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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

## Senate focuses on foreign aid to NIS, Ukraine

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Following several hearings in the House of Representatives regarding U.S. foreign assistance to Central Europe and the new independent states (NIS), including Ukraine, two Senate subcommittees heard testimony from U.S. government witnesses.

The first hearing, offered by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, was held on May 6 and included testimony from Ambassador Richard L. Morningstar, special advisor to the president and secretary of state on assistance to the NIS, and Thomas Dine, assistant administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for Europe and the NIS.

Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) provided the witnesses a forum to present their views about U.S. assistance programs and the need to fund the Fiscal Year 1998 budget at the proposed level of \$900 million (as requested by President Bill Clinton).

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## Kuchma advance team paves way for DC visit

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine arrived here May 14 for the first plenary meeting of the Binational Commission established last year to cement the strategic relationship between the United States and Ukraine.

But even before his plane left Kyiv, most of the members of his large, high-level official delegation were already hard at work in the U.S. capital, ensuring that the visit, which encompasses meetings with officials of the U.S. government and international financial institutions, members of Congress and within the four working committees of the Binational Commission, which is co-chaired by President Kuchma and Vice-President Al Gore, is successful.

The delegation included virtually all of the heads of the major ministries and government agencies, especially those dealing with economics, among them Roman Shpek, who heads Ukraine's Agency for Reconstruction and Development.

Before beginning the preparatory talks of the four committees — dealing with foreign relations, security, sustainable economic development, and trade and investment — Mr. Shpek and his colleagues spent the early part of the week in talks with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, discussing

Ukraine's commitment to economic and structural reforms and the need to pass the budget. They also held talks with the National Security Council and the Treasury Department.

Mr. Shpek also went to Capitol Hill for a meeting with Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.) whose House Appropriations subcommittee held a hearing dealing with the worsening investment climate and corruption in Ukraine, featuring some American businesspersons who had lost their investments in that atmosphere.

That issue was also a major subject of discussion in the committee on sustainable economic development in Ukraine, which Mr. Shpek headed along with Ambassador Richard Morningstar, advisor to the president and secretary of state on aid to the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

In an interview in the midst of the preparatory talks, Mr. Shpek said his committee, which like the other four was preparing a joint document for the plenary session, focused not only on the problem areas of investment in Ukraine but also on the efforts undertaken by the Kuchma administration in trying to improve that climate, through the president's consultative board that includes representatives of leading foreign firms and the board of independent expert ombudsmen that looks into investors' complaints.

They specifically talked about some of

the "problem investments" of American businesspeople, such as those dealing with Gala Radio and the Grand Hotel in Lviv, he said. But they also looked at some of the investment disputes that were successfully resolved, he added.

Following his meeting in Congress, Mr. Shpek said he came away feeling that American lawmakers would support President Kuchma's fight against corruption and his efforts to create a favorable investment climate for both Ukrainian and foreign private capital.

But Rep. Callahan also pointed out another problem area that has caught the attention of Congress: Ukraine's dumping practices in trading with North America, which, he said, must stop.

Mr. Shpek said he was optimistic that all these problem areas would be resolved in a "civilized and normal" manner.

"I think that as a result of this open and objective discussion of our actions — not plans, but actions taken by our government — and of our current technological and financial needs, we will be able to rebuild the trust that we shared with the U.S. government and Congress, and this will enable us to speed up the reform process in Ukraine," Mr. Shpek said.

Another, albeit sideline participant in the Washington talks was Ronald Winton, a consultant to several major

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## Belarusian president arrives in Ukraine amid protests by pro-democracy groups

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Belarusian President Alyaksander Lukashenka arrived for his first official visit to Ukraine on May 12 amid protests and demonstrations staged by pro-democracy groups. He reaffirmed that he would like to see Ukraine join Russia and Belarus in an economic union.

Hundreds of people, principally members of the Popular Movement Rukh, congregated at Boryspil Airport and along the road into the city to voice their displeasure with the Belarusian president's strong-arm tactics in Belarus, where he has dismissed the Supreme Court and essentially made the country's Parliament his puppet while suppressing human rights and arresting hundreds of dissidents.

Mr. Lukashenka said upon his arrival that he would like to see more open trade between his country and Ukraine. He said that eventually a "common customs space" would emerge.

Protesters were also present at the Mariinskyi Palace on May 13 as Mr. Lukashenka met with President Leonid Kuchma. While the two presidents dis-

cussed the delineation of borders between their countries, an increase in trade and their views on the expansion of NATO, demonstrators outside shouted "Lukashenka — dictator" and "fascist get out."

They were led by leader of the Rukh, Vyacheslav Chornovil, who has been sharply critical of the meeting between Presidents Lukashenka and Kuchma.

Mr. Lukashenka told reporters afterwards that he believes the biggest problem between the two countries is in removing the obstacles that hold up free trade. "We must form an open regime for trade, and I am sure that Ukraine and Belarus will have a unified customs space in the future," said the Belarusian president.

He also said he ultimately foresees Ukraine joining the Russian-Belarusian union. He said it would be "a Ukrainian decision," and tried to assure Ukrainians that all countries would retain their sovereignty and independence. "We should not fear it," he said.

