only a slight improvement from their standings following the short program, as Maniachenko moved up three places from 15th and Liashenko moved up two places from 16th.

When asked for comment on the skaters' performance, singles coach Marina Amirkhanova said Ukrainian skating programs currently suffer from a lack of funding at all levels. She noted that the country of roughly 50 million presently has less than 10 ice skating rinks to support its Olympic program. In order for her skaters to progress, Ms. Amirkhanova said, they will need to spend more time on the ice – something that would be difficult to accomplish under the current circumstances.

Maniachenko was originally a singles skater but then switched to pairs in the early 1990s. She and her partner at the time, Yevgeny Gilgursky, won a bronze medal in pairs at the 1994 World Junior Championships. But in 1995 Maniachenko

was severely injured in practice when Gilgursky's skate blade hit her in the face while they were practicing side-by-side spins. Maniachenko spent a year and a half away from skating and then returned as a singles skater.

Maniachenko finished fourth at the 2002 European Championships in January, outskating Liashenko – her older, more-experienced teammate – in all three portions of the competition: qualifying round, short program and free skate.

"I was not very happy with my performance," Maniachenko said following the completion of her free program. "It did not feel very clean, and I believe I could have done much better."

Mykola Skriabin took 45th place in the men's giant slalom with a time of 1:18.57 on February 21, capping quite an impressive accomplishment that tends to be overlooked and underestimated when evaluating a skier's skill and potential.

The 24-year-old Lviv native competed in all five alpine events – downhill, slalom, giant slalom, combined and super-giant slalom – a feat that requires the ability to ski the technically demanding slalom and giant slalom courses with the fearlessness and strength required to ski the faster, more wide-open super giant slalom and downhill races.

However, Skriabin fell in the slalom and was classified as a "did not finish" (DNF) for the event.

On the women's side, Yulia Siparenko finished the giant slalom in 2:47.62, good enough for 43rd place among a field of 69 competitors.

The men's four-man bobsled team of Oleh Polyvach, Bohdan Zamostianyk, Oleksander Ivanyshyn and Yurii Zhuravskiy took 22nd place out of a field of 33 sleds, finishing with a combined four-run time of 3:13.77, just 6.26 behind first-place Germany-2.

And in the men's 500-meter short-track skating event, 20-year-old Shostka native Volodymyr Hryhoriev, skating in the preliminary heat with the event's ultimate gold medalist, Canadian Marc Gagnon, did not qualify for the quarterfinal after falling in the middle of the race. Hryhoriev ended up taking the 30th spot in the 500-meter event.



Valentyna Shevchenko recovers following the women's 15-kilometer cross-country skiing event.



Alpine skier Mykola Skriabin checks his time following the downhill competition.



Speedskater Nishitani Takafumi lines up with Ukrainian Andrii Fomin in the men's 1,000-meter qualification heat.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Beekeeping in Ukraine

Ukrainians have appreciated their hard-working insect friends from the very earliest of times. Originally, among prehistoric people, the idea was solely to gather honey and wild hives were simply raided in haphazard fashion. It wasn't long, however, before the settlers of the Ukrainian forest-steppe devised a way to collect honey in a more systematic and dependable fashion. Many of the greatest advances in beekeeping (apiculture) were subsequently made on the territory of Ukraine. It is not surprising, then, that Ukraine has already released four stamp issues in its first decade of independence that depict bees or beekeeping.

The first innovation in domesticating bees was to keep them in hollow logs or gums (borti). These would be placed high in trees to mimic natural tree trunks. This method, called "bortnytstvo," was practiced until the middle of the 18th century. In a few forested areas – Volyn, northern Chernihiv, or the northern Kyiv regions – it persisted to the beginning of the 20th century.

Last year the Ukrainian stamp production firm Marka Ukrainy produced a splendid souvenir sheet that illustrated much of the history of beekeeping in Ukraine (Figure 1). The trees on the right and left selvedge of the souvenir sheet display examples of borti. Also shown are some of the tools used to collect honey by honey gatherers ("bortnyky") and various methods used to protect the borti from marauding bears. Platforms that prevented an animal from climbing upward or spiked devices (fixed around the foot of a tree or freely swinging around the bark) proved to be clever and effective deterrents.

Bortnytstvo was replaced by "pasichnytstvo," which involved placing hives on or by tree trunks in forest clearings or orchards. This method is first mentioned in documents from the 14th century. During the medieval princely period, honey and wax were very important items for domestic consumption, for trade abroad and for use as tribute. The beekeeping industry was deemed important enough to be protected by law. In the 15th and 16th centuries famous wax warehouses ("voskovi komory") were set up in Lviv, Lutsk, Volodymyr, Berestia and Bilsk. In the 16th and 17th centuries beekeeping developed rapidly and spread further east into the steppes proper.

Figure 2 is the first Ukrainian stamp to show apiculture. Released in 1994 as part

of the Ethnographic Scenes stamp set, it carried the letter "E," which was the regular letter rate to countries of the former Soviet Union. Shown on the stamp is an apiculture scene from centuries past: beekeepers tending to two different types of primitive beehives ("vulyky"), some covered by a flat wooden block, others with a peaked, thatched roof.

A number of additional types of beehives were developed in Ukraine over the centuries. Three types of historic hives are illustrated along the bottom of the souvenir sheet (Figure 1). On the left is a woven type, constructed of some of the same materials used to make baskets. In the center is a stacked round hive, resembling a small, limbless tree. Its sections could be removed to extract wax and honey.

The square hive on the right is also a

stacked type, but it contains square frames that can be easily removed one at a time. The introduction of removable, wooden frames upon which bees make their honeycomb is the key invention that launched modern beekeeping.

The frame hive was invented in 1814 by Petro Prokopovych, a landowner from the Chernihiv area, who also organized industrial beekeeping. He founded a beekeeping school in 1826 in the village of Palchyky, near Baturyn, where he taught progressive apiculture.

Prokopovych is shown holding his frame invention both on the central illustration and on the stamp of the first day cover from 2000 that honored his contributions to apiculture (Figure 3). The simple, practical, wooden frame design has not changed significantly to the present day.

The creature responsible for honey and wax production in Ukraine in centuries past and to the present day is the central European gray bee (*Apis mellifera*). A variety of this species – the Ukrainian bee ("bdzhola"; *Apis mellifera* var. *ucrainica*) – produces copious honey and overwinters well. It is shown up close on yet another philatelic issue honoring beekeeping, this one from 1999 (Figure 4).

Both this single stamp and the upper left

stamp on the souvenir sheet present the most common bee caste, that of the female worker bee ("robitnytsia"). Positioned on a flower, the bee is shown with pollen ("pylok") on its hind legs (bees, like all insects, have six legs). The pollen is picked up in the course of the bees' meandering from flower to flower. Each of these hind-leg pollen baskets contains thousands of pollen grains that are used back at the hive to make food for the young. The upper right souvenir sheet stamp shows another worker bee, this time on hexagonal combs within the hive.

