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## Senate confirms secretaries of state, defense

by Volodymyr Chornodolsky

*Ukrainian National Information Service*

WASHINGTON — For both the United States Senate and the Clinton administration, Wednesday, January 22, was a monumental day. The Senate's Republican majority officially confirmed the appointment of Madeleine Albright as secretary of state — the first woman to hold this high level federal position. Also that day, a former Republican senator from Maine, William Cohen, was confirmed by the Senate as the nation's secretary of defense.

These confirmations are an indication that the 105th Congress and the newly re-elected president are moving toward a closer bipartisan relationship. Both secretaries were confirmed by a vote of 99-0 (one senator from Virginia was not present for the vote).

When asked, during his short Senate confirmation hearing prior to the full Senate vote, about the likelihood of U.S. troop deployment throughout the world, Mr. Cohen responded; "Action would be taken to protect vital U.S. interests ... where they are important ... and occasionally when American troops are needed in humanitarian operations."

Focusing on NATO, the future secretary of defense hinted that he wants to expand NATO over the next several years to include countries of the former Warsaw Pact, but not without first fully consulting with Russia. This is an issue that has been heavily debated by the U.S. Congress, Washington policy analysts and administration advisors.

Mr. Cohen further reassured the Senate that he will work to ensure that U.S. troops are out of Bosnia by the end of the next 18-month commitment. He stated that he will travel to Europe in the next few weeks to try and convince U.S. allies to assume the full burden of the Bosnia peacekeeping operation by the middle of next year.

Acknowledging his role in the new Clinton Cabinet as the only Republican, the nominee from Maine stated, "If I am confirmed, I am certain that, on occasion, there will be differences of views among us ... Uniformity of opinion within an administration is not an imperative, nor even an ideal to be sought."

The renowned author and expert on Soviet politics — in particular the former KGB — and vice-president of the American Foreign Policy Council, J. Michael Waller noted that he believes, "Cohen has a more realistic view of Central and Eastern European affairs and is definitely not as Moscow-centric [as previous administration appointees] ... While in the Senate, he pressed for the release of documents on the Russian military doctrine and Russian troop activity in other countries."

Mr. Waller previously had expressed strong doubts about the Russo-centric position assumed by top level State Department officials and their desire to appease Russia. In his opinion, Secretary Albright will present a favorable approach that reflects

increased concern toward the security of countries in Central and East Europe.

John Hillen, a defense policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation, said he believes Secretaries Cohen and Albright are good choices for their respective positions.

"Secretary Albright is a strong candidate for Eastern Europe," said Mr. Hillen, "especially with the expansion of NATO moving from theory to reality." Mr. Hillen estimated that Ms. Albright will "stand the ground on NATO when others might back down."

On a more cautious note, Mr. Hillen referred to Secretary Cohen as "an open book, because of the fact that he criticized the administration's waning position toward Russia's military doctrine and aggression, and now he is a part of that administration."

On Friday, January 24, Secretary Albright held her first major press briefing.

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## Verkhovna Rada chairman calls legislative session a success

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, called the work of the recently completed sixth session of Ukraine's legislature a success. Speaking on January 24, he cited among the legislative accomplishments the enactment of a Constitution and a series of laws designed to improve the social and economic condition of the Ukrainian population.

Putting a positive spin on almost every aspect of the Parliament's work, Mr. Moroz even went so far as to call the relations between the legislature and President Leonid Kuchma "good, as usual," which brought a round of smirks from the journalists attending the press conference held in the Verkhovna Rada Administrative Offices Building.

He did admit that the Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers had continued to squabble over political power and the direction of economic reform, which he said was no more than the disagreements that have plagued relations between the two bodies for years. "I believe that the Verkhovna Rada, generally, has not been the initiator of the controversies," said Mr. Moroz.

He played down the fact that the legislature had been kept in session after its scheduled Christmas dismissal until January 24 at the urging of President Leonid Kuchma, so that progress could be made on a tax reform package and on the 1997 budget, which has been stalled in the Verkhovna Rada since the end of October. The executive branch and the legislature have tossed the package back and forth, marking it up and rewriting

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## Bandurist's memory returns home to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — The memory of Hryhoriy Kytasty returned home to Ukraine on January 17. In the United States, Canada, Germany and Australia, he was well-known within the Ukrainian diaspora as a great composer and conductor of the Ukrainian bandurist tradition. In Ukraine, during the Soviet era, his name was rarely mentioned.

Following a sojourn shared by many World War II-era emigres that took him from Ukraine to Germany and on to North America, Maestro Kytasty land-

ed in Detroit, where he almost single-handedly recreated the bandurist tradition within the emigre community and established or helped create many bandura schools and choruses before his death in 1984.

On the 90th anniversary of his birth in the village of Kobeliaky, Poltava region, he was honored with a grand concert at the Ukrainian House of Culture in Kyiv. An over-capacity crowd of more than 4,000 people packed the hall to hear renowned Ukrainian vocalists, bandurists and the National Bandura Chorus of Ukraine celebrate his legacy.

As Frank Sinatra might have said, "they did it his way." The late great maestro insisted that when individuals played his songs they give their own interpretations. The artists who played the first half of the program did just that, giving their own renditions of his compositions, "Lvivskiy Frahmenty" (Lviv Fragments), the haunting "Homin Stepiv" (Echo of the Steppes) and "Oy, Sich, Maty" (Oh Sich, My Mother). The performers included Liudmyla Posikira of Lviv and Kyivans Volodymyr Yesypok, Halyna Menkush,

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Roman Woronowycz

The National Bandura Chorus of Ukraine performs in tribute to Hryhoriy Kytasty.

## Trade union leaders stage strike in Kyiv to demand unemployment compensation

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Leaders of the National Confederation of Trade Unions (NCTU) staged a hunger strike in Ukraine's Parliament building the night of January 23 after Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz refused to meet their demands regarding the issuance of funds for workers' unemployment compensation and how they are to be disbursed.

They have accused the Parliament leader also of acting inhumanely in not giving them access to water, toilets and emergency medical service.

"This is banditry on the part of the chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine and the chairman of the Parliament," said Yuriy Pivovarov, the head of the Central Council of the NCTU, at a press conference on January 24.

The NCTU, which claims a membership of 3 million workers in the coal industries of Donetsk, Volyn and Mykolayiv regions and Ukraine's civil aviation industry, was demanding that Chairman Moroz rescind a decree that all money from the government budget for unemployed workers of the NCTU and other independent trade unions must flow through the government-controlled Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Oleksander Stoian.

Mr. Pivovarov said an order that Mr. Moroz signed on December 20 that unemployment funds can flow only through Mr. Stoian's federation, which National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko carried out by issuing an NBU regulation to the effect on December 30, is unconstitutional in regard to Article 36, which guarantees the rights of all trade labor unions.

Mr. Yuschenko said he signed the decrees without reviewing them because he had trusted that his assistants had approved them beforehand, according to the newspaper Den.

Twenty-three leaders of the NCTU met

with Deputy Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Viktor Musiaka in the afternoon of January 23, after they had been denied access to Mr. Moroz. The two sides could not agree on how the matter should be resolved, said Mr. Pivovarov, because "Mr. Musiaka's solution was a lengthy process that we could not agree to."

The group then decided they would not leave the building until they had met with Mr. Moroz, and declared a hunger strike. At 10 p.m. they were granted a meeting with the Parliament leader, which was "unproductive," said Mr. Pivovarov. "We quickly realized that he held a grudge against us. He told us, 'You make caricatures of me in your newspaper (Trybuna), you write negative things about me, now you want me to help you.'"

The group then settled on the second floor of the Parliament Building where they were seen by reporters around midnight waving and giving the power salute from behind sealed windows.

The next morning they were asked to move because the Verkhovna Rada was to begin its final session before the recess. After they had refused, Mr. Pivovarov said, a member of the Parliament militia returned to tell them that a delegation of deputies would meet with them. He said they were then led to the basement of the building, where no deputy came to see them and where they were kept without water or toilet facilities. Mr. Pivovarov also explained that during the evening one of the hunger strikers became ill and that emergency medical treatment was refused, until several deputies visited the group, including Lev Lukianenko and Stepan Khmara.

"These are the same methods that Adolph Hitler used in Germany in the 1930s," said Mr. Pivovarov. "What Adolph Hitler did in Germany, Adolph Moroz is doing today."

The group suspended its hunger strike

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## Discord reported in Crimean politics

OMRI Daily Digest

KYIV — Political leaders in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea continued to quarrel over how to react to the demands placed upon them by the new Constitution of Ukraine, Ukrainian and Russian media reported on January 22.

Crimean Prime Minister Arkadii Demidenko, whose government is supposed to resign, said the previous week's vote by the Parliament to change the name of his government to comply with the Constitution of Ukraine was unconstitutional.

The Crimean Parliament on January 23 voted to dismiss the government and ordered the formation of a new Council of Ministers. Prime Minister Demidenko said the move was aimed at redistributing power and property and paving the way for new elections. He appealed to Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to overrule the Crimean Parliament's decision.

In Kyiv, Justice Minister Serhii Holovatyi said the Crimean Parliament contravened the Ukrainian Constitution by voting to oust the peninsula's government, Ukrainian media reported on January 25. He noted that the Constitution of Ukraine contains no provision allowing the Crimean Parliament to suspend the powers of the Crimean government.

Several days later, Ukrainian TV reported that President Kuchma had signed a decree suspending the Crimean Parliament's resolution on the dismissal

of the peninsula's government. He said the resolution contravened the Ukrainian Constitution, and he asked the Constitutional Court to resolve the issue.

Crimean Parliament Chairman Vasyl Kyseliiov, meeting with President Kuchma the same day, said the decision to dismiss Prime Minister Demidenko's government was "hasty" and could worsen the situation in Crimea.

Crimean Deputy Parliament Chairman Volodymyr Klychnykov, who had proposed that the government be dismissed, said Anatolii Franchuk is the most acceptable new prime minister. Mr. Franchuk, currently a member of the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada, headed the Crimean government in 1994-1995.

Then, on January 29, international news media reported that, for the second time in less than a week, the Crimean Parliament had approved a no-confidence motion against the Demidenko government. The pro-Russian majority voted 54-1 to oust the government, defying President Kuchma's decree suspending the resolution on the government's dismissal.

Crimean Tatar deputies protested the motion by abstaining. Crimean Parliament Chairman Kyseliiov said the latest vote was a "grave mistake and an act of defiance against the Ukrainian president," while Crimean Prime Minister Demidenko warned he would urge President Kuchma to disband the Crimean Parliament.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Poland, Ukraine to sign reconciliation

WARSAW — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Polish counterpart Aleksander Kwasniewski announced at a press conference in Warsaw that a declaration on reconciliation would be signed when Mr. Kuchma returns to Poland in May, Polish media reported on January 24. President Kwasniewski reiterated Poland's support for Ukraine's efforts to integrate into European structures and the Central European Free Trade Agreement, and said NATO should conclude a partnership treaty with Ukraine similar to the one the alliance intends to sign with Russia. The two presidents agreed that isolating Belarus would only worsen the situation there and endanger stability in Europe. At the same time, the two countries' industry ministers signed a memorandum on trade liberalization similar to the one Poland had signed with Russia last November. During his visit President Kuchma received an award from the Polish Business Club for boosting Polish-Ukrainian trade, which was estimated at \$1.4 billion in 1996. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Another claim on Sevastopol

MOSCOW — The chairman of the Nizhnyi Novgorod region, Boris Nemstov, who is considered one of Russia's leading liberal reformers, added his voice to that of Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov who has claimed that Sevastopol is Russian. Mr. Nemstov was quoted as saying that Sevastopol, located in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which is part of Ukraine, is "a Russian city acquired with Russian blood." He called for "Russian economic expansion in Crimea, beginning with Sevastopol," and urged Russian banks to buy up shops and factories there and thus "turn Sevastopol into a Russian city de facto." Mr. Nemstov also said that Russian economic expansion should extend to Ukraine and Belarus ... then the integration and unification of former Soviet republics would become inevitable." (Jamestown Monitor)

### Moroz urges clear stance on NATO

KYIV — Oleksander Moroz has urged the Verkhovna Rada to take an official position on NATO expansion and the deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of new member-countries, ITAR-TASS reported on January 24. The Rada chairman complained about the often divergent opinions among politicians over Ukraine's possible membership in NATO at a time when a "a complicated process of re-evaluating the idea of NATO expansion is under way worldwide." Mr. Moroz's comments followed Foreign Minister Hennadii

Udovenko's visit last week to Geneva, where he said neutral Ukraine is not planning to join NATO. Earlier this month, National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin had suggested Ukraine might join NATO by 2010. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Kuchma greets Clinton on inauguration

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine sent a congratulatory message to U.S. President Bill Clinton on his inauguration. Mr. Kuchma underlined the broad range of possibilities for expansion of relations between the two countries now that the two have entered into a "strategic partnership." He further noted that Ukraine and the United States "are united by common values, interests and approaches to the development of world society based on principles of freedom, democracy and peace." Mr. Kuchma added that he is confident U.S.-Ukraine relations will deepen within the framework of the Kuchma-Gore Commission. (Respublika)

### Kuchma denies wanting to postpone vote

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma's spokesman, Dmytro Markov, has dismissed reports about extending the term in office of both the president and the Parliament as "political rumors," Ukrainian TV reported on January 28. Mr. Markov noted that the president believes postponing the presidential and parliamentary elections would damage the country's democratic development and worsen confrontation between political forces. Rukh spokesman Vitalii Shevchenko said calls to extend the powers of the Verkhovna Rada and the president until 2000 or 2001 are unconstitutional and constitute "political intrigue." (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukrainian trade unions may form party

KYIV — Oleksander Stoian, chairman of the Ukrainian Federation of Trade Unions (FTU), has announced that the unions may create their own party, UNIAN reported on January 28. He added that the unions will be more active in future elections and want to win enough seats in the Verkhovna Rada to set up their own faction. Mr. Stoian noted that the FTU is undecided about supporting any of the existing parties. Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz has urged the trade unions to increase their political power by establishing contact with parties that "act in tandem with the trade unions," UNIAN reported on January 27. (OMRI Daily Digest)

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## Verkhovna

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it several times. During the last week of the session Parliament had scheduled approximately 60 bills for a vote, an incredible number even for the most efficient of legislative bodies, which this is not, by far. It acted on few of them.