Although the Belarusian president eventually wants a union, he left Ukraine with a border agreement, and that was what Ukraine wanted. The agreement topograph-

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## Rada session marred by melee; deputies attempt to oust Moroz

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada showed again on May 13 why at times it can be more accurately described as a circus than a legislative body.

In two separate incidents, the politicians first took part in a free-for-all that involved a large number of the legislators present in the Parliament's chambers, then attempted unsuccessfully to have Verkhovna Rada chairman Oleksander Moroz removed from his post for failing to carry out his official duties.

At the heart of both incidents is the ongoing political war between forces of the left and the right, and the stalemate that has occurred in the legislature over passage of a tax reform package and a 1997 budget.

The petition to oust Chairman Moroz was supported by President Leonid Kuchma and signed by a majority of national deputies, after a proposal to put the motion before the full legislative body was approved during a meeting of chairmen of Verkhovna Rada committees the previous day.

The first incident began with an exchange of blows between the leader of

the Communist Party, Deputy Petro Symonenko, and Deputy Stepan Khmara, after Mr. Symonenko was asked by Chairman Moroz to take the podium to explain why so few from his party had registered for that day's session of Parliament.

Many deputies said they believed that Messrs. Symonenko and Moroz had organized the boycott of the session by leftist forces to delay the vote of no-confidence in the Verkhovna Rada chairman.

Deputy Symonenko said the Communists were protesting the way in which participants of the May 9 Victory Day celebrations in Lviv had been treated by police during scuffles between veterans of the Red Army and of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. He demanded that the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Procurator General's Office deliver reports on the incidents.

As Mr. Symonenko spoke, Deputy Khmara approached the rostrum and pushed the Communist leader. Mr. Symonenko's supporters quickly jumped on Mr. Khmara and the melee began. It took almost 20 minutes to restore order.

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## Kuchma advance...

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. companies and at the same time advisor to President Kuchma.

He said he saw "reasonable progress" being made in the economic committees, but added that the American side, including the Congress, was "a little behind the curve" on what has and has not been resolved with respect to investment complaints and on some of the improvements in the investment climate in Ukraine.

"I don't think that there's full account being given by the U.S. side to the rather considerable amount of progress that's been made by the president, by the prime minister and other entities within the Ukrainian government over the last 60 days," he said.

"I think that in the last couple of days, most of that has been worked out, (but

there are still a few outstanding issues," he added.

Mr. Winton stressed that "the American side needs to come to grips with the fact that every American company that tries to do business there is not a hundred percent right, and in a couple of the more high-profile cases, there's some right and some wrong on both sides. And you can't expect those things to be decided quickly or easily, and you can't expect the Ukrainians to just totally capitulate just because they're here and need an awful lot of relief."

As for the Congress' role in the argument over corruption and investment problems in Ukraine, Mr. Winton said: "The one thing that I hope doesn't occur — and there are some signs in some sectors that it may occur — that this becomes a political battle not between Ukraine and the United States, but between the U.S. Democrats and the Republicans."

## Belarusian president...

(Continued from page 1)

ically specifies the border between the two countries and delineates customs points. President Kuchma called the discussions "neither very easy, nor very difficult." He said, "the delineation of our 1,200 kilometer border without firing a shot demonstrates that we met each other half way."

Mr. Kuchma also announced that work had progressed on resolution of a \$217 million debt that Belarus says it is owed.

The Ukrainian government refused to comment on the human rights abuses that have been recorded in Belarus since Mr. Lukashenka began cracking down on pro-democracy forces in his country. "Belarus has a sovereign right to form internal policy in the country," Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets told the Associated Press.

But Mr. Chornovil, speaking outside the Mariinskyi Palace, had other thoughts. "Our leaders seem to sympathize with communism and fascism," he said.

## Rada session...

(Continued from page 1)

The incident was only a warm-up for the battle to oust Chairman Moroz, which began with words from Reform faction leader Serhii Soboliev after the deputies returned. Mr. Soboliev demanded that the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, the prime minister and the procurator general should all resign in order to save democracy in Ukraine.

This again led to disruptions in the hall, with Communists gathering around the speaker's rostrum.

After calling for a break, Chairman Moroz met with faction leaders and decided that the no-confidence vote proposal, which had been signed by 220 deputies on May 12, would be debated, with two representatives making statements for a vote and two against it.

Initiating the debate was the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Rules and Procedures, Petro Sheiko, who severely criticized Mr. Moroz for repeated violations of the rules of procedures and for failing to provide the deputies with copies of his personal annual financial statements for several years.

Mr. Sheiko also accused the Verkhovna Rada leader of "turning the Parliament into

the headquarters of the Communist and Socialist parties."

Stepping forward to defend Mr. Moroz were Socialist Party members Rostyslav Chapiuk, who cited the chairman's work in bringing about the adoption of Ukraine's new Constitution, and Yevhen Smirnov, who said the recall effort was a move by representatives of President Kuchma to neutralize the Verkhovna Rada and make it a puppet of the president.

Oleksander Lavrynovych of the Rukh faction came out for the resignation of Mr. Moroz as did Constitutional Center leader Mykhailo Syrota. Both men emphasized that it is not proper for the leader of Parliament to also be a leader of the opposition.