A worker bee's lifespan during summer months is only about 40 days (she may live up to six months if she is part of the overwintering generation that experiences the quiescent winter months). The worker develops from the egg, through the larval and pupal stages, in 21 days. The first eight days or so of maturity are spent as nurse to the larvae; the next several weeks are spent busily foraging afield for flower nectar. The nectar is slightly converted by enzymes in the bees' body into honey, which is then stored in combs. The constant trips back and forth with nectar and pollen literally cause the worker bee to wear herself out.

(Continued on page 16)



Figure 1. Last year's well-designed souvenir sheet was able to incorporate many facets of Ukrainian beekeeping through the ages.



Figure 2. Ukraine's first beekeeping stamp (1994) depicted beegatherers from the middle Dnipro region of Ukraine as they appeared in centuries past.



Figure 3. A 2000 stamp postal cancellation and cover honored Petro Prokopovych, the "Father of Modern Beekeeping," on the 225th anniversary of his birth.



Figure 4. The common honeybee (bdzhola) appeared on this stamp from 1999.

Mosaic and stained glass: the art of Roman Kowal

by Alexandra Hawryluk

WINNIPEG – On entering St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg, one's attention is drawn to the large round stained-glass window. There, against the deep blue of outer space is the majestic, seated figure of Christ. Yet, His gentle gaze, the subtle sadness of His facial expression, the voluminous folds of his red and white garments are far removed from the dark, ascetic, sternness of a Byzantine Pantokrator. It is rather, a modern stylized image that blends Western humanism with Eastern Christian spirituality. And that is the trademark style of Roman Kowal, one of the most prolific Ukrainian artists living in Canada.

When Mr. Kowal was studying at the Fine Arts Institute in Lviv, however, he did not envisage a career in stained glass or mosaics, but rather in sculpture and painting. Crossing the Atlantic in 1948, however, altered those plans. Then, just as a promising career in designing museum and commercial displays in western Canada was opening up, one of the Ukrainian parishes in Winnipeg asked Mr. Kowal to decorate the interior of its small church. Why did he accept this offer? As he put it: "There was a great need. The pioneer churches were decorated in a very simple, naive style. As the artistic product of any society is a good indicator of its cultural level, this simplicity was troubling."

The Ukrainian Canadian churches built in the early years of the 20th century were built and decorated by untrained craftsmen, who were not so much interested in developing an artistic tradition as in assuaging the community's feelings of homesickness. They built churches with the familiar pear-shaped domes and decorated their interiors with simple, nostalgic images.

With the influx of new immigrants after World War II, these old Ukrainian community churches could no longer accommodate the large crowds gathering there for feast days. So, communities began putting up bigger buildings. Unlike their rural predecessors, these new urban churches built during the 1950s and 1960s, were designed by professional engineers, architects and artists. In Winnipeg, Sviatoslav Hordynsky was commissioned to paint both the Orthodox Cathedral of St. Mary the Protectress and the Catholic Cathedral of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, while Serhij Lytvynenko was asked to design the two iconostases. Not surprisingly, Mr. Lytvynenko engaged his former student, Mr. Kowal, as manager of the two projects.

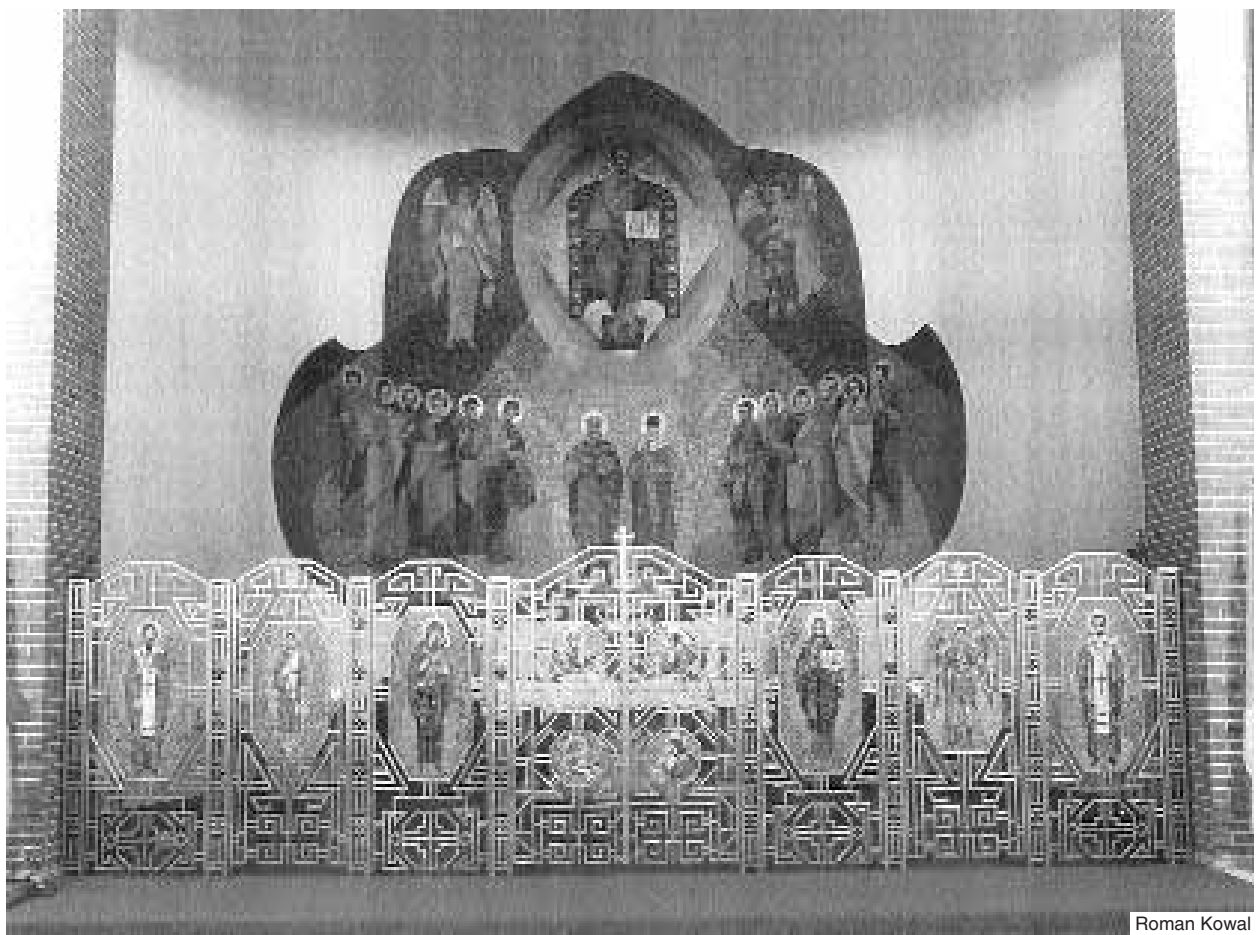
In fact, these projects signaled the beginning of a new phase in the development of Ukrainian ecclesiastic art in North America: the revival of the neo-Byzantine iconographic style. This style – possibly because it was perceived as an appropriate response to the Soviet destruction of religious art in Ukraine – soon became the accepted mode for the interior design of Ukrainian churches in Canada.