At the press conference, Chairman Moroz chose to accent the numbers to explain the intensity of the work of the sixth session. The fall 1996 session had enacted 120 laws, more than twice the 62 laws passed by the fall 1995 session and far more than the 47 laws passed in the fall of 1994, he explained. "The sixth session even outdid the very successful fifth session (winter 1996)," said a satisfied Mr. Moroz.

He also defended the Verkhovna Rada's foot-dragging on the 1997 budget. "I think the Verkhovna Rada approached the formulation of the 1997 budget in the proper manner because it dealt with the realistic possibilities that would be acceptable to the body and to the nation," he explained.

The chairman noted the accomplishments of the Verkhovna Rada in the area of social protection, citing the passage of legislation forbidding the assessment of penalties for late payment of utilities; the law on amnesty for people who took part in massive strikes over non-payment of wages, pensions and stipends; and legis-

## Trade union leaders..

(Continued from page 2)

after the Parliament session finished.

At the heart of the issue is who will control the disbursement of funds from the state budget to unemployed workers. Mr. Stoian's federation has been battling with the numerous independent unions that have sprung up over the last years over representation of Ukraine's organized labor force, which is disgruntled over inconsistent wage payments and the deterioration of working conditions, especially in the Donetsk coal mines. Many there feel Mr. Stoian has done little to help their plight, which spurred some to call an independent miners' strike in Donetsk in July 1996.

In 1995, the deputy chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Oleh Diomin, signed a document that established a commission of trade unionists, bankers and Parliament deputies to investigate and resolve problems associated with the payment of unemployment benefits to trade union workers.

On that basis, according to Mr. Pivovarov, independent trade unions opened bank accounts in private banks. After Mr. Moroz's order of December 20, electronic mail messages were sent on January 4 to major banks in Ukraine requesting that they close the accounts of independent trade unions.

According to an NCTU press release dated January 22, Mr. Stoian and Mr. Moroz are working in tandem to bring the return of leftist political forces to power. At the fourth Convention of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine Mr. Moroz remarked that this could be accomplished "with a [political] bloc of left and left-center parties and movements or close cooperation among them." Mr. Pivovarov said he believes Mr. Moroz is helping Mr. Stoian re-consolidate the federation leader's power over Ukraine's workers in return for his allegiance in the Parliament elections in March 1998.

Mr. Pivovarov said the federation will continue to work to strengthen the independent labor movement and see the removal of Mr. Moroz from his position as Parliament chairman. "We place our hopes on the guarantor of the Constitution — President Leonid Kuchma," said Mr. Pivovarov.

*Yarema Bachynsky contributed to this story.*

lation that will cover citizens' losses on bank accounts due to inflation.

As for the future, Chairman Moroz said the seventh session will approve a budget and a tax reform package by the end of the first quarter of 1997 and will enact a new Civil Code for Ukraine. He also mentioned that the administrative structure and committee structure of the Verkhovna Rada must be reviewed although, he explained, any comprehensive changes before elections could be "dangerous" and should, therefore, be left for the new convocation of the Parliament in 1998.

Other members of the Verkhovna Rada had their own views of the work of the Parliament. Holos Ukrainy, the official organ of the Verkhovna Rada, asked several leading members to comment on the session's accomplishments. Their observations were published on January 29.

Yevhen Marchuk, the former prime minister who today retains only his legislative hat, said the work of the Parliament should not be viewed by the numbers. "This doesn't tell the whole story," he explained. He said the legislature's undertaking of economic reform legislation is its major success.

He said he was also satisfied that it finally started to deal with outstanding issues of Russian-Ukrainian relations. "However, I must admit that this is also one of its failures, because it addressed these problems rather late, after Russia-Ukraine relations had broken down fundamentally."

The member of the Social-Market Choice faction suggested that future sessions would be more productive if the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada would more often take counsel from various political factions.

Serhiy Soboliev of the Reform Faction was more critical. He called the enactment of the Constitution the major accomplishment of the legislature. However, he said, for the most part the proceedings of Parliament were "a theater of the absurd."

Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist faction, said the failure of tax reform and passage of a 1997 budget should be blamed not on the Verkhovna Rada — but on the executive branch. "In fact, the budget that the Cabinet of Ministers gave the Verkhovna Rada was objectively aimed against the interests of Ukraine," he said.

He said he would not take the blame for the ineffectiveness of the Parliament because his faction did not have a ruling majority to halt "the robbing of the nation" and to "implement a program to alleviate the national crisis."

## Senate confirms...

(Continued from page 1)

In response to a question about the future expansion of NATO and Russian opposition to its enlargement, Secretary Albright reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to maintain peaceful relations: "We believe that it is essential to enlarge NATO. We understand that the Russians have some problems with that. But what is clear is that both countries are committed to working the situation out and develop a mutual understanding based on our national interests."

Secretary Albright also confirmed that the Gore-Chernomyrdin summit will take place on February 6 in Washington.

## Correction: NH, not NJ

In last week's issue of The Weekly, there was a typographical error in the address where Diversity Visa Lottery applications should be mailed (the address listed the wrong state). The correct mailing address is: DV-98 Program, National Visa Center, Portsmouth, NH 002XX (with the zip code varying depending on the applicant's native/eligible region; e.g., the zip code for Europe is 00212).

## Ukraine opens new headquarters for Permanent Mission in Geneva

by Tamara Tarnawska

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

GENEVA — Ukraine has consolidated its independent diplomatic presence in one of the world's leading political and economic centers. And it has acquired a splendid building to house its Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

The large and elegant new building was formally opened on January 23 by Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko at a ceremony attended by U.N. Under-Secretary General and Director-General of the U.N.'s European Branch Vladimir Petrovsky, and invited diplomats and journalists.

Until now, Ukraine's Permanent Mission in Geneva had been crammed together with its Belarusian counterpart in a wing of the huge former Soviet diplomatic complex, which has been taken over by the Russian Federation. As one journalist quipped at the reception, by moving out it into their own building, the Ukrainians were demonstrating that even in Geneva they have had to "secede" in order to defend their independence.

Minister Udovenko said the acquisition of the building reflects the importance the Ukrainian leadership attaches to Geneva as the United Nations European headquarters and one of the world's most influential political centers. He noted that over 2,000 international conferences are held each year in the city to address global and regional issues. Geneva is also the seat of 70 percent of the U.N.'s organizations responsible for such crucial spheres as disarmament, human rights, humanitarian cooperation, world trade, health and economic development.

Ukraine's acquisition of its own diplomatic base in Geneva, Minister Udovenko added, also demonstrates that Ukraine wants to assume an appropriate position and role for itself in European and international affairs. Geneva also has a special historical significance, he explained, because the Permanent Mission of Ukraine in this city "is one of our country's oldest external diplomatic institutions."

Of course, Ukrainian connections with Geneva reach much farther back than the Soviet period. The city has also been a famed haven for refugees and exiles, including the 19th century Ukrainian political thinker and activist Mykhailo Drahomanov. He spent 13 years here, establishing a printing press and acting as Ukraine's voice in the free world. Last year, the Ukrainian Permanent Mission

was able to arrange for a commemorative plaque to be unveiled on the site where Drahomanov lived and ran his prototype Ukrainian embassy.

After the failure to achieve independence in 1917-1920, various Ukrainian leaders and representatives came to Geneva attempting to defend the Ukrainian cause before the League of Nations, which had its headquarters here. Indeed, the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic was represented here during the inter-war years by Oleksander Shulhin. The archives of the League of Nations housed in the U.N.'s Palais des Nations in Geneva still hold the countless petitions and appeals from Ukrainian organizations and exiles.

Since Ukraine achieved independence, Geneva has also been important in the cultivation of Swiss-Ukrainian relations. Ukraine already has its own fine Embassy building in the Swiss capital, Berne, where the former Ukrainian representative in Geneva, Ambassador Oleksander Slipchenko, is responsible for developing Swiss-Ukrainian ties. While in Geneva, he played an active role in the search and acquisition of a suitable building. Ambassador Slipchenko was present at the inaugural ceremony.

Ambassador Slipchenko's recent replacement in Geneva is Mykola Maimeskoul, who is just as comfortable as his predecessor in speaking French as he is English. He heads a team of 14 that is stretched to deal with the busy daily schedule of diplomatic life in Geneva.

Swiss-Ukrainian relations have been flourishing, and last March President Leonid Kuchma made a successful official visit to Switzerland. He is expected here again at the end of this week. After an official visit to France, he is due to lead a large Ukrainian delegation to the annual economic forum in the Swiss Alpine resort of Davos.

And perhaps it is no surprise that here, too, there is a connection with Geneva. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, the management guru who was instrumental in getting Ukrainian presidents to Davos, is one of the relatively few longstanding Ukrainian residents of Geneva. The other veteran Ukrainian "permanent representatives" in this city are the Nyzhankiwsky family, which has been especially active in the cultural sphere, with Zoya Nyzhankiwska also representing Ukraine in women's organizations.

As Permanent Representative Maimeskoul put it, after all these years, Ukrainians in Geneva finally have, not only a diplomatic building they can be proud of, but a place that can serve as a Ukrainian home. Certainly, the new Mission building is a fitting monument to the many unofficial Ukrainian emissaries who endeavored to represent their country in this famous European city in less auspicious times.

*Tamara Tarnawska is a Ukrainian journalist accredited at the United Nations Office in Geneva.*

## Re: access to The Weekly on the Internet

TryzubSite is one of the quickest growing and most visited sites for matters Ukrainian on Internet. Located at <http://www.tryzub.com/>, it is currently host to several organizations. This site is constantly being updated, and new features are being introduced. In testing new features of a web server the week of January 20, certain sites — including The Ukrainian Weekly's portion of the Current Events section on Ukraine FAQ Plus and the Ukrainian National Association's Homepage — were affect-

ed adversely in terms of access.

The TryzubSite regrets the inconvenience this may have caused. For information and to report problems such as these, e-mail should always be sent to the attention of the site's webmaster to the address: [WebMaster@TRYZUB.com](mailto:WebMaster@TRYZUB.com). Contacting the webmaster is the best way to guarantee that any problems are resolved in the most efficient manner.

— Bohdan Peter Rekshtynskyj  
([Bohdan@TRYZUB.com](mailto:Bohdan@TRYZUB.com))

## Airlifted MRI: a resounding success story of Chernobyl relief efforts

KYIV — It was two and a half years ago when a giant U.S. Air Force C-5 cargo plane left Dover Air Force Base in Delaware on a humanitarian mission. The plane touched down in Boryspil Airport and unloaded a state-of-the-art Magnetic Resonance Imaging System from its hull. The General Electric MRMAX, valued at \$1.1 million was purchased for \$350,000 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. The MRI project sparked a two-year fund-raising drive that captured the attention and the generous support of the Ukrainian American community.

Following an intensive screening process by U.S. medical experts, the MRI was installed at the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center on the Left Bank of the Dnipro River, where it is housed in a tractor trailer prominently marked with the logos of the UNWLA and the CCRF.

When it was first installed in 1994, the MRI was greeted with more than a little skepticism on the part of U.S. government officials and other humanitarian organizations: How could such a sophisticated system function properly in the Ukrainian medical environment? Would Ukrainian radiologists be adequately trained to utilize its tremendous diagnostic potential? How would the Kyiv hospital cover the cost of the expensive cryogenics and chemical reagents needed to keep the system running? (In most Western hospitals these elements can cost a hospital over \$40,000 per year.) Would the MRI be accessible to ordinary citizens, or would it only serve the affluent and the government elite?

Two years after it was installed, the staff of the Kyiv Emergency Hospital has answered the skeptics, and the MRI has become one of the resounding success stories of the Chernobyl relief movement.

General Electric made good on its

promise to thoroughly train the Kyiv radiology team in all the applications of the MRI. Dr. Vladimir Vitte, the director of the MRI unit, and his colleagues received extensive training at GE's facilities in Western Europe.