After all the antics and statements, the effort to replace the Verkhovna Rada chairman fell 40 votes short of the required number of 226, an absolute majority of the 450-member Verkhovna Rada. The vote was 186 to 183 in favor of ousting the chairman.

This was the third time that Mr. Moroz faced a no-confidence vote, but it was the most serious effort to date. It was led by the Reform and Rukh factions and even included President Kuchma. Afterwards Mr. Moroz accused President Kuchma and the Cabinet of Ministers of intensely pressuring deputies to vote for a no-confidence measure. "I know that some of those who signed the [no-confidence] petition were offered ministerial posts, some were offered vice-chairmen's posts, and some were offered my post. I know which were offered a free car for their signature and which an apartment," said Mr. Moroz.

Communist Party leader Mr. Symonenko said Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets was responsible for the behind-the-scenes deals allegedly made. "We are ready to produce evidence that a number of deputies who signed the petition were called to Durdynets' office and threatened there," he explained.

Mr. Durdynets, who along with Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko was present in the hall during the day's proceedings, did not speak before the legislature. His spokesman Valerii Yasynovsky told the Kyiv Post on May 14, "It is impossible to prove or disclaim anything in this case, since you cannot explain statements inspired by delirium tremens."

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukraine signs death penalty protocol

STRASBOURG, France — Ukraine has signed the Council of Europe's protocol abolishing the death penalty, local and international media reported on May 5. It also signed the organization's convention for the prevention of torture and inhumane treatment. Ukraine's accession to these two documents means that a committee of independent experts will now be able to visit Ukrainian prisons, police stations and detention centers. Four months ago, the Ukrainian government proposed a draft law on abolishing the death penalty, but the Verkhovna Rada has yet to debate and adopt the legislation. (RFE/RL Newline)

### Friendship treaties criticized in Rada

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada voted on May 13 to direct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain the text of the recently signed Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Romania and Ukraine. At the morning plenary session, National Deputy Oleh Vitovych, head of the Ukrainian National Assembly, posed a deputy's question to Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko, asking why the issue of the status of Sevastopol has been removed from the framework of the long-delayed Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as asking to explain Ukraine's agreement to withdraw its military forces from Zmiynyi (Serpent's) Island and refrain from exploiting the continental shelf in the surrounding waters for two years, pending a final determination of the island's status by the International Court of Justice at The Hague. "Who gave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the right to trade away our territory? Perhaps this will enable Mr. Udovenko to become secretary-general of the U.N. in the near future," said Mr. Vitovych, whose resolution was supported by 232 national deputies. (Respublika)

### Primakov, Solana agree on charter...

MOSCOW — Russian Foreign Minister Yevgenii Primakov and NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana have agreed on the wording of a charter between the Russian Federation and the alliance, Reuters reported on May 14. The agreed text will be submitted to NATO governments and to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. No details on the charter were made available. Before the latest round of talks, the main disagreement was over Moscow's insistence that NATO guarantee not to station nuclear weapons or "significant" numbers of conventional forces in any new member-state. Messrs. Solana and Primakov met for six hours on May 13 and again the following

morning before making the deal. Mr. Yeltsin did not attend the talks, but spoke with both diplomats by telephone. (RFE/RL Newline)

### ... as others warn against hasty accord

MOSCOW — The Advisory Council for Foreign and Defense Policy issued a statement on May 13 warning against a rush to sign an agreement with NATO, Russian agencies reported. Duma Deputy Aleksei Arbatov of the Yabloko faction and foreign policy theorist Sergei Karaganov are both members of the council. The statement said that a poorly prepared accord could undermine Russia's interests, delay Duma ratification of the START II arms control treaty and create a zone of "instability" from Estonia to Azerbaijan. Former head of the Russian Security Council Aleksandr Lebed also argued against reaching an agreement at the present time, because "NATO is strong and we are weak," Interfax reported. At the same time, Mr. Lebed discounted suggestions that an expanded NATO might pose a threat to Russia. "The rich and satisfied will never attack the poor and hungry," he said. "Most often things happen the other way around." (RFE/RL Newline)

### Privatization slate approved by Kuchma

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma has approved plans to sell off thousands of companies this year in a much-delayed privatization program, the presidential press service said on May 7. Mr. Kuchma signed a decree to privatize 1,440 medium and large companies and about 3,400 small enterprises in 1997, it said. The main sales will be in agriculture and food processing, where 780 medium and large companies will be sold, says the program obtained by Reuters. Other companies to go under the hammer will be in the transport, machine-building, military, oil and gas sectors. Ukraine has nearly finished selling off small businesses and is proceeding with medium and large-scale privatization, excluding enterprises deemed strategic to national security. But to date it can name only Ukrainianskyi Richkovyi Flot (Ukrichflot), the country's largest shipping company, as a large-scale privatization success story. The State Property Fund says around 9,000 medium and large businesses are currently undergoing privatization. Since January 1995 more than 70 percent of the shares of 5,000 medium and large companies have been sold. Foreign buyers are to pay for purchases of shares in Ukrainian companies with compensation certificates or in hryvni from accounts in Ukrainian banks. (RFE/RL Newline)

## Ukraine plans Eurobond issue

KYIV — Ukraine plans to raise funds on international capital markets by launching its first-ever Eurobond issue before the end of August, Reuters, citing National Bank of Ukraine officials reported on May 5. The government hopes to attract \$200 million to \$300 million with the issue, according to Serhii Yaremenko, a department director at the NBU. Ukrainian officials had talked about raising as much as \$500 million after the neighboring Russian Federation launched a successful Eurobond issue last November. The government is seeking a credit rating and a Western or Asian partner for the issue, Mr. Yaremenko told Interfax during a meeting of bankers in Crimea.