Although, the conservative-minded congregations and pastors loved this synthesized style and identified it

Alexandra Hawryluk writes a regular feature, "The World of Ideas," for Radio Canada International in Montreal.



Roman Kowal (photo courtesy of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba, "Roman Kowal Catalog – Retrospective," 1988.)



The apse wall mosaic and iconostasis by Roman Kowal at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg.

as "Ukrainian" (despite the clear presence of non-Ukrainian iconographic elements), some artists, most notably Myron Levytsky, chose not to join this movement. Respecting the dynamics of modern design, as well as the conventions of traditional iconography, Mr. Levytsky was able to create vibrant, unique, contemporary depictions of traditional religious subjects, as he so admirably did in the church of the Holy Eucharist in Toronto.

Struck by the unpleasant contrast between new architectural forms and the rigidity of the synthesized neo-Byzantine designs, Mr. Kowal, too, created an iconographic style that was more in harmony both with modern architectural space and contemporary understanding of religion. Despite the public outcry against this modernism, Mr. Kowal was lucky enough to enjoy the support and the patronage of Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada at the time, who commissioned him to paint his private chapel in Winnipeg.

Decorating Canadian church interiors, however, presented a set of technical problems. As neither the Canadian construction methods, nor the Canadian climate favored frescoes, artists had to devise new painting techniques. Mr. Hordynsky painted all his large figures on canvas in oil and then glued the cut-out figures to the wall. That way, all he needed to paint directly on the wall surface was the background. The trouble with this technique was that, if the building got too hot the glue would dry and the edges of the canvas would lift. In addition, sometimes too, the cutouts would have an unpleasantly pronounced edge. To avoid these problems, Mr. Levytsky painted large-scale compositions in oil on panels of canvas or wood. Mr. Kowal, though, found a different solution: "I concluded that the best way to come out a winner with the climate is to do mosaics. And so, the first mosaic I made was for a church built by Victor Deneka."

This commission turned out to be the start of a life-long friendship between Messrs. Kowal and Deneka. When in 1967 Mr. Deneka built a church in Russell, Manitoba, he called on Mr. Kowal to do, not only the wonderful mosaic over the main entrance, but all the stained-glass windows as well. So successful was this partnership that Ukrainian communities in Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Dauphin, Manitoba, commissioned the pair to build and decorate their churches.

One of Mr. Kowal's loveliest mosaics is his "Pokrova," set in the apse of Mr. Deneka's St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg. With one foot stepping forward, the Mother of God, a white, narrow scarf, or "pokrov," gently fluttering in her hands, seems to be descending on a glittering shaft of light. The subtle modeling of the figure and the placement of ornament suggests a work which, while paying homage to the past, is firmly set in contemporary thought.

The rich, clear colors and the elegant simplicity of

Mr. Kowal's design soon gained him a following in Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Edmonton, for example, Mr. Kowal created a large mosaic for the apse and a complete set of stained-glass windows. The exte-



The Pokrova mosaic set in the apse of St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

rior of the church was adorned with a set of four sculptured bronze doors over which he placed mosaic portraits of the four evangelists. In Regina, Saskatchewan, the 20-foot mosaic of Christ, the Savior in the apse of the Ukrainian Catholic church of St. Basil the Great is most arresting. All in all, 16 churches in Canada are graced by Mr. Kowal's work.

Of these, two Winnipeg churches, St. Michael's and Holy Family – both designed by the internationally acclaimed architect Radoslav Zuk – have a special significance for Mr. Kowal. As in all of Mr. Zuk's churches, the natural light in the Church of the Holy Family comes in from above illuminating the altar and making Mr. Kowal's mosaic of the Holy Family, on the wall just behind the altar, shimmer and glow.

At St. Michael's, Mr. Kowal is most pleased with the 12 apostles in the apse because, as he put it: "Each one has a distinctly individual personality, quite different from any other. There's also a new way of treating the draped figure." Complementing the main mosaic in the apse are two other mosaics over the side altars: the

(Continued on page 15)

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UNA NOTICES

Meeting of UNA Branch 15

Sunday, March 10, 2002
Newark, NJ

The annual meeting of UNA Branch 15 "Ukraine Society" will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the church hall of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, at 16631 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20905. Immediately following the annual meeting, a meeting for the election of a delegate to the 35th UNA Convention will be held. All members are requested to attend.

Meeting of UNA Branch 134

Saturday, March 9, 2002
Rutherford, NJ

The annual meeting of UNA Branch 134 will be held on Saturday, March 9, 2002 at 6:00 p.m. at 204 Hollister Ave. Rutherford, N.J. On the agenda, elections of new Branch officers and a delegate to the 35th UNA Convention will take place. All members are asked to attend.

Iouri Lazirko,
Secretary

Meeting of UNA Branch 414

Sunday, March 3, 2002
New Haven, CT.

The annual meeting of UNA Branch 414 will be held on Sunday, March 3, 2002 at 11:30 a.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 583 George St., New Haven, CT.

Gloria Horbaty
Secretary

Meeting of UNA Branch 76

Sunday, March 3, 2002
Newark, NJ

The annual meeting of UNA Branch 76 will be held at 1:00 p.m. at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 719 Sanford Ave, Newark, N.J. On the agenda, election of Branch officers and delegates to the 35th UNA Convention. All members are asked to attend.

Andre Worobec
Secretary

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Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

been vindicated. I am sure everybody will remember that Mr. Demjanjuk was wrongfully convicted, spent seven years in solitary confinement, and was sentenced to death by hanging due to an erroneous decision by a three-judge panel in Israel. They were wrong, and we were vindicated. We will appeal and will prove them wrong once again," Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 81, whose case was initiated more than 25 years ago, has claimed that he served in the Soviet Army, was captured by German forces and was a prisoner of war.

The New York Times quoted Judge Matia as saying that, although Mr. Demjanjuk denied that he had been at any of the Nazi camps cited by the OSI, "he has not given the court any credible evidence of where he was during most of World War II."