To ensure that no aspect of the system was underutilized, the CCRF and the UNWLA sent their own medical advisers to evaluate the progress of the MRI team, and to determine whether the Ukrainian staff had fully mastered the technology. Dr. Leo Wolansky, a leading MRI expert from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and Dr. Chrystia Slywotzky, a radiologist from the New York University Medical Center, each traveled separately to Kyiv and returned with glowing reviews of the MRI trainees. UNWLA President Anna Krawczuk, CCRF President Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky and CCRF board member Dr. Ihor Sawczuk also carefully monitored the implementation of the MRI program.

Since the MRI was such a costly investment, its American donors were especially concerned that it be used with maximum efficiency, and that it benefit as many patients as possible. By all accounts, this goal is being accomplished.

In his latest report to CCRF's Kyiv Office, Dr. Georgy Roshchin, the chief doctor of the Kyiv Emergency Hospital, verified that in its first two years of operation, the MRI has provided diagnostic studies for 4,316 patients, of whom 648 were children and 863 were Chernobyl "liquidators" (veterans of the Chernobyl disaster response).

These screenings resulted in the discovery of more than 400 malignant tumors, and also proved to be invaluable in the treatment of a multitude of traumatic injuries. According to the hospital's agreement with the UNWLA and the CCRF, the vast majority of these patients (including children and liquidators) received their MRI screenings at no cost. Only a handful of corporate clients and affluent patients paid the full cost of their treatment, and this was sufficient to cover the cost of the cryogenics. Thus, for all intents and purposes, the imaging system has now become self-sustaining.

Beyond the cold statistics lie heart-warming personal stories that have begun to filter back to American donors who gave so generously to make the MRI dream a life-saving reality.

In a recent letter, one mother, Halyna Petrychenko, wrote to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund office in Kyiv:

"Allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of my child, Svitlana Petrychenko. Last spring, our family was stricken by misfortune. Our little Svitlana was struck by a car. In the city of Rivne they were unable to establish a sound diagnosis. Only with the help of the magnetic resonance system was it possible to operate on the brain hemorrhage. After the operation her recovery was positive, and currently, our child is in good condition....I bow my head before you. May you be blessed."

In another letter, Iryna Chesnyk of Berezhany (Ternopil Oblast) writes:

"From all my maternal heart, I sincerely thank you for your aid in the diagnosis of my child, Alina Chesnyk. It was only thanks to the magnetic resonance that my child was given a second life [the removal of a terrible brain tumor which had once been inoperable]. With immense gratitude from all the mothers of our city..."

The MRI has been featured in numerous news stories, including lengthy articles in the Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal, the New Jersey Courier News and the Asbury Park Press. In April 1996 the MRI was shown during a special report on Chernobyl presented by anchorwoman Roz Abrams on WABC TV in New York City.

Building on the successes of the MRI project, the UNWLA and the CCRF are now working separately on new humanitarian initiatives to benefit hospitals in Ukraine. For more information on how you can help, please contact the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, 108 Second Ave, New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 533-4646; or the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078; telephone, (201) 376-5140.



Dr. Tatiana Didenko prepares a youngster for an MRI scan in the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center. (The boy was diagnosed with a tumor in his chest that required prompt surgery.)

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

### French phone-making JV gets under way

KHARKIV — A French-Ukrainian joint venture has begun construction of a telephone assembly line at the Kharkiv Kommunar Plant. The venture's founders are the plant, with a 49 percent stake, and the French telecommunications giant Alcatel NCU, with a 51 percent stake. Under an agreement reached earlier this month by Alcatel NCU and the state company UkrTeleCom, the former will supply telecommunications equipment to Ukraine over the next 10 years in a volume sufficient for installing 130,000 new phone lines per year. Kommunar Plant General Director Oleksander Oslov said the plant will not only assemble telephones from French parts, but will also manufacture some communications units. He said the project will create about 2,000 jobs. (Eastern Economist)

### Crimean Tatars protest broadcast cuts

SYMFEROPOL — Leaders of the Crimean Tatars' unofficial parliament, the Mejlis, appealed to Ukrainian and Crimean leaders to reverse sharp cuts in broadcasting in the Tatar language. Tatar leaders are collecting signatures to draw international attention to the problems of Tatars who have returned to Crimea after their nation's

mass expulsion in the 1940s. Some 100,000 repatriated Tatars still do not have housing, and over 250,000 who want to return are not able to because of lack of funds. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukrainian miners plan march on Kyiv

KYIV — The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Miners' Union has urged the Coal Industry Ministry to insist that this year's budget include subsidies totaling \$2.3 billion for coal-mining enterprises, ITAR-TASS reported on January 27. The Verkhovna Rada is scheduled to debate the 1997 budget on February 4. A trade union spokesman said miners are planning to march on Kyiv to picket the buildings of the presidential administration and the Parliament on February 4-5. Some 2,000 miners are expected to take part in the march. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Romanian-Ukrainian talks continue

BUCHAREST — Another round of talks on the Romanian-Ukrainian basic treaty ended in Bucharest on January 14, Romanian media reported. The negotiators agreed to resume talks in Kyiv after examining proposals submitted by each side. Before the meeting, Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Adrian Severin said Bucharest would propose a "compromise package" to settle unresolved issues. Romania wants the treaty to

include a condemnation of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, which ceded Romanian territories to the then Soviet republic of Ukraine. It also wants guarantees for the 400,000-strong ethnic Romanian minority living in Ukraine. Romania appears to be under pressure to finalize the treaty before the July NATO summit, at which the first countries to join the alliance are expected to be named. Settling disputes with all neighbors is a condition for NATO integration. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukrainian president meets with Sachs

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma met with the U.S. economist and architect of Poland's economic reforms Jeffrey Sachs, Ukrainian Radio reported on January 13. Mr. Sachs noted that foreign investment in Ukraine has been low and said the Verkhovna Rada must pass a new budget based on a reformed tax system in order to attract more investment. He also said the National Bank of Ukraine must continue with its tight monetary policy. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Minister urges public to conserve energy

KYIV — Energy Minister Yurii Bochkarov made a special appeal to the Ukrainian public on January 13, Ukrainian Radio reported. He warned that energy supplies are at a critical level and called on everyone to lower their con-

sumption of energy by 20 percent. The energy production potential of the Dnipropetrovsk hydroelectric station, which supplies water to one-third of Ukraine's territory, has been almost completely used up. Mr. Bochkarov said one of the biggest problems has been the indebtedness of consumers. Ukrainians owe nearly billion hryvni (\$1.4 billion) for energy, and Mr. Bochkarov warned that those who do not pay will not receive energy supplies. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### National security adviser speaks on NATO

KYIV — Volodymyr Horbulin said that while Ukraine cannot join NATO at present, he does not exclude membership in the future, ITAR-TASS and UNIAN reported on January 15. Since the Constitution states that Ukraine is a neutral, non-aligned state, that document would have to be amended to allow entry into the alliance, he noted. The secretary of the National Security and Defense Council also said Ukraine is currently seeking a special agreement with NATO and plans to open a NATO information center in Kyiv in the spring. He added that he hoped an agreement on special relations with NATO will be submitted for approval at the NATO summit in July. NATO's special relations with Russia should develop parallel to those with Ukraine, but not on a trilateral basis, Mr. Horbulin commented. (OMRI Daily Digest)

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## St. Nicholas makes the rounds

### Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — St. Nicholas visited the children gathered in the parish hall of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church on December 22, 1996.

Janet Bardell, UNA Branch 241 representative, was in charge of arranging refreshments and gifts for children, while Dr. Michael Klufas served as liaison with St. Nicholas.

The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak greeted the participants and told the story of the bishop of Myra and the origin of St. Nicholas celebrations.

St. Nicholas arrived on the decorated stage dressed in his traditional robes; he was assisted by three angels, Crystal Kusma, and Ashley and Heather Nikolyszyn.

A father-and-son team entertained the audience: Ivan Tkach played Christmas music, and his son Marko read a Christmas story in Ukrainian and sang "Boh Predvichniy."

A group photograph was taken, gifts distributed and refreshments served to young UNA members ranging in age from 3 months to 12 years.

— Ivanna Hanushevsky



St. Nicholas is welcomed by children in Woonsocket.

### Ambridge

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge held its annual children's Christmas party on Sunday, December 15, 1996. The 15 children in attendance were treated to movies, refreshments and a visit from St. Nicholas, who brought them a bag of toys and treats.

This year's event was organized by Ron Monzi, with assistance from Suzi Monzi and Nick Diakiwsky. The children's Christmas party has been a long time tradition for Branch 161. Some of the children who attended are fourth-generation UNA members.

— Nick Diakiwsky

### Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Children greeted the visiting St. Nicholas on December 8, 1996, in the parish hall of the Holy Protection Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

All children, their parents and grandparents are invited to this annual event sponsored by UNA Branch 59 and supported by the Home Office of the UNA.

Irene Demkiw was the organizer responsible for the educational program. She related the story of the life and good deeds of St. Nicholas and showed a Ukrainian film about St. Nicholas titled

"The Christmas Tree."

St. Nicholas spoke about the importance of prayers, attendance at divine liturgy and doing good deeds daily. He also spoke individually to each child about the importance of leading a good spiritual life. Each of the children received a gift and a picture of St. Nicholas.

Branch President Dimitri Stec and Financial Secretary Taras Slevinsky made all the necessary preparations and held a small reception for the children. Mr. Slevinsky personally delivered gifts to those children who were unable to attend the party due to bad weather.

— Ihor Hayda



Branch 59 of Bridgeport hosts St. Nicholas.

## UNA officers consider a tribute to Kwas

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Several executives of the Ukrainian National Association who in their youth worked at Soyuzivka have suggested that Walter Kwas, the resort's manager for 28 years, be remembered in a special way at the upstate New York estate.

These UNA officers — four of the six members of the Executive Committee — discussed their fond memories of Mr. Kwas, the time they spent as Soyuzivka employees during their younger years, and what they could possibly do in his memory.

Alexander Blahitka, UNA treasurer, who worked at Soyuzivka for three years in the 1960s, told The Weekly: "The man helped literally thousands of Ukrainian youths become responsible adults, in addition to running a resort. Some recognition of that fact should be made."

He and three other UNA officers who once worked at the resort — Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydyk-Petrenko and Secretary Martha Lysko — decided that recognition for Mr. Kwas would be most appropriate coming from the former employees who worked under his supervision — and watchful eye. "We kept in mind that as Executive Committee members we also are responsible for setting policy for the organization. Thus, we have to be mindful that, obviously, there are other dedicated UNA'ers who deserve recognition. What are the criteria we should consider in deciding how to

(Continued on page 14)



Walter Kwas at his beloved Soyuzivka

## Seniors slate conference

LOS ANGELES, N.M. — The 23rd annual conference of the Association of UNA Seniors will take place at Soyuzivka on June 8-13, announced President Anna Chopek.

The executive committee is planning an interesting and enjoyable program, Dr. Chopek noted, adding that this is a very well attended event, so it is important that you make your reservations as soon as possible.

Call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641; or write to Ukrainian National Estate, Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, NY 12446.

## Looking for volunteers to teach English

Join the ranks of over 300 volunteers who over the last five years have spent a month or more of their summer vacation participating in the UNA's program to teach conversational English in Ukraine. You will have an opportunity to visit and teach in almost any region of this country. Since the program's inception, we have placed our teachers in 80 cities and towns throughout Ukraine.

Students vary from high-school students to professionals in various fields. The class size is limited, and schedules are flexible. Approximately 4,000 students have benefited from the skills that our volunteers have shared with them. The courses give students an opportunity to converse in English with a native English speaker, reinforces their language skills and opens a window to both American and Ukrainian American cultures. What better way to teach Ukrainians about Americans than by sharing with them something very natural for us: the spirit of volunteerism.

If you have the time and energy to volunteer, we will organize the class, supply you with the teaching materials and find room and board for your extended stay in Ukraine. We guarantee this will be the experience of a lifetime.

For further information, please call the Ukrainian National Association at (800) 253-9862 or (201) 451-2200. Deadline for applica-



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Inauguration reflections: respect for ethnics

This century's final election campaign and inaugural of an American president is over, and it's time to take a moment to reflect.

From the beginning of the campaign, analysts identified European and Mediterranean ethnics, from the Portuguese to the Lebanese, from the Baltics to the Balkans, as the vote to capture. Analysts believe that we have issues and values that are so important to us that we can swing an election. We don't readily identify ourselves by class, age, gender, geographic region or state — delimiters common to other political voting blocs and coalitions. We do have domestic concerns in common — education, care for the elderly and property ownership are key. However, the issues that really get us going have more to do with foreign shores: immigration, foreign policy and defense — America's vision and role in the world.

In previous elections, the Eastern and Central European vote was often underestimated. In 1976, Gerald Ford's infamous "there is no Soviet domination" of Poland statement was greeted with derision by the captive nations bloc, traditionally Republican voters. Eastern and Central Europeans in droves voted for Jimmy Carter. Ronald Reagan took note, and his "evil empire" stance brought them back. However, the wearisome bungling of historic opportunity by the team of George Bush and James Baker lost them once again.

Throughout his first term, President Bill Clinton worked hard to respond effectively to the numerous sensitivities, problems and conflicts that resulted from the disintegration of the Soviet Union — new waves of economic refugees, defense downsizing and realignment, foreign aid, European civil wars and border conflicts.