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# Central and East European Coalition focuses on security and stability issues

by Christine Manula

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — The Central and East European Coalition (CEEC), which comprises 19 ethnic grassroots organizations representing more than 22 million Americans who trace their heritage to Central and East Europe, on April 30 held a conference in Washington titled "Security and Stability in Central and Eastern Europe: A Vital U.S. Interest."

The program included remarks by three Members of Congress and two panel discussions focusing on the importance of increased U.S. engagement in the region. The conference was well attended by diplomats of various European embassies, as well as ethnic community representatives. Among the

CEEC's members are the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association.

In the opening remarks, Rep. Frank Pallone (D-N.J.) addressed the conference in support of the administration's request for \$900 million in foreign assistance to the NIS. He also underlined his support for earmarks for Armenia and Ukraine "in recognition of the unique challenges these two nations face at this juncture."

Commenting about the organizations involved with the CEEC, Rep. Pallone stated: "You can be the bridge between the U.S. and the emerging countries of the East. The potential for trade and investment between the U.S. and Eastern and Central Europe is enormous."

The morning panel, titled "NATO

Expansion and Security Concerns," included the following panelists: Daniel Fried, special assistant to the president and senior director, National Security Council; Jeremy Rosner, special advisor to the president and secretary of state for NATO enlargement ratification; Peter Rodman, director of national security, Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom; Steve Biegun, senior professional staff member for European Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and Paul Goble, deputy director of broadcasting, Radio Free Europe.

## A clarification on charter with Russia

Having outlined the administration's position and current activities surrounding NATO expansion, Mr. Fried tried to dispel rumors that the U.S. had already made concessions to Russia regarding the Baltic states and the Caucasus. While the administration is actively pursuing a NATO-Russia charter, Mr. Fried underlined: "NATO enlargement does not depend on prior conclusion of a NATO-Russia charter."

In preparation for the Paris conference of NATO foreign ministers on May 27, he said negotiators are operating under the "Five No's Rule": 1) no delay in enlargement, 2) no Russian veto to any partner, 3) no second-class membership, 4) no subordination of NATO on any other organization, and 5) no exclusion of any country to future partnership.

Ukraine is not seeking inclusion in the first round of NATO expansion to be announced in Madrid this July. President Kuchma, however, is carefully cultivating relationships with the United States and other Western European countries. With the Partnership for Peace (PFP) and the Kuchma-Gore Commission among his successes, President Kuchma now is negotiating a NATO-Ukraine charter. Mr. Rodman noted that Ukraine serves as a model for the region, having "a clear concept of its own security" and "how the balance of powers benefits them."

## McConnell notes power of assistance

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), a long-time supporter of Ukraine, spoke of the substantive and symbolic power of U.S. assistance in the region. He expressed support for funding the NIS budget in full, while conceding that Congress had focused its attention on Russia at the expense of countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

While Russia continues to encourage instability in the region, Sen. McConnell said the U.S. should use its foreign assistance to encourage democracies, including Ukraine, to weather the storms ahead. He congratulated members of the audience on their efforts in Congress and with the administration to promote NATO expansion and noted that the administration must do its best to convince Russia it has "nothing to feel threatened about ... Ukraine is not going to invade Russia."

"U.S. Foreign Assistance to Central and Eastern Europe," was the title of the afternoon session, which included the following panelists: Eugene Iwanciw, advisor, Ukrainian National Association; Thomas Carothers, senior associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Robin Cleveland, staff member, Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

## Questions on USAID's effectiveness

Much of the session focused on the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) history in the region and the effectiveness of its programs. It was the consensus of the participants that USAID's initial involvement in the region was not well planned and that many of its current projects and reporting methods need to be revised. Unfortunately, according to Mr. Iwanciw, as USAID's "learning curve goes up, funding is going down."

When asked to give Sen. McConnell's position on assistance to Ukraine in light of recent reports of increased corruption and failed business ventures, Ms. Cleveland said that although the senator takes corruption seriously, his commitment to Ukraine is "unwavering." She continued by saying that House Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Sonny Callahan's (R-Ala.) push to put conditions on funding to Ukraine was tied to his own agenda to lift earmarks from the budget and added that there isn't sufficient support in the Senate for such action.

Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) closed the session with remarks regarding the importance of NATO expansion for emerging democracies. He urged the administration to keep an open-door policy during upcoming negotiations, and he stated that ethnic groups in America have an important role to play in process. Acting as "teachers," organizations must "explain the significance of the past and the challenges of the future," he noted.