The Demjanjuk case dates back to 1977, when the Ohio resident was first accused of being "Ivan the Terrible." A naturalized U.S. citizen, he lost that status in 1981, when a court stripped him of his citizenship. He was ordered deported and in 1986 was extradited to Israel, where a war crimes trial began a year later.

He was sentenced to death in 1988, but that conviction was overturned on appeal in 1993 by Israel's Supreme Court, and Mr. Demjanjuk returned home to Seven Hills, Ohio. His citizenship was restored in 1998. In that 1998 ruling Judge Matia cited fraud on the part of U.S. government prosecutors and wrote that attorneys of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations" in failing to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

The Justice Department filed suit again on May 19, 1999, seeking for the second time to revoke Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship on the grounds that he illegally gained entry into the United States and illegally gained U.S. citizenship because he had concealed his service as a camp guard.

Federal prosecutors allege that Mr. Demjanjuk served as a guard at the Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenberga camps, and that he had been trained at the Trawniki camp.

Mr. Demjanjuk denies that he ever served the Nazis, but admits giving false statements when entering the United States in order to escape repatriation to the Soviet Union. Attorney Michael Tigar said during the trial last year that his client is once again the victim of mistaken identity. The New York Times of February 22 reported that Mr. Tigar predicted Mr. Demjanjuk would be cleared.

LTA commemoration...

(Continued from page 3)

Borys Gudziak, Bishop-elect Lonchyna and many other professors and supporters of the Lviv Theological Academy.

"The greatest gesture of gratitude we can offer today to Patriarch Josyf Slipyj on the 110th anniversary of his birthday is to fulfill his dream, the goal of many years of his work, the fruit of his creative efforts and tireless prayer, namely, to open in Lviv the Ukrainian Catholic University," commented the rector of the LTA, the Rev. Dr. Gudziak.

"It is providential that the formal arrangement of the documents establishing the Ukrainian Catholic University will take place this year, the year of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj," added the Rev. Dr. Gudziak.



Memorial to the victims of the 1933 Famine in Ukraine, situated in front of Winnipeg City Hall.

Mosaic and...

(Continued from page 13)

Birth of Christ and Resurrection. But, the most amazing thing at St. Michael's is the matte, gold-colored, metal iconostasis – a modern transparent screen adorned by six large mosaic icons. The deep blue of the small stained-glass windows lends the interior a peaceful, other-worldly ambiance.

In spite of all his commissions for stained glass and mosaics, Mr. Kowal did not abandon his first love – sculpture. In Winnipeg's City Park, in tribute to the tenacity of the Red River settlers, he has put up a life-sized sculpture of a Red River cart drawn by a most determined-looking ox. His bronze and marble monument in honor of the victims of the 1933 Famine in Ukraine, placed directly in front of Winnipeg City Hall, moves all who see it.

Mr. Kowal's innovative approach to ecclesiastic interior design, his unique style with its dramatic treatment of light and color, his ability to present old subjects in a new way, his openness to the community, along with his knack for making people aware of the spiritual dimension of life, have earned him the trust and respect of his own community and have assigned him an important role in the development of Canadian religious art.

Ukraine debates...

(Continued from page 3)

against civil society, to not destabilize the situation or create a threat to national security," Mr. Grytsenko concluded.

Mr. Lytvyn's views on civil society represent the ideology of For a United Ukraine, the election bloc that is the official face of the "party of power," which a presidential decree on January 28 openly ordered state officials to back. Its views on civil society, business and politics are influenced by the Soviet legacy that has evolved in the post-Soviet era into supporting a corporatist model for the state that plays a guiding and controlling role within society. The state sees civic activism and the mobilization of citizens as a threat to its capture, and

perceived ownership, of the state. Citizens are meant only to display activism during elections, as in a delegative democracy, when they need to be guided for whom to cast their votes.

The ruling ideology of Ukraine's post-Soviet elites and For a United Ukraine, therefore, has been "zlahoda" (concord), civic stability and social peace. "Stability," therefore, is the "fundamental idea" upon which For a United Ukraine is campaigning. To them, civil society and citizens are not something with which to negotiate, respect, to which responsibility for one's actions should be admitted. Therefore, state policies have, served to dampen the growth of civil society and reduce feelings of efficacy – something the forum of civic groups is striving to change.

National identity...

(Continued from page 2)

pushed the Communist Party into second place. In the north, east and south, Our Ukraine's popularity drops to second place after the Communist Party with 9.5, 7.9, and 11.6 percent, respectively.

The two radical anti-presidential election groupings, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Oleksander Moroz's Socialist Party, are more geographically restricted to western and central Ukraine. The Tymoshenko Bloc, although led by a party with its origins in the eastern Ukrainian city of Dnipropetrovsk, is popular only in western and central Ukraine, while the Socialists are confined to Ukrainophone central Ukraine. Opposition newspapers, such as Mr. Tymoshenko's Vechernie Vesti, are able to obtain printing facilities only in western Ukraine.

Western and central Ukraine are the strongholds of the opposition movement against President Kuchma and the oligarchs. According to the UCEPS poll, seven blocs would pass the 4 percent threshold for the 225 seats elected by proportional voting. In western Ukraine only four of these seven would pass the threshold, and of these Our Ukraine and the Tymoshenko Bloc top the list. In cen-

tral Ukraine, seven blocs would pass the threshold, of which the top four are national democratic or in the opposition camp (Our Ukraine, Tymoshenko Bloc, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko's Unity bloc and the Socialist Party bloc).

For a United Ukraine, the bloc favored by President Kuchma that includes five "parties of power," would not pass the threshold in either western or central Ukraine. In Kyiv, a city with a large number of state officials, For a United Ukraine would manage to scrape through with only 4.3 percent.

National identity, reform and civil society are closely linked in Ukraine, as they are in other post-Communist states. Ukraine's regional and linguistic divisions inhibit national integration and a civil society encompassing the entire country. Meanwhile, the more pervasive Soviet legacy in eastern and southern Ukraine has led to a passive population and a weak civil society. This, in turn, prevents Mr. Yuschenko's Our Ukraine from becoming a mass movement throughout Ukraine in the same manner as Mr. Kostunica's DOS in Serbia.

The popularity of Our Ukraine in western and central Ukraine reflects the region's role as Ukraine's main engine for reform, a bastion of opposition to the Communist Party and oligarchs, and preventer of a further slide to authoritarianism.



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- ближча і дальша родина та приятелі в Америці і в Україні.

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With deep sorrow we wish to inform our family and friends that on February 23, 2002, the Lord called to Himself our beloved mother and grandmother

Eustachia (Hupalowska) Milanytch
cherished wife of the late Athanas Milanytch, an engineer.

A teacher, honorary member of the city of Stryj in Ukraine, and longtime secretary of the Stryishchyna Committee and of Ukrainian National Association, Branch 450,

born October 25, 1907, in Bratkivtsi, near Stryj.