Relations with Ukraine have reached a level where Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott recently stated, "It is remarkable that in the relatively short time since Ukraine re-established its independence, the ties, cooperation and over-all warmth of our bilateral relations have developed to the point of a strategic partnership, where each country views the other as a sympathetic friend and ally." From Strobe Talbott? Honestly. Who'da ever think it.

The National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee (NDECC), the grassroots coalition that advises the Democratic National Committee on ethnic issues and rallied the European ethnic vote for President Clinton, is proud of its results. The coalition of Irish and Italians, Poles and Portuguese, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Latvians and Lebanese worked. Nine states with large ethnic populations were targeted as key to a Clinton victory, and all nine states were won. The Poles and Ukrainians supported the Irish and Italians on immigration issues, the Irish and Italians supported the East Europeans on NATO expansion.

The NDECC is so convinced of its coalition, that it is ready to advise the Democratic National Committee on strategies for the next election. Already they are counting on ethnic community cohesion as a factor in an election victory in the year 2000.

Odd though. As we think we are getting weaker, others perceive us as more vital and essential. Maybe they know something we should know. Maybe they respect something we should respect.

Feb.  
5  
1696

### Turning the pages back...

This year marks the 101st anniversary of St. Teodosiy Uhlytsky's death on February 5, 1696, in Chernihiv. Born in Ulianiv in the Podilia region in the 1630s, he studied at the

Kyivan Mohyla Academy and entered the Kyivan Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra) upon graduation.

After serving as a deacon at St. Sophia Cathedral, he moved to the monastery near Baturyn (later Hetman Ivan Mazepa's capital), and then served as hegumen of the St. Onuphrius Monastery in Korsun (1662-1664) and the Vydubychi Monastery in Kyiv (1664-1688).

In 1688, Uhlytsky was named archimandrite of the Yeletskyi Dormition Monastery in Chernihiv and assistant to Archbishop Lazar Baranovych, a staunch defender of Ukrainian Orthodoxy from the encroachments of the Moscow Patriarch. Four years later, Uhlytsky was elected auxiliary bishop to his mentor, and was sent to Muscovy to be consecrated by Patriarch Adrian.

This consecration helped to undermine the Chernihiv Eparchy's relationship with the Kyivan Metropolitan and increase the Moscow Patriarchate's authority. Nevertheless, Uhlytsky maintained good relations with Hetman Mazepa and offered key support to the Chernihiv printing press, which served as a linchpin in the maintenance of independence from the Holy Synod's decrees that all books be "in agreement with Muscovite books."

After Uhlytsky's death, his remains were associated with a number of miracles and healings, and he was canonized in 1896. St. Teodosiy's feast day is September 22, or September 9 according to the Julian calendar.

Sources: "Uhlytsky, Teodosii," "Baranovych, Lazar," "Chernihiv printing press," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vols. 1, 5* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).



## Washington Notebook

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.  
Ukrainian National Information Service

### Positive prospects for Ukraine, 1997

Established nearly a year ago to promote U.S. business investment in Ukraine, the Ukraine-United States Business Council (UUSBC) gained momentum after the establishment of the Kuchma-Gore Commission in the fall of 1996. Recently, UUSBC's executive director, Kempton Jenkins discussed the organization's efforts and the investment climate in Ukraine.

According to Mr. Jenkins, "The Ukraine-United States Business Council is a collection of major U.S. corporations seriously committed to doing business in Ukraine ... (it) is a rational and efficient mechanism to bring together leading U.S. businessmen."

With 15 founding member-companies — all Fortune 500 firms — the main objectives of the UUSBC are to become a significant instrument for American business investment in Ukraine; to position UUSBC within the U.S. and Ukrainian governments as the voice of American business interests; and to increase the membership base from 15 to approximately 100 companies.

In order for Ukraine to compete effectively in the global economy, it needs to adopt internationally recognized business standards. For a new country, this is a large challenge. Members of the UUSBC want to facilitate that process, as well as the development of business relationships between American corporations and newly privatized Ukrainian enterprises and companies.

Reflecting on positive developments during Ukraine's five years of independence, Mr. Jenkins pointed to the Kuchma administration's dramatic record of achievements on military, political and economic issues. As an example, he cited the resolution of the nuclear warhead issue.

Furthermore, the Kuchma administration's ability to gain control of the inflation rate and the introduction of a new currency created favorable macro-political-economic conditions and spurred a remunerative relationship with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Mr. Jenkins emphasized Ukraine's potential to transform what was once the "breadbasket of Europe" into a genuine cornucopia of agricultural production, especially with the influx of Western technology.

Attention was also focused on problems that currently exist with the reform process. Mr. Jenkins emphasized that the problems facing Ukraine are not unique, though they reflect a need for fundamental change for the long term.

"There is no quick fix to dealing with monetary reform, investment ratings and infrastructure. These are programs that have to evolve within Ukraine," said Mr. Jenkins.

Essential to business are reforms within the system of rule of law, particularly commercial law. An example of what is needed is a bankruptcy court that would protect workers' pensions in the newly privatized competitive industries.

Banking reform will provide opportunities for international investment to operate in a normal and efficient manner, as in Poland, which had \$12 billion of foreign investment in 1996.

Tax reform is important to create an atmosphere for fair and free business interaction that is not dominated by an underground economy. The existing tax system has created an atmosphere that is unfair and punitive, Mr. Jenkins noted.

Viktor Pynzenyuk, vice prime minister of Ukraine, recently said there are major tax reform initiatives before the Parliament of Ukraine. The new tax system is modeled

on Western European standards and is envisioned to be realized in 1997.

Mr. Jenkins spoke also of the importance of infrastructure for the development of Ukraine. Improved roads, railroads, hotels, restaurants and communications are necessary to attract investment. Many U.S. companies are willing to invest in this process of infrastructure development.

Mr. Jenkins noted the positive role played by various Ukrainian American organizations in developing relations between entities in Ukraine and in the U.S., as well as in providing basic information about Ukraine to Americans.

He noted that Ukraine should realize that, though an article on the front page of The New York Times is important, substantial emphasis must be made on placing information in trade association journals and specialized media publications. "These are the outlets that are truly important for the genuine purpose of Ukraine's interests," he said.

Commenting on recent anti-dumping concerns raised by certain U.S. corporations, Mr. Jenkins stated, "These [anti-dumping] laws are an evolution of a reaction by the steel and other industries and communities that feel it is not fair for American companies to compete with government-subsidized industries."

As a recent arrival in the global economy, it is difficult for Ukraine to claim that it should not be subject to anti-dumping laws because it makes products cheaper and of equal quality, when in fact the products are less expensive, not due to increased efficiency, but because the steel industry still is state subsidized. Ukraine acknowledges this issue and is working with the World Bank and the U.S. to resolve the problem.

According to Mr. Jenkins, "The important thing is to have a good dialogue ... and a recognition on the Ukrainian side that subsidized state industries cannot survive because they are costly to their own economy. And, countries like the U.S. are not going to tolerate having their businesses be put out of business by state-subsidized competition."

When asked about U.S. government assistance to Ukraine, Mr. Jenkins was optimistic that the aid provided by the U.S. will be marginalized by the growth of prosperity and economic productivity sooner rather than later. "It is important for the U.S. and Ukraine to work together within the Gore-Kuchma Commission ... recognizing that the objective is to reduce the need for aid" and eventually enable Ukraine to become self-sufficient.

Mr. Jenkins compared assistance to the former Soviet Union to the Marshall Plan instituted after World War II. The U.S. was well situated to provide billions of dollars of assistance to Europe in grants to jumpstart their economies. Within 10 years, the countries of Europe were rapidly approaching self-sufficiency and following 15 years of economic growth, they were competing in global marketplaces. This should be the prospect for Ukraine.

In closing, Mr. Jenkins noted, "President Kuchma and his administration will make significant progress in all areas discussed ... These problems [that Ukraine faces] are solvable, the resources are there, the people are there, but what is needed is organizing and harnessing those resources to accomplish these goals. President Kuchma has

(Continued on page 13)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Kuchma deserves Nobel Prize

Dear Editor:

In 1993, I had the opportunity to visit the Hiroshima museum in Japan. Those who have never witnessed streets burning during wartime, or the destruction caused in Hiroshima, inevitably find it almost impossible to imagine the devastating potential of nuclear weapons.

On October 23, 1995, Columbia University in New York presented Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma with the Distinguished Service Award for his contribution to the development of a free-market economy and peace in Eastern Europe, as well as for his role in the process of eliminating, or, at least significantly reducing, the global nuclear threat. Under the Soviet regime, Leonid Kuchma was a well-known engineering expert and the head of the largest nuclear weapons production facility in the world. As the President of a newly independent country, he gave utmost priority to the issues of global security. In this way he set an example to benefit global interests, and to not contribute to the world's disintegration.

Such work is without doubt worthy of the highest international recognition. In the past, certain individuals received the Nobel Peace Prize for their theoretical works promoting nuclear disarmament. President Kuchma supported this noble ideal with concrete action. He was the first to show in practice how to prevent global nuclear catastrophe or, at least, how to reduce the danger of its occurrence. This was the idea Alfred Bernhard

Nobel promoted by donating the entirety of his estate to his charitable foundation.

President Kuchma's nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize, which was initiated by the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation and has received international support, inspired me to reflect further on global political processes. Now that the process of the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction has brought the world to the brink of total self-destruction, the forces of good and peace are beginning to take the lead. Under President Kuchma's leadership, Ukraine has become a shining example of a state's constructive cooperation with the world community for the advancement of world peace, resulting in the peaceful use of material resources previously earmarked for the production of weapons of mass destruction.

December 10, 1996, marked the 100th anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. In my opinion, during the course of those 100 years there has existed no person more worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize than President Kuchma, who acted decisively to eliminate the world's third largest nuclear arsenal. By awarding the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize to President Kuchma, the Norwegian Nobel Committee would most aptly support and champion Alfred Nobel's prime intention, documented in his last will and testament, that the Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded to "the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

**Peter Jacyk**  
Mississauga, Ontario

### What is valuable about The Weekly

Dear Editor:

This letter is not so much a belated rejoinder to the one by Roman Golash (December 1996) as it is simply a fan letter to The Ukrainian Weekly. Instead of bemoaning the subscription fee increase and correlating it to a drop in readership, let everyone address this sole issue: what are the alternatives to The Ukrainian Weekly as a source of information on Ukrainian matters, in English? In my view, very few.

Frankly, I've always regretted the fact that there's not a Ukrainian-language publication equal in caliber and quality to The Ukrainian Weekly.

What is it that I value in The Weekly? First of all, the professionalism of its editorial staff. The commentaries from your

Kyiv Press Bureau by Marta Kolomayets were first class; now Roman Woronowycz is carrying the torch in the same manner. Similarly, the reports filed by Andrij Wynnyckyj from your Toronto Press Bureau are singularly professional – his interview with stage director Roman Hurko is a classic. All of your contributors have something to say, and they say it in an interesting way, be it Orysia Tracz, Christopher Guly or especially David Marples. Of course, I always look forward to the intellectually provocative columns by Myron Kuropas. All of these elements combine to make The Weekly my all-time favorite.

My only suggestion would be to "lighten up" somewhat, perhaps include some humorous commentary in the pages of The Weekly. Best wishes in the New Year.

**Yuriy Hanas**  
Hamilton, Ont.

### Ill-chosen words are indeed hurtful

Dear Editor:

Myron Kuropas' December 22, 1996, column on "Christmas in Ukraine, 1996" urges Ukrainians of different religious backgrounds "to come together in common prayer." However, Dr. Kuropas' exhortations wear very little when he resorts to characterizing Orthodox Patriarch Filaret as a "former Soviet shill." Ill-chosen words do hurt, and such provocative language on Dr. Kuropas' part serves only to infuriate all

Ukrainians of good will and tolerance.

Then, in almost the same breath, Dr. Kuropas elevates the status of Moscow Patriarch Aleksei II "regardless of his personal leanings." More than personal leanings are at play here since Patriarch Aleksei represents official Russian Orthodoxy's antipathy to the Orthodox faithful in independent Ukraine.

Furthermore, while it is true that "Ukraine is a pluralistic state," what evidence does Dr. Kuropas have to claim that "most of the citizens are non-believers?"

**Serge Omelczenko**  
Farmington Hills, Mich.

### Note from the editor:

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Guess who went to Canada

So, you thought "60 Minutes" had learned its lesson. Think again.

The word on the February 2 broadcast was out weeks in advance, making it one of the more ballyhooed broadcasts CBS has ever had. As early as January 24 Chicago Sun-Times columnist Irv Kupcinet wrote: "Mike Wallace is preparing a '60 Minutes' exposé of Canada's sordid record in dealing with Nazi criminals. Such criminals apparently found safe haven in Canada, where its Supreme Court ruled a suspect could be acquitted if he pleaded he 'was only following orders.'" In contrast to Canada's minuscule action against Nazism, the U.S. Justice Department has deported some 50 war criminals and 300 more cases under investigation."

Makes one kind of proud to be an American, eh?