## Senate focuses...

(Continued from page 1)

The witness provided a general overview of assistance programs and focused many of their remarks on Ukraine. Ambassador Morningstar acknowledged a "downturn in the [foreign] investment climate in Ukraine." While the development of Ukraine into a stable market economy is in the strategic interests of the U.S., "the U.S. should consider scaling back its assistance" if concerns are not addressed, said Ambassador Morningstar. He went on to cite President Leonid Kuchma's April 10 anti-corruption decree as a positive step in the establishment of rule of law in Ukrainian society.

Mr. Morningstar noted that Ukraine "is going to develop and thrive as a market economy."

Sen. Ben Nighthorse-Campbell (R-Colo.) stated that there ought to "be some link between business disputes and assistance to Ukraine." The senator elaborated on the case of a constituent who has experienced business problems in Ukraine.

Mr. Dine pointed to the dominance of monopolies, the slow pace of agricultural reform, allegations of high- and low-level corruption, and the resignation of Viktor Pynzenyk as negative developments in Ukraine, but he added that, nonetheless, Ukraine has been progressing in its reform efforts. Sen. McConnell mentioned the positive aspects of Ukraine's orientation towards the West, as evidenced by its recent refusal to sell turbines to Russia for use in a nuclear reactor to be eventually sold to Iran.

Responding to allegations about corrupt government officials and a poor business environment in Ukraine, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) questioned whether Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko is part of the corruption problem. Ambassador Morningstar did not provide specifics about individual personalities in Ukraine, but he insisted that cutting assistance to Ukraine as "pure punishment" is not in the interest of the U.S.

Concluding his remarks, Ambassador Morningstar elaborated on the programs instituted under the Partnership for Freedom (PFF) initiative, which supports legal reform in Ukraine; increase transparency (i.e., open tender processes); continues Chernobyl-related assistance; increases local and community level exchanges (i.e., development of grassroots involvement in Ukraine); and speeds reform efforts in the energy and agricultural sectors.

A second hearing on May 7 before the Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on European Affairs also

focused on consideration of the administration's 1998 budget request for assistance to Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Testifying were: Ambassador Morningstar, Mr. Dine, and James H. Holmes, coordinator, Office of Eastern European Assistance at the Department of State. The hearing was chaired by Sen. Gordon Smith (R-Ore.) and was attended by Sens. Joe Biden (D-Del.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

Witnesses provided testimony supporting President Clinton's proposed budget for Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS, and related the importance of continued assistance to countries such as Ukraine and Russia even though certain issues, such as corruption, have threatened aid to the region.

Ambassador Morningstar stressed that it would be counter-productive to cut assistance to these countries during the second stage of funding, which includes the Partnership for Freedom (PFF) program that is designed to cement the reforms that have already taken place. The ambassador emphasized the significance of the upcoming meeting between President Leonid Kuchma and the U.S. administration and Congress, and warned that Ukraine's economic future is at stake.

Mr. Dine began his testimony by asking for a fully funded budget request (as offered by President Clinton) and explaining how the programs will operate. He mentioned that Ukraine is experiencing "serious economic problems and is slipping backwards," and that "Ukraine faces excruciating problems, including political stalemate, budget problems, failed investments, among other problems, but we must work with our friends."

Ask whether reforms would continue if U.S. foreign assistance was terminated, Mr. Dine acknowledged that in some countries it would proceed, yet in others, especially those in the southern tier (including Ukraine), it would not. Sen. Lugar stated that there is a lack of accountability in some of these countries and the U.S. should be given the option to cut programs that are not working or are undermining the reform process. The issue of corruption was also mentioned briefly by Sen. Smith, to which Ambassador Morningstar responded that corruption is endemic to Ukraine and Russia and is deep seated.

President Kuchma has initiated many reforms and begun several programs to improve the business climate and combat corruption. It is important that he and other reformers are not hampered in their efforts to correct Ukraine's problems. With programs such as PFF, positive changes can be made, concluded Ambassador Morningstar.

## PRESS REVIEW: Ukraine takes a holiday

Following is an excerpt from a story by Matthew Kaminski that appeared in *The Financial Times* on April 26.

Ukraine, at the peak of a post-Soviet craze for public holidays, is shutting down today for 10 days.

The happy coincidence of the old Communist stalwart, May Day, and the even older Orthodox Easter, observed (officially only since 1992) later than usual, gave the government a popular idea: take the whole week off.

By official decree, nothing will be open until May 5. Then from May 8 until May 12 — for (second world war) Victory Day — Ukrainians will do it again.

The fondness for time off is nothing new. The Soviet Union idealized work, liberally awarding Heroes of Socialist Labor medals that many Ukrainians treasure to this day, but its people actually did very little of it. ...

Sensitive to charges of official sloth, Ukraine's foreign affairs minister, Mr. Hennadii Udovenko, said Kyiv's leaders would use the occasion for "important" diplomatic trips. ...

Some private entrepreneurs who have fully embraced the capitalist work ethic complain about lost business. And the tax men are positively irate.

Mr. Mykola Azarov, the director of the national tax authority, this week presented a staggering bill: the holiday will cost Ukraine at least 350 million hryvni (\$191 million) in lost revenue. ...