The Panakhyda was held on February 26, and the Parastas on February 27 at the Peter Jarema Funeral Home. Funeral services were held on Thursday, February 28, at 9:30 a.m. at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. Interment was held on February 28 at St. Andrew's Memorial Cemetery in South Bound Brook, NJ.

In sorrow:

- Daughters: – Zirka with her son Michael Klufas and daughter-in-law Chris
- Motria
- Sons: – Ihor with his wife Gerry
- Rostyslaw with his wife Helena and children Maya, Lisa, and Aleksa

as well as relatives in USA and Ukraine.

May she rest in peace and her memory be eternal!

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to The Ukrainian Museum in New York City or to the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Ukraine.



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Beekeeping...

(Continued from page 12)

The lower left and lower right souvenir sheet stamps show the other two bee caste types: a queen bee ("matka") and a drone ("trut"), respectively. The queen is the true mother of the bee colony. Her only duty is to lay eggs for the propagation of the hive. She is a little larger than the worker but has shorter wings and her abdomen tapers to a point. The queen bee develops in about 15 days. At about five or six days of age she takes flight to mate with a drone outside on the wing. After being fertilized, she remains so for life. About two days after mating she commences laying and, if very prolific, can deposit up to 3,000 eggs per day. Eggs are laid in brood cells that differ from honey storage cells. Queens often live for three or four years.

The male drones are shorter, thicker and bulkier than the queen, with wings that reach the entire length of the abdomen. Stingless, they do no work and their only function is to serve the queen on her bridal flight. In hives with healthy queens, beekeepers will frequently kill (by squashing)

excess drones when they are encountered and thus preserve the honey that would be fed to these "malingers." Drones mature in about 24 days and make up only a small percent of the total population of a typical hive. After the spring breeding season, or should the honey crop be short, drones are eventually destroyed by the worker bees.

A more detailed overview of the intriguing world of bees and beekeeping would require a much longer article. Suffice it to say that Ukrainians have appreciated the efforts of these useful insects from time immemorial. Many additional helpful products are derived from the beekeeping industry and are represented by the upper, middle stamp on the souvenir sheet (labeled "apiterapia," or bee therapy). Bee pollen is promoted as a health food and bee venom has been used to successfully alleviate rheumatism. Research has also been carried out on bee venom as a cure for some types of cancer. Who knows what other amazing attributes remain to be discovered about this humble yet fascinating little insect?

Inger Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at his e-mail address: inger@starpower.net.

Ukraine's election...

(Continued from page 4)

vice prime minister in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko.

After being arrested and freed on her own recognizance early last year, with an order that she not leave Kyiv, all charges were dropped by a decision of the Pechersk District Court, which was then overturned by the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court, headed by Vitalii Boiko, a close associate of Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz, is expected to hear Ms. Tymoshenko's case on March 14.

As the political turmoil continued in the

run-up to the parliamentary elections, which are scheduled for March 31, the first of the foreign observer delegations began to arrive in the country.

CEC Chairman Mykhailo Riabets announced on September 27 that the committee had registered 46 foreign observers thus far – 35 of them from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Also beginning its work was the Council of Europe's monitoring group on Ukraine, led by rapporteurs Hanne Severinsen and Renate Wohlwend, as well as representatives from Hungary, Azerbaijan and the Philippines. Mr. Riabets said he expects about 500 foreign observers to monitor the elections in all 225 electoral districts.

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House and Senate...

(Continued from page 6)

trary sanctions against media operating in Ukraine;

Whereas the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) on December 13, 2001, rejected a draft Law on Political Advertising and Agitation, which would have limited free speech in the campaign period by giving too many discretionary powers to government bodies, and posed a serious threat to the independent media;

Whereas the Department of State has dedicated \$4,700,000 in support of monitoring and assistance programs for the 2002 parliamentary elections;

Whereas the process for the 2002 parliamentary elections has reportedly been affected by apparent violations during the period prior to the official start of the election campaign on January 1, 2002; and

Whereas monthly reports for November and December of 2001 released by the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), an indigenous, nonpartisan, non-governmental organization that was established in 1994 to monitor the conduct of national election campaigns and balloting in Ukraine, cited five major types of violations of political rights and freedoms during the precampaign phase of the parliamentary elections, including:

(1) use of government position to support particular political groups;

(2) government pressure on the opposition and on the independent media;

(3) free goods and services given in order to sway voters;

(4) coercion to join political parties and pressure to contribute to election campaigns; and

(5) distribution of anonymous and compromising information about political opponents:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Senate (House) –

(1) acknowledges the strong relationship between the United States and Ukraine since Ukraine's independence more than 10 years ago, while understanding that Ukraine can only become a full partner in Western institutions when it fully embraces demo-

cratic principles;

(2) expresses its support for the efforts of the Ukrainian people to promote democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights in Ukraine;

(3) urges the government of Ukraine to enforce impartially the new election law, including provisions calling for—

(A) the transparency of election procedures;

(B) access for international election observers;

(C) multi-party representation on election commissions;

(D) equal access to the media for all election participants;

(E) an appeals process for electoral commissions and within the court system; and

(F) administrative penalties for election violations;

(4) urges the government of Ukraine to meet its commitments on democratic elections, as delineated in the 1990 Copenhagen Document of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with respect to the campaign period and election day, and to address issues identified by the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of OSCE in its final report on the 1999 presidential election, such as state interference in the campaign and pressure on the media; and

(5) calls upon the government of Ukraine to allow election monitors from the ODIHR, other participating states of OSCE, and private institutions and organizations, both foreign and domestic, full access to all aspects of the parliamentary election process, including –

(A) access to political events attended by the public during the campaign period;

(B) access to voting and counting procedures at polling stations and electoral commission meetings on election day, including procedures to release election results on a precinct by precinct basis as they become available; and

(C) access to post-election tabulation of results and processing of election challenges and complaints.