One would have hoped that in the wake of the Demjanjuk debacle, the Office of Special Investigations would have been disbanded. On November 17, 1993, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth District ruled that "as early as 1978 or 1979 the government had information from official sources within the Soviet Union indicating that there were two Ukrainian operators of the gas chambers at Treblinka – Ivan and Nikolai – and that "Ivan Grozny" (Ivan the Terrible) was a man named Ivan Marchenko, not Ivan Demjanjuk."

The courts then stated: "It seems clear that the American courts considering Demjanjuk's fate should have had those documents that were in OSI's possession that pointed to Ivan Marchenko as Ivan the Terrible."

The court then ruled that "the OSI attorneys acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations in failing to disclose at least three sets of documents in their possession before the proceedings against Demjanjuk ever reached trial."

The court concluded that "OSI attorneys acted with reckless disregard for the truth and the government's obligation to take no steps that prevent an adversary from presenting his case fully and fairly. This was fraud on the court in the circumstances of this case ..." Charging OSI attorneys with prosecutorial misconduct, the court vacated the original extradition proceedings.

A few weeks ago a reporter from USA Today interviewed me regarding the OSI and its newfound energy in the wake of the Soviet collapse. New documents have been found in Lithuania, he told me, and the OSI is pursuing new leads regarding Nazis in the United States. Given their singleminded dedication, the reporter, who somehow obtained copies of my articles regarding the OSI in The Ukrainian Weekly, wondered why I had been so negative. I told him. Then I asked if I should move out of town. I haven't seen the article yet, but then I haven't been looking for it. [The article appeared on January 29 — ed.]

And what about Canada? Have the Canadians really been as derelict as "60 Minutes" would have us believe? Readers are reminded that it was Simon Wiesenthal who first claimed that "several hundred" war criminals were living in Canada (The Toronto Star, May 19, 1971). The number was later inflated to "maybe 1,000" (The Globe and Mail, July 5, 1983). It then shot up to 2,000 (The Globe and Mail, November 21, 1983). Three years later, Mr. Wiesenthal was claiming a grand total of 6,000 Nazi war criminals living in Canada

(New York Daily News, May 16, 1986).

The Canadian government established a Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals chaired by Justice Jules Deschenes. The commission issued a report in 1986 that concluded that the figures suggested were "increasingly large and grossly exaggerated."

After repeated requests from the commission chair, Mr. Wiesenthal submitted the names of 217 Ukrainian officers who had served in the Galicia Division, which had fought the Red Army on the side of the Germans during World War II. The final report of the Deschenes Commission concluded that: "1) the members of the Galicia Division were individually screened for security purposes before admission to Canada; 2) charges of war crimes against members of the Galicia Division have never been substantiated, either in 1950 when they were first proffered or in 1984 when they were renewed, or before this commission; 3) further, in the absence of participation in or knowledge of specific war crimes, mere membership in the Galicia Division is insufficient to justify prosecution; 4) no case can be made against members of the Galicia Division for revocation of citizenship or deportation since the Canadian authorities were fully aware of the relevant facts in 1950 and admission to Canada was not granted them because of any false representation or fraud, or concealment of material circumstances; 5) in any event, of the 217 officers of the Galicia Division denounced by Mr. Wiesenthal to the Canadian government, 187 (i.e., 86 percent of the list) never set foot in Canada, 11 have died in Canada, two have left for another country, no prima facie case has been established against 16, and the last one could not be located."

At the cost of great time and expense, the Deschenes Commission found nothing. In the eyes of CBS, of course, that was a mistake that needed rectification.

Will the OSI and CBS ever get it straight regarding Ukrainians during World War II? I don't think so. The OSI spends millions of tax dollars each year to conduct its investigations. CBS has resources and influence our community can never match.

So what do we do? Some people have donated copies of Yoram Sheftel's "Defending Ivan the Terrible: The Conspiracy to convict John Demjanjuk" to libraries across North America. Thus far books have been donated to the Beth Page Public Library in New York, the Trumbull Public Library in Warren, Ohio, the DeKalb Public Library in Illinois, the Parkdale Public Library in Toronto, the Cleveland Public Library, the New York Public Library, and libraries at Cornell University, the University of Michigan, Princeton University, the University of Pittsburgh, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, Yale University, the University of Halifax, the University of Texas, the University of Montreal, the University of Toronto, the University of Chicago, Northern Illinois University and Columbia University.

For every two copies of Mr. Sheftel's book that are purchased, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee sends a complimentary book in their name to the library of their choice. The offer is still valid. The books sell for \$27.50 and can be obtained from: UAJC, 107 Ileshamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Readers may contact me via e-mail: 73753.3315@Compuserve.COM

## Private education and the Ternopil Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The visit to Canada's financial capital by Dr. Olena Bilous, rector of the Ternopil Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship (TIEE), offered an interesting glimpse into the burgeoning sector of private education in Ukraine.

Dr. Bilous was here as a representative of a privately funded school from western Ukraine exploring the practices of Toronto's academic schools of economics and business. While virtually all aspects of post-secondary education in Ontario are public, that is, governmentally funded, Dr. Bilous's arrival in the provincial capital was hardly ill-advised or ill-timed, given the privatizing mood of the incumbent Conservative government.

The Ternopil native's sojourn lasted a month, beginning in mid-November 1996, and included informal meetings with Ukrainian Canadian economist Dr. Basil Kalymon, professor of finance at the University of Toronto, and director of the management faculty's international exchange program.

The TIEE, which Dr. Bilous was instrumental in establishing, was founded in the fall of 1993, and officially licensed as a

degree-issuing institution by Ukraine's Ministry of Education in June 1995.

Two other senior TIEE officials assisted in the founding, Pavlo Fedyk, who now serves as vice rector responsible for curriculum and preparation of new cadres; and Volodymyr Hryshchuk, administrative vice-rector of academic affairs.

Dr. Bilous prefers to call the TIEE a "non-governmental institute of higher learning" (NIGHL), a designation officially applied in Ukraine to private schools. An association of these NIGHLs held its first general meeting in Kyiv on September 5, 1996, attended by newly appointed Education Minister Mykhailo Zghurovskyi.

She said NIGHLs are subjected to much more stringent regulations than state-controlled institutions, and that bureaucrats from the Ministry of Education often send commissions of inquiry to interfere in the workings of private academies. "We're seen as competition, and we are the competition," Dr. Bilous said matter-of-factly.

Without the patronizing zeal characteristic of many privatizers, Dr. Bilous, a veteran of the state-run system, was sympathetic to the plight facing public education. "Ukraine's educational system is

predicated on an excellent idea, but it's yoked to a government facing dire economic difficulties," she observed.

"Inescapably, because private schools can be more flexible in their ability to gather and administer funds, they will, at least in the short term if not for a considerable time, be able to offer a superior environment for learning (which the Ternopil-based teacher defined as class size and availability for direct contact with instructors), higher quality instruction, and more up-to-date teaching materials and tools — such as computers," Dr. Bilous said.

A flexible approach to funding? According to Dr. Bilous, her school secures its assets by investing its free liquid assets in what is known as "optova torhivlia" (bulk trading) of goods.

Despite the tinge of antagonism between the public and private, the two sides are not blindly unaccommodating. NIGHL administrators and faculty are included in consultative sessions on preparing legislation governing the country's educational system, the pedagogue said.

According to Dr. Bilous, about 5 percent of Ukraine's student body are presently enrolled in private schools of various kinds, and the vast majority of the

120 or so institutions are located in cities of the country's central, eastern and southeastern economic heartland, such as Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Cherkasy and Kharkiv. The capital, Kyiv, boasts 34 private academies, she said.

And yet, the private schools are not all-powerful economic dynamos. Virtually all institutions in the fields of the pure and applied sciences remain in the public sector, Dr. Bilous said, because of the substantial costs involved in maintaining research laboratories — costs that, as of yet, no private Ukrainian concern is capable of bearing.

Dr. Bilous told *The Weekly* that although she has her hands full with administrative tasks, she continues to draw on the 16 years of teaching experience she gained after graduating from the Ternopil Academy of Husbandry, with a degree in economic analysis.

The full-time faculty of the Ternopil Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship has included up to 20 scholars, with a total of 56 instructors on contract. Further underscoring the differences between public and private, Dr. Bilous said: "They are paid twice a month."

Salaries are comparable with those offered by state institutions, but as is widely known, while the latter are frequently behind in their payments to their instructors, the TIEE never has been, claims the rector.

The other essential differences between private and public post-secondary institutions in Ukraine as posited by Dr. Bilous began with the most obvious. Tuition fees are paid up front. She revealed that on average, these come to \$410 (U.S.) per annum (about \$300 for first-year courses, up to \$550 for final-year courses, depending on the program).

While Dr. Bilous was loath to say so, she conceded the fact that because of the dire economic straits in which teachers find themselves (coupled with the corruption rampant in the society), very few, if any students enrolled in "free" public educational institutions manage to attend them without paying fees for the schooling they receive, in one fashion or another.

Apart from the four-year B.A.s offered by the TIEE, it also offers two-week courses for professionals and businessmen, another major source of revenue. This is also a facet of its innovativeness, Dr. Bilous said. According to its proud rector, the TIEE offers the only course on securities in western Ukraine.

Despite the far-reaching differences between public and private institutions, similarities remain. Not only is the TIEE affiliated with the Academy of Husbandry at Ternopil, it also has common programs. "State bodies continue to dictate curriculum, but schools such as ours have input into how this curriculum is set, and a greater degree of flexibility in how it is taught," Dr. Bilous said.

Dr. Bilous explained that the TIEE's approach to the field is somewhat different than in the West. To begin with, all courses are mandatory. The first year is replete with seminars in the humanities — Ukrainian and international culture, history, the basis of law — as well as basic mathematics and political economy. In the second year come statistics, political economy in depth, macro- and micro-economics; in the third, management, marketing, financing and accounting; and in the fourth, in-depth revisiting of the above fields plus taxation and business ethics.

Although training a new generation of economists and entrepreneurs for Ukraine, both Dr. Bilous and the TIEE are also attuned to the outside world. The academic groups to which individual students are assigned are based on their proficiency in foreign languages.

## Embassy hosts two exhibits: art, agriculture

The Embassy of Ukraine in Washington hosted two exhibits in December in its renovated main reception rooms. More than 50 works by 12 contemporary Ukrainian artists were exhibited during the first week of December. Pictured right is Olga Volga of Kyiv, standing beside her painting "Sunflowers."

On December 11, the subject at the Ukrainian Embassy exhibit shifted from art to agriculture, with the opening of an exhibit titled "Contributions of Ukrainian Americans to the Agriculture of the United States." Organized jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Library, the exhibit highlights the contribution of Ukrainian immigrants in such areas as wheat and sugar beet production, forestry, apiculture, plant genetics and veterinary medicine. In the



photo above, Edward Knipling of the USDA Agriculture Research Service recounts some of these contributions, as Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Agricultural Attaché Volodymyr Vlasov, Pamela

Andre, director of the National Agricultural Library, and Chris Goldwait of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, look on. Stephan Kurylas also addressed the opening ceremony.





## Zuk Duo premiers new Ukrainian works in "Music from Ukraine" chamber concert

MONTREAL — The faculty of music at McGill University will present the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo with the participation of Eugene Husaruk, violin, and Marcel Saint-Cyr, cello, in a concert of Ukrainian chamber music, on Monday, February 10.

The concert program will consist entirely of works by composers from Ukraine. The program will feature world premieres of works for two pianos written for Luba and Ireneus Zuk: *Dramatic Triptych for Two Pianos* (1993) by Lesia Dychko from Kyiv, and *Three Dances for Two Pianos* (1995) by Myroslav Skoryk from Lviv. *Antiphons* (1992) by Oleksander Krasotov from Odesa will have its North American premiere.

The program will include also *Sonata Op. 18 for Violin and Piano* by Viktor Kosenko, performed by Messrs. Husaruk and Zuk; and a group of works for cello and piano, *Dumka* by Vasyl Barvinsky and *Lyric Piece and Dance* by Mykola Dremliuha, performed by Mr. Saint-Cyr and Ms. Zuk.

Profs. Luba Zuk and Marcel Saint-Cyr are members of the McGill Faculty of Music. Mr. Zuk is professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and Mr. Husaruk is associate concertmaster of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

The concert will be held in Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke St. W., at 8 p.m. For additional information call the McGill concert office, (514) 398-4547 or 398-5145.

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Regarding the composers whose works will be performed:

• Lesia Dychko (born 1939), is a prolific composer known primarily for her compositions of choral music, which have been performed in several European countries and in North America. She has also written works for solo voice and for orchestra, as well as ballet scores and an opera. Ms. Dychko studied at the Kyiv Conservatory. As member of the execu-

tive of the Ukrainian Composers Association, she has been highly active in recent years in the promotion of national and international musical events. Her *"Dramatic Triptych"* (1993) was written for the Zuk Duo, inspired by their concert at the Second International Kyiv Music Fest. In this work elements of Ukrainian ritual chants, folk songs, and folk dances serve as the thematic basis for three contrasting movements with distinct pianistic sonorities.

• Vasyl Barvinsky (1888-1963), a native of western Ukraine, was a prominent and influential composer in the first half of the 20th century. Professor and director of the Lysenko Institute of Music in Lviv, his major output was in instrumental music. The work *"Dumka"* for cello and piano is imbued with melodic and rhythmic patterns inherent in Ukrainian folk music; it is also characteristic of his neo-romantic style, incorporating impressionistic touches and expressive lyricism.