Disenchanted opposition politicians are echoing Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko, who in the 19th century struggled in vain to arouse his native land against Russian rule.

A Shevchenko verse invoked his frustration with Ukrainian inaction: It's terrible to lie in chains/And rot in dungy deep/ But it's still worse, when you are free/To sleep, and sleep, and sleep.

## CIUS book launch marks release of two monographs

EDMONTON – The Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) and the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) sponsored a book launch on April 16 in Toronto for new monographs by Zenon Kohut and Ihor Sevcenko.

The launch was opened by Prof. Wasył Janischewskyj, UCRDC chairman of the board, who conveyed greetings on the opening of a Toronto branch office of the Jacyk Center on the premises of the UCRDC.

Prof. Danylo Husar Struk, associate director of CIUS and head of the Toronto CIUS Publications Office, described the Toronto activities of CIUS, including the Jacyk Center, Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Jacyk Center discussed the recent and forthcoming accomplishments of the center's publishing program. The translation of Dr. Kohut's "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy" constitutes the second publication in the center's series Ukrainian Historiography in the West. Prof. Sevcenko's "Ukraine between East and West" is the first publication in the center's English-language Monograph Series.

The first volume of the documentary publication "Sources for 17th-Century Ukrainian History in Russian Archives" will appear in Lviv this spring. The first volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus': From Prehistory to the 11th Century," will be published in July.

Dr. Kohut shared his observations on the appearance of the Ukrainian version of his work. He asserted that after having been denied access to the Ukrainian and Russian archives in the 1970s, he never dreamed that the book would appear in Ukrainian translation in Ukraine. His monograph, which deals with the ultimately successful efforts of the Russian imperial government to abolish the autonomous institutions of the Hetmanate and the reaction of Ukrainian society, establishes the link between the traditional early modern Ukrainian society of corporate estates and the Ukraine of the early 19th century national revival.

Dr. Sysyn, who was once a student in Prof. Sevcenko's and Prof. Omelian Pritsak's courses in medieval and early modern Ukrainian history at Harvard University, described the genesis of the essays in "Ukraine Between East and West." He maintained that Prof. Sevcenko's essays constitute an authoritative examination of the development of Ukrainian culture and identity amid influences and challenges from Byzantium and the Latin West (mediated through Poland).

He drew particular attention to Prof. Sevcenko's assertion that the roots of the Ukrainian nation are in Kyivan Rus', while those of the Russian nation are in the Vladimir-Suzdal Principality.

Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak, director of the Institute for Historical Research at Lviv University, described the two books taken together as an illuminating analysis of Ukrainian history by two eminent specialists. He drew particular attention to their explanation of the evolution of Ukrainian society and culture among the contending influences of East and West.

He maintained that the two volumes, like the essays of the late Prof. Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky, which have already appeared in the Jacyk Center Series, will have a major impact on the rebirth of historical research in Ukraine, especially since Prof. Sevcenko's book will also appear in Ukrainian translation in the series.

Serhii Borovyk, consul-general of Ukraine in Toronto, presented Mr. Jacyk with an award from President Leonid Kuchma for services to the Ukrainian state, especially in his support of the Hrushevsky Translation Project. Mr. Jacyk responded with thanks and a reaffirmation of his dedication to supporting scholarship on Ukraine.

Then Prof. Maxim Tarnawsky, director of CIUS Press, appealed to the public to support the press. He pointed out that in addition to purchasers of books, the press is seeking sponsors for important projects such as the publication of a concordance of the works of Taras Shevchenko. He also announced pre-publication rates for the first volume of Hrushevsky's history (\$50 until June 27) and for the entire 10-volume history (\$500 until December 31). The audience responded to these appeals with brisk book-buying and ordering.

## Harvard Ukrainian Business Initiative holds seminar

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – "There is a cloud above Ukraine that will rain down money, a Western businessman once told me," said Oleksander Paskhaver, economic advisor to the president of Ukraine, "and indeed, capital is a crucial factor in unlocking Ukraine's economic development potential."

Mr. Paskhaver spoke to a group of business and policy people on May 1, a brilliant, cloudless day at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, in Cambridge, Mass. The seminar on "Prospects for Economic Reform and Development in Ukraine in Light of Recent Political and Economic Events" was sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Business Initiative (HUBI).

According to Mr. Paskhaver, Ukraine has successfully realized many of the economic reforms instituted over the six years, since the break-up of the Soviet Union. However, because of the manner in which economic growth is measured, such good news is not reflected in statistics.

All of the former Soviet republics operate with a shadow economy; in Ukraine this represents over half of the economy. It is not corrupt – it simply is a barter system held over from the Soviet era, Mr. Paskhaver explained. This so-called shadow economy is thriving. So when official statistics report a negative GNP they do not reflect over half of the economy, which is doing well and is a market economy.

Ukraine's reported GNP was minus 10 percent in 1996, which is then interpreted as Ukraine not adapting to the free market economy. Besides the reporting discrepancy, Ukraine has passed some major milestones. As reported by Mr. Paskhaver: more than one-half of the economy is in private ownership; macro-economic changes, such as controlling inflation and balancing the budget, have been achieved; and Ukrainians have become accustomed to the new economic conditions. All of these have been achieved without any political or social instability.