ATTENTION BRANCHES OF UNA CONNECTICUT DISTRICT

Officers and members of your Branches are invited to attend ANNUAL MEETING on Saturday, March 9, 2002 at 2 p.m. in the Holy Protection Church hall, 255 Barnum Ave. (and corner of Noble St.) in Bridgeport, Connecticut

Ihor E. Hayda, District President
Stepan Tarasiuk, District Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF CHICAGO, IL

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING
will be held on
Saturday, March 16, 2002, at 3:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center
2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL

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

17, 22, 114, 125, 131, 139, 176, 220, 221, 259, 379, 399, 423, 452, 472

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Stefko Kuropas, UNA Vice-President
Andrij Skyba, UNA Advisor
Dr. Myron Kuropas and Helen Olek-Scott, Honorary Members of the UNA General Assembly

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Stefko Kuropas, District Chairman
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DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF ROCHESTER, NY

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, March 16, 2002, at 2:00 p.m.

at the St. Joseph School

940 East Ridge Rd., Rochester, NY 14621

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

66, 217, 285, 316, 343, 367

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko, UNA National Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Christine Dziuba, District Chairman

George Malachowsky, Secretary

Mary Sweryda, Treasurer

Peter Dziuba, District Committee Honorary Chairperson

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF SYRACUSE, NY

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, March 16, 2002, at 2:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian National Home

1317 West Fayette St., Syracuse, NY

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

21, 38, 39, 58, 121, 271, 283, 484

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Ivan Hvozda, District Chairman

Michael Krzywyj, Assistant District Chairman

Mykola Welych, Secretary/Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH, PA

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, March 16, 2002, at noon

at the UNA Branch 120 Meeting Hall

2152 Sheffield Rd., Aliquippa, PA

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

53, 56, 63, 96, 113, 120, 161, 264, 296, 338, 481

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Ulana Diachuk, UNA President

Nicholas Diakiwsky, UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Nicholas Diakiwsky, District Chairman

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New Jersey Council on Arts offers folks arts apprenticeship grants

TRENTON, N.J. – The New Jersey State Council on the Arts (NJSCA) is now distributing guidelines and applications for its 2002-2003 Folk Arts Apprenticeship Grant Program.

The Folk Arts Apprenticeship grants – intended to support the passing on of the traditional arts and crafts of New Jersey’s many different cultural communities – help folk artists develop their skills through an apprenticeship with a master artist or craftsperson of shared community.

To receive an application, artists should contact the NJSCA Folk Arts Program at (609) 292-6130 or (609) 633-1186 (TTY), or access the application from the council’s website at www.njartscouncil.org. The NJSCA will hold six application workshops at sites around the state to assist artists with the application process.

According to NJSCA Acting Executive Director David Miller, “The council recognizes that diversity is one of New Jersey’s most significant and valuable characteristics, and that our many geographic and demographic settings are interwoven with communities whose traditional folk arts and crafts are valued ways of expressing identity and strengthening group ties. Support for these traditional arts and artists celebrate our diversity, preserve important artforms and help all of us appreciate the importance of art to life and vibrant communities.”

The Folk Arts Apprenticeship awards are stipends for apprentices to offset the cost of working with master artists. The masters help these learning folk artists develop their skills in their shared cultural community. This year the council set priorities for support that preserves rare art forms, endangered languages, community-based arts versus those that are acquired in formal ways, and artforms not previously supported in the program.

The apprenticeship grants range from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and the deadline for submission of applications is April 19. To be eligible an applicant must be 18 years

of age. The awards will be announced at the NJSCA’s annual meeting in July.

The application process requires that each interested folk arts apprentice apply with a master artist as a team by providing information on their shared artistic, community and cultural backgrounds, their planned scope of work, and audio-visual materials that detail their level of skill and preparation. The teams may carry out their work over the course of 12 months or less, and may also have the opportunity to present their craft and traditions to other audiences as well as to their own communities.

Over the last six years the council’s Folk Arts Apprenticeship Program has assisted more than 50 artists, who comprise a wide spectrum of traditional arts and crafts, including Filipino calligraphy and rondalla music; Puerto Rican cuatro building and the traditional jibaro music it plays, and African-derived bomba music; Portuguese folk dance and button accordion music; Native American song and women’s dance; Barnegat Bay region decoy-carving; Ukrainian pysanky; Japanese ceremonial kimekomi dolls and taiko music; African American gospel music, folk song and social dance; South Indian mrdangam and tabla drumming; Pinelands region basket-making; Jewish Romaniote chant; West African drumming and dance; Jamaican pottery; Bengali folk song and ritual painting; Irish set dancing, and many other forms of folk art.

The New Jersey State Council on the Arts is a division of the New Jersey Department of State. It receives funding through direct appropriations from the State of New Jersey and grants from the National Endowment for the Arts. Since 1966, its volunteer members and professional staff have worked to improve the quality of life for New Jersey, its people and communities by helping the arts to flourish. Further information regarding the arts is located on an interactive website <http://www.jerseyarts.com>, and via a toll-free hotline, 1-800 THE ARTS.

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Ukraine's achievements in aerospace industry to be highlighted in Edmonton lecture and exhibit

by Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON – The traditional view of Ukraine is that of an agricultural country whose people are largely agriculturists. Most Ukrainian immigrants to Canada did come from rural or semi-rural areas, which has reinforced this image and stereotype. Yet, Ukraine is a highly industrialized country; it has a highly educated population, and its scientists and engineers have to their credit many notable scientific and technical achievements.

For instance, the first nuclear reactor in Europe was built in the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv, and the first digital computer in continental Europe was made in Kyiv, Ukraine's capital. Ukraine's contributions in aircraft design and manufacture and aerospace technology also are notable, if little known outside the countries of the former Soviet Union.

On Friday, March 8, at 7:30 p.m., at the Alberta Aviation Museum in Edmonton, Dr. Ostap Hawaleshka, emeritus professor at the University of Manitoba, will deliver the Shevchenko lecture on Ukraine's achievements in aerospace science and technology. The lecture will be followed by the official opening of the "Mria Exhibition," featuring reproductions of airplane types designed and manufactured by the Antonov Design Bureau of Kyiv, as well as of rockets and space technology produced by KB Pivdenne of Dnipropetrovsk. The Pivdenne complex, which once produced the feared Soviet SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile, now produces the Zenit rocket, which is used in the U.S.-led Sea Launch project.

Bohdan Klid is a research scholar and assistant to the director at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, based in Edmonton.

Dr. Hawaleshka's intimate knowledge of Ukraine's aircraft, aerospace and related industries was garnered in 1994-1997, while he was the first executive director of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU), located in Kyiv. During his term as executive director, Dr. Hawaleshka supervised non-military R&D projects of Ukraine's top scientists who had worked in the former Soviet Union's weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery projects. He is a recent recipient of the Order of Canada, which was awarded in part for his work in Ukraine.

The STCU was established in 1994 to give former strategic weapons scientists and engineers, particularly those who possessed knowledge and skills related to weapons of mass destruction or missile delivery systems, opportunities to redirect their talents to peaceful pursuits. The STCU, an inter-governmental body, has received funding from the governments of Canada, the United States, Japan, the European Union and Sweden.

The government of Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is committed to support the STCU to 2006 through a contribution of \$3.9 million. Due to the STCU's work, many productive relationships have been established between Ukraine's scientists and Western industries, including and new products and technologies have been patented. The website of the STCU is located at www.stcu.kiev.ua.

The annual Shevchenko Lecture is co-sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton. The exhibit, which runs from March 9 to June 21, is being co-sponsored with the Alberta Aviation Museum and WestJet Airlines.