• Composer and musicologist Mykola Dremliuha (born 1917), studied at the Kyiv Conservatory, where he was later a professor of composition. He has composed both large- and small-scale works. His *"Lyric Piece and Dance,"* arranged for cello and piano by Petro Pshenychka, are based on Ukrainian folk music.

• Composer and pedagogue Oleksander Krasotov (born 1936), studied at the Odesa Conservatory where he has been a professor of theory and composition for many years. He has composed numerous works in various genres. *"Antiphons"* (1992) was written as an exploration of two-piano sonorities, emphasizing primarily the percussive aspect of the instrument. Following serial techniques, the work features the alternation and superimposition of a chorale-like theme and toccata-like sections, resulting in an energetic virtuoso work.

• Composer, pianist and pedagogue, Viktor Kosenko (1896-1938) studied at the Petrograd Conservatory and taught at



Luba and Ireneus Zuk, piano duo.

the Zhytomyr Music Tekhnikum, at the Lysenko Music and Drama Institute in Kyiv and at the Kyiv Conservatory. His *Sonata Op. 18* for violin and piano, evokes the character of typical Ukrainian melodic and rhythmic patterns with sometimes surprising harmonic changes.

• Myroslav Skoryk's (born 1938) *"Three Dances for Two Pianos"* (1955) points to the composer's interest in popular music traditions. The work is a sophisticated pastiche of several idioms. It is full of wit with moments of surprise, and marked by original musical insights.

## BOOK REVIEW: "A History of Ukraine" by Paul R. Magocsi

Paul Robert Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996, 784 pp.

by Marta Dyczok

All who are interested in joining the debate on whether Ukraine has an independent history would do well to arm themselves with Paul Robert Magocsi's newly published *"A History of Ukraine."* The book begins with a presentation of the various perceptions of Ukrainian history that developed as a result of Ukraine's existence under foreign rule for extended periods.

In an easy, accessible style, Prof. Magocsi provides a good introduction to the fundamental questions that surround the issue. Why did Russian, Polish and Soviet historians challenge the legitimacy of the concept of a Ukrainian history? How and why did Western historians largely accept this perspective? How did Ukrainian historians answer these arguments?

In so doing, Prof. Magocsi has gone beyond the polemics and produced an eminently useful reference work. The 784-page door-stopper volume was designed as a university textbook, but will also be of interest to the general reader. "Ukrainians are a large people and deserve a large history," Prof. Magocsi said at the official book launch, held at the new premises of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies's University of Toronto on December 12, 1996.

The book is original in its approach to Ukrainian history as "the history of the territory of Ukraine, and not Ukrainians alone." While tracing the development of the Ukrainian people, it also includes an

account of many of the peoples who live within the borders of present day Ukraine, including Crimean Tatars, Poles, Russians, Germans, Jews, Mennonites, Greeks and Romanians.

For example, it includes a detailed description of the appearance of the Golden Horde in the 13th century, its impact on Kyivan Rus' and the subsequent Kozak-Tatar encounter. The text also chronicles Russia's imperial expansion to the Crimean peninsula (effected as recently as 1783), which provides a useful background to the current debate on the status of Crimea.

No stranger to controversy, Prof. Magocsi tackles the much-debated issues of Ukraine's history during the second world war in a forthright manner. An entire chapter devoted to Nazi German rule, includes an account of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists' relations with the Germans, and places the Waffen SS Division Galizien ("Dyvizia Halychyna") in its broader historical context.

The Holocaust in Ukraine is described as an integral part of Nazi racial policy that labeled Ukrainians "Untermenschen" (subhumans), a notch below the Jews and Gypsies on the cruel hierarchy of extermination.

Prof. Magocsi notes that "the Nazi extermination task forces often strove to employ local Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, Germans and even Jews in the organization and implementation of their

murderous missions."

Displaying rigorous even-handedness, he writes: "Even though the murders were systematically carried out under the direction of Nazi extermination units, Jewish survivors of the time have stressed in memoirs and other testimonies that Ukrainian auxiliary police and militia, or simply 'Ukrainians,' participated in the over-all process."

Being marketed as a book that covers "2,500 years of Ukraine's history," *"A History of Ukraine"* is divided into 50 chapters and 10 chronological spheres, beginning with pre-Kyivan Rus' times and ending with the achievement of full Ukrainian statehood in 1991. In an interview Prof. Magocsi joked that "The greatest thing about Ukrainian independence is that it made it possible for me to end the book."

The volume's equal coverage of political, economic and cultural developments is highlighted by the inclusion of 66 text inserts of commentaries and documents. The inserts include a discussion of the language of Kyivan Rus' (pp. 100-102), an account of courtship and wedding practices of the Zaporozhian Kozaks (pp. 184-185), and reproductions of documents such as the First Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada (pp. 473-475), the treaty of Union between the Russian SFSR and the Ukrainian SSR (pp. 527-528), and Ukraine's Act of Declaration of Independence of 1991 (p. 673).

University of Toronto Press Editor-in-Chief Ron Schoeffel noted at the book launch that the book's 42 maps add to the

soundness of its geographical approach. Mr. Schoeffel also voiced his expectation that the text will be translated into Ukrainian.

Prof. Magocsi has held the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto and served as director of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario since 1990. After receiving a doctorate in history from Princeton University in 1972, Prof. Magocsi worked at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute as a scholarly associate and lecturer (1976-1980). He has published over 60 scholarly articles and some 18 books on the Eastern Slavic peoples of East Central Europe.

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In a related story, on November 22, 1996, Prof. Magocsi was inducted into the Royal Society of Canada's Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences.

During the ceremony, held at the Parliament Building in Ottawa, a letter was read from Stanislav Kulchytskyi, associate director of the Institute of History at Ukraine's National Academy of Sciences; and Stepan Vidnianskyi, the Institute's international academic liaison. The Ukrainian scholars hailed Prof. Magocsi's "particularly influential contribution to scholarly research and the propagation of the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people among North Americans."

Canada's Prime Minister Jean Chrétien sent greetings to the honoree, noting "The dedication and skill [Prof. Magocsi has] displayed throughout [his] distinguished career has yielded important contributions to Canadian society."

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## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Bishop Moskal is honorary citizen

NORTH PORT, Fla. — Bishop Robert M. Moskal of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma, Ohio, was named an "Honorary Citizen of the City of North Port, Florida" on December 8, 1996, by North Port Commission Chairperson Hazel Hardman.

On December 4, the bishop had visited St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Port to celebrate divine liturgy and consecrate the church's newly decorated sanctuary. The sanctuary, decorated by 86-year-old artist Iwan Denysenko of Kerhonkson, N.Y., is almost an exact

replica of the sanctuary of St. Sophia Cathedral in the Ukrainian capital of Kyiv.

Bishop Moskal was named an honorary citizen of North Port following his visit to the city and in recognition of "the contributions of North Port residents of Ukrainian descent to the growth and prosperity of our city."

Bishop Moskal was consecrated a bishop on October 13, 1981, and installed as the first eparch of the newly created St. Josaphat Eparchy on February 29, 1984. His jurisdiction extends from Ohio and western Pennsylvania south to Florida, and embraces 12,000 faithful in over 40 parishes.

Bishop Moskal is a member of UNA Branch 154.

### One of Chicago's top physicians

CHICAGO — The January 1997 issue of Chicago Magazine named Ukrainian American physician Andrew Ripecky as one of the Chicago region's top 500 doctors in a survey recently commissioned by the magazine.

Dr. Ripecky practices at Rush-St. Luke's Presbyterian Medial Center in Chicago, where he specializes in geriatric psychiatry. The exclusive listing places Dr. Ripecky in the top 2.5 percent of physicians in the Chicago region.

The listing was compiled by a team of professional pollsters at Woodward/White, which publishes a professional directory "The Best Doctors in America." The Woodward/White team conducted confidential telephone discussions with thousands of doctors in the three-county Chicago area, asking "If you or your loved ones needed a doctor in your specialty, to whom would you refer them?" Doctors were not allowed to nominate partners or doctors who worked in their hospitals. More than 20,000 doctors were considered for the prestigious nomination.

In addition to his work as a physician, Dr. Ripecky is active in the Ukrainian community, where he serves on the



**Dr. Andrew Ripecky**

board of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. He also is a member of the "Pobratymy" Plast fraternity and was one of the Illinois co-chairs for the 1996 Ukrainian Americans for Clinton-Gore Committee. (Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly will recognize Dr. Ripecky as a frequent contributor to the letters to the editor section.)

Dr. Ripecky and his wife, Ruta Panchuk Ripecky, and their children, Maya and Zoya, are members of UNA Branch 472.

### Pittsburgh paper spotlights Komichak

PITTSBURGH — Michael Komichak, host of "The Ukrainian Radio Program" on WPIT-AM (730), was featured in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette last fall for 46 years of dedicated service to local ethnic radio. Mr. Komichak's show is one of the longest-running programs in the ethnic radio market.

Mr. Komichak was raised in McKees Rock, Pa., and still lives there today. He got his start in radio working as an engineer at WPIT. Now retired, Mr. Komichak continues to host the one-hour Ukrainian program on Sundays at 1 p.m.

Like many of the current ethnic radio shows, "The Ukrainian Radio Program" is bilingual, with announcements made in both English and Ukrainian. The music is a mix of traditional and contemporary.

Mr. Komichak credits the Ukrainian radio program with playing a major role



**Michael Komichak**

in raising the \$250,000 needed to establish a Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning.

Mr. Komichak is a member of UNA Branch 53.

*Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.*

## Boston activist marks 75th birthday

BOSTON — Mykhailo Lozynsky recently marked his 75th birthday.

Mr. Lozynsky was born on August 17, 1921, in the village of Dykiv Novyi near Liubachiv in western Ukraine.

His father, Andriy, was a farmer and his mother, Paraskeviya, helped her husband. They were considered, for that period of time and place, to be members of the middle class.

The family was blessed with three children: the eldest was Mykhailo, the middle child was Kateryna and the youngest Mykola.

In 1939, western Ukraine was invaded by the Soviet army. This difficult period witnessed a change in the ruling government from one occupying force to one even more ruthless. Soon the occupying force changed as the Nazi army invaded Ukraine. Mykhailo's difficult fate found him serving in an artillery battalion, where fear and death were part of his exiled existence. Only by chance was he saved.

The will of God and the prayers of his mother saved Mykhailo from death. In 1945 he, and the remaining Ukrainian exiles were gathered and placed in detention camps. For four years he wandered in the camps. In 1949 fate changed and he came to the shores of America. Mr. Lozynsky settled in Boston. Not wasting any time, he found the Ukrainian Church and his native element and became part of them with his entire soul.

The parish of St. Andrew asked Mr. Lozynsky to serve as a member of the parish board which he did faithfully for almost 40 years. The last 25 years he served as the chairman of the auditing commission. For many years he was a member of the school committee and

until today is an active member of the parish brotherhood.

The Lozynskys cared for those less fortunate than they including an aged and ailing veteran of the struggle for Ukraine's independence.

One cannot forget the immense financial contributions of the Lozynsky family to the parish of St. Andrew, towards the building of the church and all of its needs. As the church of St. Andrew in Boston was being built, the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., was being constructed. The contributions of the Lozynskys may also be found there.

When the Ukrainian Research Institute was established at Harvard University, the Lozynsky family was quite generous to its needs. Mr. Lozynsky was an early contributor also to the Ukrainian National Fund under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and was always very supportive of its activities in Boston.

He offered prayers and generous donations towards the defense of John Demjanjuk.

One cannot ignore his generosity towards the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington and the Ukrainian Consulate in New York.

Many other known and unknown contributions were made by the Lozynsky family to their native Ukrainian community.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. had recognized the generosity of Mr. Lozynsky by presenting him with a certificate of blessing from Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Today, with the same fervor as earlier, Mr. Lozynsky helps his native Ukraine by sending money, packages and especially valuable Ukrainian literature.

Mr. Lozynsky and his entire family belong to UNA Branch 238.

many awards, especially in art and science. One of his creations, a water conservation poster, won second place in the state of Ohio last July. It will now be used in the State Water Conservation District's promotional literature and brochures.

Since Lev enjoys writing and Vsevolod has a talent for art, the two brothers decided to pool their skills and write a children's book. In the spring of 1995, their hard work paid off with the publication of "The Adventures of Little Penguin, Little Bear and Little Flamingo," a 52-page book written by Lev and illustrated by Vsevolod. The book is available from the Dnister Co., (216) 842-4961, or from Iwanna Horodyskyj, (312) 276-2641.

Both Lev and Vsevolod are student ambassadors with the People to People Program. Lev traveled to Australia and New Zealand in 1995. Last year he represented the United States in Italy and Greece, where he celebrated his 14th birthday.

Following his older brother's footsteps, Vsevolod was chosen junior student ambassador in December 1995. Last summer, while his brother was overseas, Vsevolod was learning more about the United States at the University of Hilo in Hawaii. He took part in a pilot program called the "Hawaiian Ed-venture," which explored the Hawaiian culture and environment, and included visits to a volcano, a rain forest and a tropical reef.