Mr. Paskhaver, who is a member of what the West refers to as a "president's kitchen Cabinet" explained that other necessary steps, besides the infusion of capital, are needed in order for Ukraine to realize the implemented economic reforms. These are: passage and implementation of an already developed economic reform package, restructuring of the government administration to minimize bureaucracy and the development of the small business sector.

"Corruption among government officials is focused on by the Western media," commented Mr. Paskhaver, "and aside from the moral issue – which is a serious consideration – entrepreneurs in Ukraine do not consider it one of the major obstacles to doing business in Ukraine."

When questioned about what the government is doing to eliminate corruption, he mentioned the reorganization of some government officials' responsibilities and procedures for reporting to more senior authorities that are designed to maximize accountability. Where previously all officials involved on an issue were required to approve any measure related to it, now that approval process will be streamlined.

Another major step in the right direction, he said, is the appointment of a banker as vice prime minister for economic reform. As a businessman he understands the necessity of elimi-

nating unnecessary bureaucracy and providing accountability.

David Snelbecker, a member of the Harvard Institute for International Development's Macroeconomic Project in Ukraine, which is directed by Jeffrey Sachs, explained the economic reforms that have been achieved over the past five years.

Inflation, which was at 10,000 percent in 1993, was 40 percent in 1996 and is projected to be 21-22 percent for 1997; there is a stable exchange rate and the economy is greatly liberalized. Direct foreign investment has increased, but still is one of the lowest in the new independent states. Foreign investors are holding off on investing capital, he noted, until passage of the economic reform package on taxation, pensions, the social sphere, deregulation and privatization, and enterprise.

Also stalled, until the budget is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada, is disbursement of several billion dollars in bilateral loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The situation is soon to be resolved, according to Mr. Snelbecker, as the pressure mounts with President Leonid Kuchma arriving in the United States for the Gore-Kuchma meeting scheduled for May 14-16.

Another concern of businesspeople, to which Mr. Paskhaver spoke, was investment opportunities in Ukraine. The ones with minimal risks are Treasury Bills. Another opportunity is in emerging small- and medium-sized businesses. With the advantage of new management teams, they are on the cutting edge of breaking into Ukraine's market of 52 million people.

Another area of opportunity is with joint stock companies whose shares are traded on the secondary market. Because these companies were not developed, he noted they are undervalued and therefore represent opportunities. Some specific industries which are underutilized are machine-building, tobacco, chocolate and textiles.

This seminar was the first in a series sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Business Initiative. The HUBI is a re-positioning of the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU) in collaboration with the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard. The PERU, previously affiliated with the Kennedy School of Government, maintained a leading role in advising the political elite of Ukraine since 1991 that helped to transform Ukraine from a Soviet system and engage in political reform and economic privatization.

The goal of the HUBI is to promote both the development of business in Ukraine and Ukrainian governmental reforms needed to support the country's development into a market economy. "Time alone will not bring Ukraine into the global economy. Western businesspeople need improved access to and understanding of economic and political events. The HUBI's connection with business and government leaders, as well as the academic community, strategically positions us to facilitate these reforms and to promote the development of business," explained Director Janet Hunkel.

The HUBI publishes the leading journals on pertinent economic, legislative and political events: The Ukrainian Legal and Economic Bulletin and The Economic Monitor, distributed directly by the HUBI from the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.



Awaiting their check-ups at the Nezabudka Clinic for families of Chernobyl evacuees in the Lufarsk region.

## Children At Risk...

To improve the health of women and children in Ukraine, CCRF has launched the Women's and Children's Health Initiative in Dnipropetrovsk, Vinnytsia, Luhansk and Chernihiv. The project's goal is to increase infant survival and to enhance prenatal care for women. For more information or to make a donation that can help save a life in Ukraine, contact us.

### Children of Chernobyl Relief

272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, New Jersey 07078 • 201-



# INTERVIEW: Bohdan Hawrylyshyn on "new Ukraine's" economic system

Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn recently presented a survey of changes in Ukraine's economic system and structure over 1991-1996 at the conference "Towards a New Ukraine" hosted by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn has chaired the Council of Advisors to the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament since it was established in January 1990 at his request and is also the chairman of the Ukrainian Renaissance Foundation, a branch of the Soros Foundations. He also chairs the International Center for Policy Studies, and the International Management Institute-Kyiv.

He is a member of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, a prestigious body of statesmen, politicians and international experts chaired by President Jimmy Carter's former national security advisor, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn was born in 1926 in Koropets, a village on the Dniester River in the Ternopil region of western Ukraine. After having lived under Polish, German and Soviet regimes, in 1944 he ended up in a displaced persons camp in Germany.

He emigrated to Canada where he received bachelor's and master's degrees in mechanical engineering from the University of Toronto. Subsequently he earned a degree in industrial management from the International Management Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Geneva.

Since 1960 he has lived in Switzerland. At the IMI-Geneva he has served as a faculty member, director of studies and director (1968-1986) and finally as scholar-in-residence (1986-1989). During his tenure, Dr. Hawrylyshyn taught courses on the governance of countries, on the world business environment and on economic growth.