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We are looking to YOU – our dear guests, friends and former employees for your input in helping celebrate our 50th anniversary.

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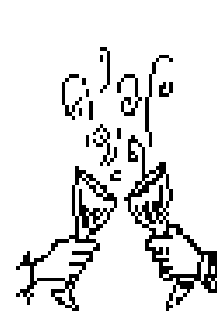
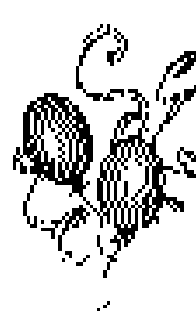
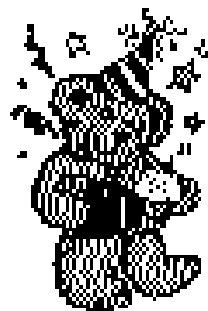
If you have any "remembrances" – photos, documents, tapes, video tapes, drawings, and would be willing to lend us or let us to copy or willing to copy for us – we would like to use as much of these items as possible for our celebration.

We are looking to you, together with the assistance of the past 50 years at Soyuzivka. We will be happy to work together for the anniversary celebration to be held there, and we would like to have the exhibit to be shown during the anniversary.

Soyuzivka is the Soyuzivka website. Soyuzivka Ukrainian Weekly and special to help for additional information and updates.

Thank You for kind contributions in this matter.

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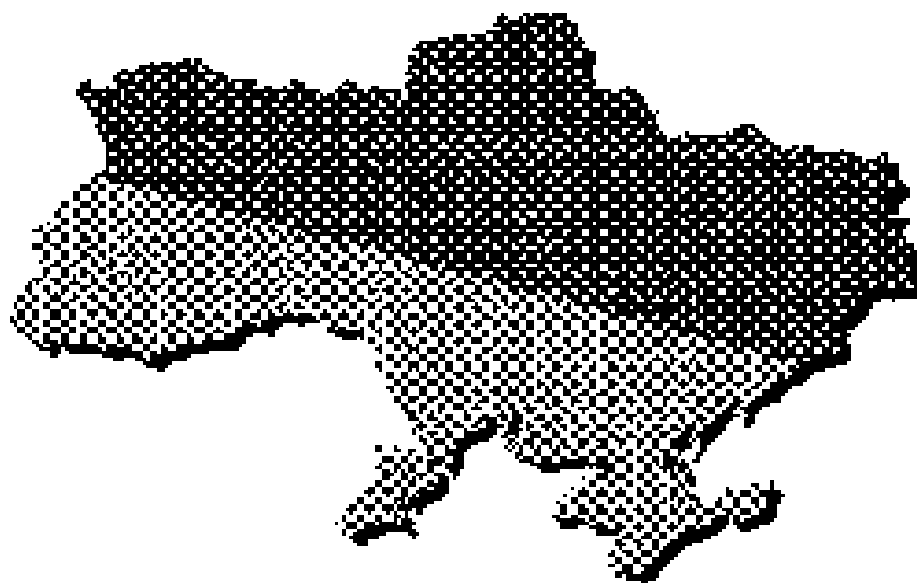
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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

report added that Ukraine has built and installed some "necessary facilities" on the islet, including a post office and a pay phone. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Broadcaster requests state protection

KYIV – Serhii Sholokh, the director of Kyiv-based Radio Kontynent, has said that he and his family are under threat of "physical elimination," the UNIAN news service reported on February 22, quoting from Mr. Sholokh's letter to Security Service of Ukraine Chief Volodymyr Radchenko. Mr. Sholokh said the previous day that "an unknown person who refused to identify himself called me and made threats," adding that the broadcaster and his family need to leave the country immediately. Mr. Sholokh asked the Security Service of Ukraine to take measures to protect his family. Radio Kontynent is a rebroadcaster of the BBC and Deutsche Welle, and has previously encountered difficulties with the authorities, including a temporary license revocation last year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ministers go on election campaign leave

KYIV – Seven members of the Cabinet of Ministers who are seeking parliamentary mandates in the March 31 parliamentary elections have taken leave for the period of the election campaign, Interfax reported on February 20. They are: Vice Prime Minister Volodymyr Semynozhenko, Industrial Policy Minister Vasyl Hureyev, Agrarian Policy Minister Ivan Kyrilenko, Transportation Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko (all from the For a United Ukraine bloc); Education and Science Minister Vasyl Kremen (Social Democratic Party [United]); Environment Minister Serhii Kurykin (Party of Greens); and Emergency Situations Minister Vasyl Durdynets (who is running in a single-seat constituency in Transcarpathia). Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, who is on the For a United Ukraine election list, has said he will not go on leave during the campaign. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CEC annuls Raiduha bloc's registration

KYIV – The Central Election Commission on February 20 canceled the registration of the election list of the Raiduha (Rainbow) election bloc, which consists of the Ecological Party Defense, the All-Ukrainian Party of Peace and Unity, and the Party of Pensioners, Interfax reported. The Raiduha bloc is sponsored by oligarch Vadym Rabinovych. The commission announced its decision follows last week's court ruling saying that the bloc – which was formerly called Rainbow and Green Ecologists – was created illegally. There is another environmental group, the Party of Greens of Ukraine, among the 33 blocs and parties currently running in the election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Quadrilateral meeting focuses on security

KHARKIV – A meeting of the heads of the security councils of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Poland in Kharkiv on February 20 has reached an accord on forms and methods of cooperation between the relevant national security structures, ITAR-TASS reported, quoting Russian Security Council Secretary Vladimir Rushailo. "Poland finds it difficult to withstand flows of illegal migrants on the way to Western Europe. Ukraine finds the same problem no less important here. Russia is trying to defend its foreign economic projects. Moreover, international terrorism, which has recently significantly renewed and expanded its arsenal of means, is recognized as the main enemy for all countries," Ukrainian National

Security and Defense Council Secretary Yevhen Marchuk commented on the meeting to 1+1 Television. The details of the accord reached at the meeting have not been made public. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv to continue ties with Iran, Iraq

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Ihor Dolhov said on February 19 that Ukraine's foreign policy with regard to Iran and Iraq remains unchanged despite U.S. President George W. Bush's description of these countries and North Korea as an "axis of evil," UNIAN reported. According to Mr. Dolhov, Ukraine fully supports the European leaders' position that "no country should dictate its policy to others and act unilaterally." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to withdraw peacekeepers