Both Lev and Vsevolod, together with their 10-year-old sister, Ulyana, a sports enthusiast, belong to the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast.

Lev and Vsevolod are sons of Ivan and Luba Horodyskyj. Lev is a member of UNA Branch 66; Vsevolod is a member of Branch 472.

## Team of bicyclists completes annual trip

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Bicycle Team in Exile (named on the premise that all Ukrainians are somehow in exile from somewhere), was formed in 1995 in New Jersey and last August completed its first annual trip from Verkhovyna in Glen Spey, N.Y., to Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y. The 50-mile trip from the resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association to the resort of the Ukrainian National Association was over mountainous terrain with many killer hills.

The UBTE team consists of Oleh Kolodiy, Ihor Lukiw, Tony Pytlar, Ollie

Cordero (a.k.a. Oleh Korduba) and Andrew Hadzewycz. Other team members (Mykola Cynajko and George Smyk) were not able to make this trip.

The five cyclists started their trip to Soyuzivka from Glen Spey on the morning of August 11, 1996. Five hours later (three and a half of that actually spent cycling and the remainder of the time for tune-ups and repairs) they rode onto the property of the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, where they were welcomed by Manager John A. Flis. That night was spent reviewing the trip, complaining about sore posteriors and planning the UBTE's next trip.

UBTE members belong to various UNA branches, including 82, 194, 214, 287 and 777.



UBTE members upon reaching Soyuzivka's Trembita Lounge: (from right) Tony Pytlar, Ollie Cordero, Ihor Lukiw, Oleh Kolodiy and Andrew Hadzewycz.

## Cleveland youths succeed early

CLEVELAND — For some, success comes early. Such is the case for Lev and Vsevolod Horodyskyj, who live near Cleveland.

In February 1995, while in the seventh grade, Lev was nominated to participate in Duke University's Talent Identification Program. He took the ACT college entrance exam and scored in the top 2 percent for his age group.

This early success has opened many opportunities for Lev. He enrolled at Padua Franciscan High School at 13 and earned an A+ average during his freshman year. He was accepted into the Satellite Science Program at Duke University in Durham, N.C., where he studied astronomy.

In the past three years, Lev has earned over 30 awards in science, math, art and writing. He is a member of the National Junior Honor Society and the International Society of Poets. His poem "Friends are Friends Forever" won the Editor's Choice Award from the National Library of Poetry, and was published in the anthology "Across the Universe." One of his short stories was published by the Cleveland Earth Day Coalition and broadcast by a local radio station.

Besides academics, Lev also finds time for various after-school activities. He is an editor for the school literary magazine "Horizon," and a member of the Quiz Team and the Earth Club. He also is a volunteer at the Parma Regional Library. Lev finds a creative outlet for his writing by publishing his own newsletter, The Penguin Weekly.

Vsevolod, 12, is in eighth grade at St. Josaphat's School. He also has won

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Hawerchuk halted by hurting hip

The scoring totals for Dale Hawerchuk were plain and simple: seven games, no points, minus-7. No one had to tell the Philadelphia Flyer veteran center there was cause for alarm. Hawerchuk, bothered by a hip injury he aggravated in the pre-season, ended the suffering by taking himself out of the line-up.

"I can't play right now," he admitted on October 21, 1996, the day he underwent an MRI test. "I could probably play like I did the last five games, but ..."

"I've got no push-off on my left leg," he added. "I've been skating on one leg."

Although the MRI showed no new significant damage, Hawerchuk was placed on medication and had to go through therapy. "Ducky" had been bothered by problems in his left hip since his days with the Buffalo Sabres three seasons ago.

This year he felt something give after a collision with New Jersey Devils' center Bobby Carpenter in a pre-season game last September 24.

The status of Hawerchuk, 33, was of particular concern to the Flyers due to the uncertainty surrounding Eric Lindros, who missed the first nine regular season matches with a right groin injury. It was a tough haul to be without the team's top two centermen. GM Bobby Clark considered going after some short-term help.

"I don't know what his status is," coach Terry Murray said of the wounded Ukrainian star. "He has got to get himself healthy, but he also has to start playing a lot better."

Murray opened the season with Hawerchuk in Lindros' regular spot, centering a first line of John LeClair and Mikael Renberg. But he scrapped that plan after the first couple of games and moved Rod Brind'Amour into the top line.

Hawerchuk moved to the second unit with Shjon Podein and Pat Falloon before pulling himself out of the line-up. His spot was taken by journeyman Craig Darby.

Hawerchuk's now hip-hip okay

Almost lost in all the hoopla surrounding the return of Philadelphia Flyers'

super-star Lindros was the comeback of another key player — Hawerchuk.

After sitting out six games to rest and rehabilitate an ailing left hip, Hawerchuk finally returned on November 2 and proceeded to record 12 points in his next 10 games. By no small coincidence, the Flyers went 6-3-1 in those contests.

Hawerchuk credits sports chiropractor John D'Amico with getting his hip problem straightened out. The 33-year-old pivotman looked like his old self in a 7-3 win over the Pittsburgh Penguins last November 21. He scored his first hat trick since February 14, 1992, and pushed his career goal total to 510, moving him into 21st place on the all-time list.

Left-winger LeClair, who was playing alongside Hawerchuk, said he can see the difference in the future Hall of Famer.

"Now that he's healthy again," LeClair said, "you're getting to see the talented player Dale is."

Hawerchuk's first goal against the Penguins wasn't one for the highlight reel, but showed why he has been able to score so often over the course of his career. He battled to win a face-off, then got into position to have a shot deflect off his shin pad and into the net. Being in the right place at the right time is an art for accomplished goal-scorers.

"Sometimes you need a little luck," Hawerchuk said. "I've had a lot of chances the last six games or so. Then one goes off your rear end or your shin pad to get it going."

Coach Murray was obviously pleased to see Hawerchuk back on track.

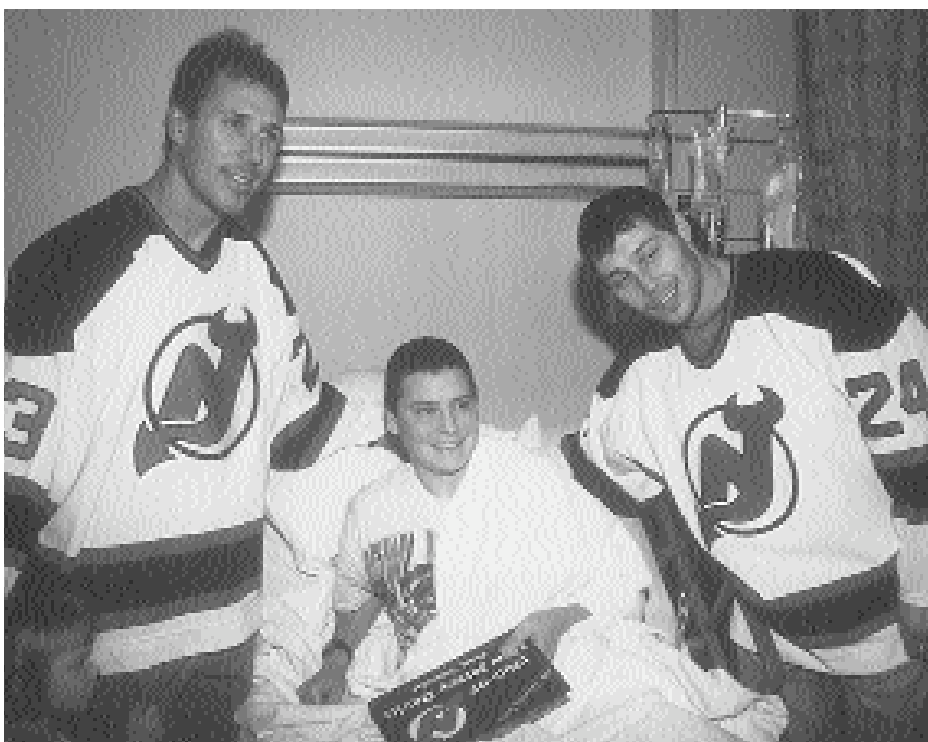
"When he won that face-off and tipped that puck in (for a 2-0 lead)," Murray said, "that's what we needed to give us a little confidence to execute our game plan."

Andreychuk hits 1,000

Home is where NHL senior vice-president Brian Burke hands you the prestigious milestone award. It has little to do with the heart. On the final day of the New Jersey Devils' 1995-1996 regular season schedule, Dave Andreychuk was

(Continued on page 13)

## N.J. Devils visit local hospitals



Dave Andreychuk (left) and Lyle Odelein were two of five New Jersey Devils who visited the Hackensack University Medical Center on December 13, 1996, as part of the team's Hospital Visit Program. Other New Jersey hospitals visited by the Devils were Morristown Memorial Hospital, St. Barnabas Medical Center, St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital.

## Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

ready to accept milestone awards for 1,000 NHL games and 1,000 points.

Andreychuk hoped it meant more than just playing out the final act in an admirable hockey career.

The Devils, who battled to the final day for an Eastern Conference playoff berth, made a commitment to Andreychuk when they acquired him from the Toronto Maple Leafs last March 13 for a pair of draft picks.

And down the stretch, the 32-year-old left winger was the team's most productive offensive player under immense pressure.

"Dave's very calm when the pressure is building," said center Bobby Holik. "He sticks to his game. I think that's his mentality. It helps his game that he stays calm. He was a huge plus for us because he has scored some clutch goals in his career in pressure situations. If you get the puck to him around the net, there is almost no way to stop him. Unless you jump on his stick."

"Anybody who has scored 1,000 points in 1,000 games has had to play in big games," said GM Lou Lamoriello. "I've watched him since he was in Buffalo, and he is one of those pure goal-scorers that has always found his way to the net."

Andreychuk became the 46th player in NHL history to score 1,000 points with a goal in an April 7 victory over the New York Rangers. He played his 1,000th game last April 11 in Washington.

"I feel more comfortable here, obviously," Andreychuk said. "I'm finding out where to go on the ice. My confidence is much higher."

Most of this gifted Ukrainian's 1,000 games (763) and 1,000 points (771) were accumulated during his 10 and a half seasons in Buffalo. And, clearly the Hamilton, Ontario, native's heart remains in the Toronto area.

But the Devils, who began paying him \$7.2 million over the next three years with the start of this current 1996-1997 season, are counting on more than a short-term return.

The first order of business for coach Jacques Lemaire was to assure Andreychuk his career as a goal-scorer didn't end when he joined the defense-minded New Jersey Devils. It might have been a tougher sell had Andreychuk not played a somewhat similar style under Pat Burns the past few seasons.

"I don't want him to worry about scoring goals," Lemaire said. "He's going to have his chances."

The Devils' conservative approach didn't concern Andreychuk as much as his own drop in production. He came to the Devils with 20 goals and 44 points in 61 games. Andreychuk had back-to-back 50-

goal seasons in 1992-1993 and 1993-1994.

"I look at this as another opportunity to prove to myself I can still score goals," Andreychuk said, "despite the year I'm having."

The Devils were certain he could.

"From the hash marks in, there's nobody better in the league," said Devils' captain Scott Stevens. "For deflections and goals around the net, his size and strength, his reach, his soft hands — he's a pure scorer. You can't move him."

Andreychuk had mixed feelings about leaving Toronto.

"It was tough. Any deal is going to be tough," he said. "I'm from the area, so it was a little tougher. I'm coming to a pretty good solid team. They won a Stanley Cup last year [speaking in April '96] and we're contenders this year. A lot of players (here) know what it takes."

**Khristich seeks stability after drastic change**

He may have been around only for a season, but in Los Angeles Kings' time, that makes forward Dimitri Khristich an old-timer.

At least 16 players on this season's opening night roster arrived in Los Angeles after Khristich, who was acquired from the Washington Capitals in July 1995.

With one solid year of tumult and upheaval, is Khristich surprised he is still in Los Angeles?

"No," he said, smiling. "I think I played well for the team last year. I feel like I'm needed here."

The Kyiv-born Ukrainian, who was named the team's most valuable player by the local media, had his best performance since the 1992 season, scoring 27 goals and 64 points. He started the season playing on a line with Wayne Gretzky and rookie right winger Vitali Yachmenev, and finished it by centering Yachmenev and left winger Vladimir Tsyplakov.

One of Khristich's goals this current campaign is to play on the same line all year, but that definitely won't be happening since Tsyplakov started the 1996-1997 season on the injured list with an abdominal strain. Khristich himself was limping around with an injured foot, although he was fit enough to begin centering a line with Petr Klima and Yachmenev.

Kings' coach Larry Robinson is hoping to get more of a two-way game out of his 28-year-old versatile forward. That's fine with Khristich, but he doesn't want to sacrifice any offense.

"I know I am able to do that," Khristich said. "I would like to improve on my (career) high of 36 goals."

(Quotations courtesy of Wayne Fish, Rich Chere and Lisa Dillman, beat reporters for the Philadelphia Flyers, New Jersey Devils and Los Angeles Kings, respectively.)

## Positive prospects...

(Continued from page 6)

certainly shown that he has both the ability to harness the resources and the wisdom to recognize those things that need to be done. So, I am optimistic, and I think 1997 is going to be a good year for Ukraine and U.S. businesses working in Ukraine."