KYIV – Defense Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko said in a telephone interview at the Kyiv-based newspaper Fakty i Kommentari on February 21 that Ukraine intends to withdraw its peacekeepers from Sierra Leone. The schedule for the withdrawal has not been set yet. Minister Shkidchenko said the United Nations has asked Ukraine to wait until May, after Sierra Leone's election. The minister said the Ukrainian peacekeepers have completed their mission, and that there is no reason to endanger their health for money. "The climate is far too bad for our servicemen: terrible humidity, an average temperature of 40 degrees Celsius, all those insects and snakes, and so on," New Channel Television quoted Minister Shkidchenko as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Socialists seek to change system


KYIV – Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz said in an election spot on Ukrainian Television on February 21 that the main point of his party's election program is to change "the whole system of unfair government." Mr. Moroz noted that the authorities – including President Leonid Kuchma, presidential administration chief Volodymyr Lytvyn and Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko – are afraid that "the truth about themselves" will be revealed on the secret tapes of former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko. Mr. Moroz accused the Communist Party, which placed Mr. Potebenko on its election list, of "playing the game directed by Kuchma." Mr. Melnychenko, who also appeared in the spot, said a recent U.S. expert examination confirmed that his tapes were not doctored. "Now the question is who must be held liable and when for the murder of a journalist, embezzlement, bribery, rigging the presidential election and the April [2000] referendum. The materials that I recorded in Leonid Kuchma's office contain answers to all these questions," Mr. Melnychenko said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Colonel sentenced for spying

KYIV – Fakty i Kommentari reported on February 21 that Taras Bublyk, a former colonel in the Ukrainian army, has been sentenced to seven years in prison for spying for an undisclosed foreign agency. Mr. Bublyk's case was investigated in secret, and the court hearings were held behind closed doors except for the final announcement of the verdict. The report said Mr. Bublyk was accused of passing on secret information about the Ukrainian army as well as its armaments and equipment while he worked in an important military position in Transcarpathia after 1992. According to the daily, Mr. Bublyk was paid for his services with two used cars and money deposited in foreign banks. Mr. Bublyk denied the charges of espionage, saying his communication with a foreign agent was restricted to the agent's requests to buy cheap alcohol and cigarettes in a shop for Ukrainian servicemen. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, March 8
NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and the Mayana Gallery invite the public to “Taras Shevchenko and Ira Aldridge: A Meeting of Two Worlds,” a presentation by Alexander Redko on the encounter between the Ukrainian poet and the African American Shakespeare tragedian. Donation: \$7. An exhibit of Aldridge memorabilia and portraits by Shevchenko (in reproduction) will be on view in the gallery through March 10. The event begins at 7 p.m. at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For more information, call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144. Website: www.brama.com/mayana; or e-mail: ukrartlitclub@aol.com

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton present the 36th annual Shevchenko Lecture – “Mria: Ukrainian Achievements in Aerospace Science and Technology” by Dr. Ostap Hawaleshka, professor emeritus, University of Manitoba, and first executive director, Science and Technology Center in Ukraine. The lecture will be followed by the official opening of the Mria Exhibition featuring scale reproductions of major airplane types designed by the Antonov Design Bureau of Kyiv and rockets and space technology produced by KB Pivdenne of Dnipropetrovsk. The lecture and exhibit will be held at the Alberta Aviation Museum, 11410 Kingsway at 7:30 p.m. Call (780) 492-2972 or e-mail cius@ualberta.ca for more information.

Saturday, March 9
WASHINGTON: Ukrainians of the Greater Washington Metropolitan area, with the cooperation and participation of the staff of Embassy of Ukraine and local Ukrainian organizations, will mark the 188th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko. A wreath-laying ceremony at the Shevchenko Monument, located at 22nd and P streets NW, will take place at 12:45 p.m. This will be followed by a concert in the neighboring Pilgrim’s Church Hall with the participation of students of the Washington and Baltimore Ukrainian schools, as well as of the children of the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington. The keynote address will be delivered by Sviatoslav Karavansky. For more information call (301) 840-1713.

Sunday, March 10
FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa.: The Sisters of St. Basil the Great present, as part of their annual spring symposium, the program topic “Eastern and Roman Catholics: How Distinctive, How Similar in 2002?” – featuring the Rev. Peter Galadza, Ph.D., Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, St. Paul University, Ottawa. The Rev. Galadza will compare and contrast key aspects of Eastern Catholic and Roman Catholic thought and practice in order to explore how the two traditions can enrich each other while maintaining their proper integrity. Among areas to be explored are the complementarity of Eastern and Western Christologies and ecclesiologies; the distinctive ethos of

Byzantine vis-à-vis Roman rite worship; and the implications of different ascetical practices. The presentation will also treat Eastern Catholicism’s relationship with Orthodox thought. The symposium will be followed by a reception for the attendees. Pre-registration by March 1: \$35; registration at the door: \$40. The symposium will be held at the Basilian Spirituality Center, 710 Fox Chase Road, at 2-6 p.m. For additional information and to register call (215) 342-8381.

Monday, March 11
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will present a lecture by Timothy Snyder, assistant professor of history, Yale University, titled “Brotherlands: Family History and National Identity in Eastern Europe, 1863-1968.” The lecture will be held in the institute Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For more information contact the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Friday, March 15
NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and the Mayana Gallery invites the public to “The Spread of Mighty Wings,” an exhibit celebrating the 130th anniversary of the birth of renowned Lviv painter Oleksa Novakivsky. The opening program will include a lecture by art historian Stefania Hnatenko (formerly of the National Museum in Lviv), and a music performance by Halyna Kolessa (violin) and Edward Benoit (piano). Donation: \$10. The exhibit, which will include original artwork and reproductions, as well as photographs of members of the Novakivsky Art School will be on view in the gallery through March 24. The event begins at 7 p.m. at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8; Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144, or e-mail ukrartlitclub@aol.com. Website: www.brama.com/mayana.

Sunday, March 17
CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents the third concert of its 2001-2002 classical music series, featuring violinist Solomia Soroka and pianist Arthur Greene in a program of works by Beethoven, Brahms, Ravel, Sonevitsky and Skoryk. The concert will take place at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE
Friday, April 5
WASHINGTON: Ukrainian Hockey Night, under the informal aegis of The Washington Group, is back by popular demand. Come and see Peter Bondra (RW), Steve Konowalchuk (LW) and Dmitiri Khristich (RW) of the Washington Capitals take on Curtis Leschyshin of the Ottawa Senators (D). The battle on ice at the MCI Center starts at 7 p.m. Tickets: \$32 per ticket. Last day to purchase tickets is March 21. Tickets may be purchased by sending a check or a money order with a stamped self-addressed envelope to: Yaroslav Voloshin, 4250 Harewood Road NE, Washington, DC 20017. For more information call Yaroslav, (202) 269-0522, or e-mail at voloshin@gwu.edu.

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Listings of no more than 100 words (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Information sent by fax should include a copy of a check, in the amount of \$10 per listing, made out to The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly’s fax number is (973) 644-9510.