Before joining the UUSBC, Mr. Jenkins served as a career diplomat at the U.S. Department of State and the United States Information Agency (USIA) in Central and East European affairs. Mr. Jenkins was president of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and then served as corporate vice president with ARMCO, a major U.S. steel producer.

For further information, please contact: Mr. Kempton Jenkins, Executive Director, UUSBC, 1615 L Street NW, Suite 900, Washington DC, 20036; tel: (202) 778-1065, fax: (202) 466-6002.

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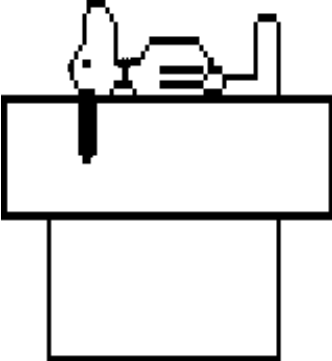
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**UNA officers...**

(Continued from page 5)

memorialize Mr. Kwas?" Therefore, Mr. Blahitka has suggested that former workers raise funds for a plaque of Mr. Kwas in bas-relief to be placed at a suitable location at Soyuzivka, for example, in the workers' dorm, named Sich. "Perhaps we could have that building rededicated in his memory as the Walter Kwas Memorial Soyuzivka Workers' Quarters," he added.

"What we are looking for," he continued, "is feedback from the workers. Is this a good idea? Would they be willing to financially support it? Then we could prepare a budget and present it to the entire Executive Committee."

The UNA treasurer added that initial feedback among persons attending funeral services for Mr. Kwas on January 3-4 was positive. "But, we would like more feedback from the employees of the resort who worked there in 1955-1983 at the time of Walter Kwas."

Mr. Blahitka recalled his own experiences working at Soyuzivka. "Mr. Kwas helped our characters grow and kept us out of trouble. Maybe we didn't see it at the time, but we now see what an impossible job he had to do — both running a resort and watching over some 60 young summer workers. And we now realize how well he did that job."

And what is the UNA treasurer's most memorable recollection of the former manager of Soyuzivka? "Well, it had to be the time he fired the whole kitchen staff because a waitress had dropped a tray. He told us we were fired and then told us to get back to work."

Mr. Blahitka, who worked at various jobs at the resort ranging from dishwash-

er to junior cook (assisting Chef Andrij), recalled Mr. Kwas as a tough boss and as a surrogate parent. "He was a tough love father. Now I have children — I have three— and he took care of 60. I can now appreciate the job he did."

"Mr. Kwas helped me learn responsibility and the value of hard work. We worked six days a week for 12-14 hours each day," Mr. Blahitka said. "And I am grateful to him."

"He also played cupid quite often — to literally scores of couples. In fact, our vice-president, Nestor Olesnycky, met his wife, Ivanka, at Soyuzivka," he continued.


Now two of Mr. Blahitka's daughters have a connection to Soyuzivka. Tania has worked in the office, as a chambermaid and in the bar for two years. Her younger sister Genia also worked at Soyuzivka for the first time this past summer.

And the Kwas connection is there, too. "Mr. Kwas showed Tania some of his archives, his materials for a book he was working on and old photographs — including a picture of Soyuzivka summer workers when I was there."

Mr. Blahitka said he is certain that hundreds of workers have similar fond memories of their former boss at Soyuzivka, and that is why he is sure there will be support for a Walter Kwas memorial.

\*\*\*

Interested persons are asked to contact Mr. Blahitka by writing to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302; fax, (201) 451-2093. Donations also may be sent to the UNA (checks should be made payable to the UNA with the notation "Kwas Memorial").



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## New York artist is senior editor of sourcebook on Native Americans

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – A Reader's Digest book on Native Americans, hailed by Publishers Weekly as a basic sourcebook and a "magnificent visual repository" on American Indians, appeared recently with the aid of New York artist Laryssa Lawrynenko.

As senior editor of the book "Through Indian Eyes: The Untold Story of Native American Peoples," Ms. Lawrynenko was deeply involved for two and a half years in the production of the 400-page opus. She worked with editors and artists to prepare and select 550 illustrations – 300 full-color photographs, more than 30 specially commissioned paintings and reconstructions, and a series of maps.

"Through Indian Eyes" tells the story of America's past from the perspective of its original settlers, as expressed in their customs, rituals, art, myths, religion and architecture.

The book, organized by region, chronologically depicts one of the most extensive collections of American Indian art and artifacts ever published.

The text was edited by the Reader's Digest staff and written by such noted authorities as Albert Hurtedo, Peter Nabokov and Aldona Jonaitis, with the help of Alvin Josephy Jr., Robert Venables and other consultants.

Ms. Lawrynenko has been a member

of the Reader's Digest staff for the past 23 years. With each assignment, she is expected to come up with a style and a unique design. In the case of "Through Indian Eyes," a special effort was made to make the book appear as much as possible unlike a white man's book.

A graduate of The Cooper Union in fine art and graphic arts, Ms. Lawrynenko was associated with Radio Liberty as a writer/announcer in New York and Munich, and worked as an illustrator for an educational film-strip house in New York before joining Reader's Digest in 1974.

Born in Austria, she came to the United States with her parents in 1950. Her mother is Maria Lawrynenko of New York; her father, the late Jurij Lawrynenko, was a writer. He is best known for his anthology of poetry, prose, drama and essays "Rozstriliane Vidrozzennia" (Paris, 1959), which focuses on Ukrainian literature and its writers, who were repressed or destroyed in Ukraine between 1912 and 1950.

Ms. Lawrynenko resides in Manhattan with her husband, Hilary Zarycky, a book designer for Sterling Publishers and a former layout artist for The Ukrainian Weekly. She is a member of the Dumka Chorus of New York, sings in the choir of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and considers painting (of people and landscapes) her favorite hobby.



Laryssa Lawrynenko in front of a wigwam.

### UNA BRANCH 171

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## OBITUARY

of

## ANNA RYCHAK MOROZ

Anna Rychak Moroz of 102 Lenox Road, Wayne, N.J., passed away on January 17 at home.

She was born 80 years ago in western Ukraine, in a small farming village, Kunychi, near the town of Rohatyn in Ivano Frankivsk Oblast. She was the fourteenth and last child of Nicola and Maria Rychak.

In 1938, at age 22 she married Stefan Moroz, who lived across the street. 1942 marked the birth of her daughter, Maria.

In the summer of 1944 as the Soviet army pushed the Germans out of Ukraine, Anna, her husband, and their 2-year-old daughter bid good-bye to all their family and left Kunychi in a horse-drawn wagon. The refugee trail led over the Carpathian mountains, to Vienna, to Munich, and to a displaced persons camp in northern Germany.

After five years in Germany they immigrated to America, docking in Boston, Massachusetts, in June 1949. They settled in South Paterson, New Jersey, first and then in 1966 moved to Lenox Road in Wayne.

For many years she worked as a seamstress at Lobel's clothing factory in Paterson. Later she worked in Haledon.

In 1992, five years ago, when it became safe to return to Ukraine, after 48 years, Anna joyously returned to Kuncyhi, the village of her birth, accompanied by her daughter, grandchildren, and son-in-law. All went again in 1994.

She was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer over a year ago. After a tenacious and valiant effort to remain alive, she died as she lived, full of faith, love, courage, and determination.

She is survived by her daughter, Maria Moroz Smith, Maria's husband George, and two grandchildren, John and Katherine. She also left family in the U.S. and Ukraine.

The wake was on Thursday and Friday, January 23 and 24, 2 to 4, 7 to 9, in Clifton at Lakeview Funeral Home, 371 Lakeview Avenue. 772-1880.

Funeral services were held in St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic, NJ, on Saturday at 9:00 AM. Internment was in Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Haptonburgh, NY.

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## To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Friday, February 7

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** A Ukrainian Mardi Gras, with special drinks and food, will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., beginning at 10 p.m. There will be live music by the UBS Band. Free admission. For more information and directions, call (201) 323-1703.

### Saturday, February 8

**NEW YORK:** The Philadelphia-based United Ukrainian American Relief Committee is sponsoring an informative meeting with Dr. Andrii M. Serdiuk, minister of health of Ukraine. The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Consulate, 240 E. 49th St. Representatives of American Ukrainian medical aid organizations are especially invited to attend.

### Monday, February 10

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding an informative presentation by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and Lada Repulo, Historico-Archival Institute, Russian State University for the Humanities, who will speak on the topic "Increasing Reference Access to Ukrainian and Russian Archives with ArcheoBiblioBase." The talk will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

### Friday, February 14

**NEW YORK:** The committee to re-establish the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) is hosting its first social at the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America headquarters, 203 Second Ave., at 8 p.m. Interested college students and high school seniors are invited to attend. Admission: \$5. For more information contact Stan at Fedruk@Mary.Fordham.edu or Renya Fedun, (908) 249-3834.

### Saturday, February 15

**NEW YORK:** The Music at the Institute Series at the Ukrainian Institute of

America presents a "Mostly Krysa" concert, with Oleh Krysa, violin; Tatiana Tchekina, piano; Peter Krysa, violin; Taras Krysa, violin; and Rachel Lewis Krysa, cello. The concert program includes works by: Bach, "Chaconne"; Charvet, "Brandenburg" for Violin and Computer; Prokofiev, Sonata for Two Violins, Op. 56; Huba, Piano Trio No. 2, "DSCH" in memory of Dmitri Shostakovich (U.S. premiere); and Dvorak, Piano Quartet in E-flat Major, Op. 87. The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

### Tuesday, February 18

**NEW YORK:** The Montserrat Gallery, 584 Broadway, is holding an exhibit of works by Valentina Hotz. A native of Rivne, Ukraine, Ms. Hotz graduated from Lviv University in 1989, and has had solo exhibits in Ukraine, Canada, Israel and South Africa. The exhibit opens with a champagne reception on February 20 at 6-8 p.m. and will run through March 8. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Saturday, noon-6 p.m. For additional information call the gallery at (212) 941-8899.

### ONGOING

**OTTAWA:** A traveling exhibit titled "The Barbed Wire Solution: Ukrainians and Canada's First Internment Operation, 1914-1920" opened at Karsh-Masson Gallery, Ottawa City Hall, on January 29 and will run through March 9. The exhibit, based on primary historical documentation and archival photographs, explores the circumstances leading to Canada's first use of the War Measures Act during World War I, which interned over 8,000 persons, the majority of whom were Ukrainians. The exhibit uses a variety of media, including the award-winning 1994 documentary video — "Freedom Had a Price," a production of La Maison de Montage Luhovy Inc. and the National Film Board of Canada. The exhibit was launched in Toronto in September 1995 and is slated to be presented in 14 cities.

## Bandurist's memory...

(Continued from page 1)

Kostiantyn Novitskyi and Hennadii Neshchotnyi, all – celebrated artists in Ukraine.

Also among them was a seemingly unlikely featured soloist, Cleveland-born Mykola (Nick) Deychakiwsky, who sang Mr. Kytasty's composition "Duma pro Symona Petliuru" to his own accompaniment on the bandura. Mr. Deychakiwsky today is the director of the Eurasia Foundation in Ukraine, but in his younger years he sang with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, the reincarnation of the ensemble Maestro Kytasty first led in Ukraine, then established in Detroit with many of the original members.

After intermission, things really got rolling with the appearance of the National Bandurist Choir of Ukraine, conducted by Mykola Hvozdo.

Among the Kytasty compositions they performed was a rousing rendition of "Pisnia pro Tiutiunnya" (Song about Tiutiunnyk). A centerpiece of the repertoire of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit, the song was met with hearty applause.

Hryhoriy Kytasty is best remembered for his work in putting the incantations of some of Ukraine's mightiest wordsmiths to song: Shevchenko, Oles, Symonenko, Bahriany.

He was born in 1907. His parents suffered through the Great Famine of 1932-1933 while he studied at the Kyiv Institute of Drama and Music. When his father died in 1938, only his brother Ivan was allowed to attend the funeral.

An original member of the State Bandurist Cappella of the Ukrainian SSR in 1935, he became its concertmaster and assistant director in 1937. In 1941 he was named director. As World War II raged, he traveled Ukraine giving concerts, but then was conscripted into the Soviet Red Army and while serving was captured by the Germans.

He escaped the Nazi prisoner-of-war camp and returned to Kyiv, where he founded and became the first director of the Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurist Cappella.

After being forcefully returned to Germany by the Nazis, where he and members of the ensemble served time in German concentration camps, he ended up on the American side when Germany was quartered by the victorious Allied armies. The ensemble performed for several years for Ukrainians in the displaced persons camps until 1949, when the bandurist and his group emigrated to Detroit.

In the following years, among the many achievements of the ensemble was a 1950 performance on the floor of the United States Senate and a 1980 tour of Australia with Maestro Kytasty at the helm.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, as it was renamed after its move to Detroit, exists to this day and has given countless performances in the United States and Canada. For all his travels, the one place the great conductor never had a chance to play was in an independent Ukraine.

His son, Victor, who today is the director of the Kyiv-based America House, an arm of the United States Information Service in Ukraine, speaking of his father at the end of the evening said, "Today I think my father has finally returned home."

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