He is the author of two books (including "Road Maps to the Future — Toward More Effective Societies," 1980) and more than 180 articles on management, management education, and the economic and political environment. His many distinctions include the Gold Medal of the President of Italy and membership in the Engineering Hall of Distinction of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn serves on the Club of Rome's executive board, is a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and is a fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science and the International Academy of Management.

Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj conducted the following interview with Dr. Hawrylyshyn on March 22 in Ottawa.

## PART I

In your talk at the "Towards a New Ukraine" conference, you suggested that the non-payment of salaries was one of the prices the country had to pay to achieve

### stability of the hryvnia and inflation control.

If you have a tight monetary policy, credits become more difficult to obtain, the cost of credit is high and the volume of money in circulation is kept low. This has the inevitable effect of depressing many activities.

So there is a connection between such a policy and non-payment of wages, but it's not direct. The National Bank doesn't pay salaries, but if the bank had been willing to print more money, and the government more willing to continue subsidies, that would have allowed more enterprises to pay more salaries. But would that have been a smart policy? Clearly, no.

Increasing the money in circulation only makes sense if it leads to an increase in supply of goods and services.

### Can Ukraine bring down its dependency on Russia for fossil fuels without resorting to deals with rogue Middle Eastern countries that anger the U.S.?

It is a bit delicate. America is important to Ukraine, because the U.S. is pivotal in determining the country's dealings with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It also carries important clout vis-à-vis Russia.

So we have to do some things that we don't like to do, in order not to displease the Americans too much. Ukraine has two bears on either side, although one of them has a softer embrace. The U.S. won't choke or claw you in the same way, but it will squeeze you pretty tight.

Multiple sourcing is the only solution, and not making one grand deal, for instance, to build a pipeline to Iran. There is certainly sufficient understanding in the U.S. that Ukraine has to diversify its energy sources. You're dealing a little bit with the devil, but it would be crazy to remain solely reliant on Russia.

Besides, Ukraine also makes a lot of money transporting Russian oil and gas to Europe, and there would be little use for the 700 kilometers of pipeline passing through the country if it didn't.

### Are the prospects of Russia building an alternate pipeline through Belarus to Poland still alive, or have the Poles nixed the deal in deference to Ukraine?

It's certainly in the Polish interest to maintain good relations with Ukraine, and Warsaw is showing every sign that it intends to do so. But let's face it, they have to attend to their own interests first.

If they can't get connected to European pipelines, as the Czechs just managed to recently, then it might be safer for them to get their supplies through Belarus.

### So is Ukraine in trouble?

Yes, Ukraine is in trouble. The Czechs abandoned their connection to Russia for that very reason, and they're now

getting their oil from Norway via the western pipeline.

### On the other hand, Russia appears to have eased its campaign to destabilize Ukraine by cutting off energy shipments. Was this due to external pressure from the U.S. or Germany?

For the most part, internal considerations played the most important role. Since Ukraine could cut off all movement of fuels to Europe, Russia is not yet in a position to completely choke off Ukraine's supplies. It is, for the moment, a stalemate of blackmails.

U.S. influence certainly did play a part in this situation, in urging the Russians to relax, but it definitely remains something Ukraine and Russia have to sort out.

### Please expand on a comment you made during the conference about the discrepancy between levels of education in the Ukrainian population and the seemingly widespread incompetence in many fields.

Education gives you knowledge, but knowledge cannot be equated with skill. For example, in the Soviet Union there was a gap between science and technology. Innovation in technology occurs most quickly when being applied to the needs of the population, but this obviously wasn't happening — innovation and knowledge were distorted by the accent on military applications, for example.

When something that hadn't existed before in your society is suddenly introduced, such as banking or investment finance, it doesn't matter that you are strong in math if you don't have any idea how it is applied.

On the other hand, in natural sciences, and in certain fields of heavy industry, Ukraine continues to be in the avant-garde. Take welding for example. When Dnipropetrovske's plants were producing these huge rockets, local technicians acquired skills and precision unmatched almost anywhere in the world.

Another example — a Dutchman recently bought Ukrainian technology from the [Kyiv-based] Paton Institute for the ceramic coating of turbine and compressor blades in jet engines, and then set up a very profitable operation in the U.S.

And another — the technology for the creation of artificial diamonds was patented in Ukraine. General Electric claimed it, but lost. A Japanese company didn't fight reality, paid for the technology, imported it and it's taking off.

That's the paradox of Ukraine. You can't just simply speak of incompetence. Of course, there is a lack of knowledge and skills in areas such as management, to which people had absolutely no exposure, but in my experience, the learning curve for people in Ukraine is incredibly steep. I find that people in Ukraine acquire competence at an amazing speed when given the opportunity to do so.



# In Memoriam



## In Memoriam

**IVAN BONCHEVSKY**  
OCTOBER 24, 1894 ~ APRIL 28, 1995

**His life was earnest, his actions kind,  
A generous hand and an active mind  
Anxious to please, loath to offend  
A loving brother and faithful friend**

— With love and devotion forever,  
Your brother Tom and Mom & Dad

On Sunday, May 25, The Ukrainian Weekly will publish memorial ads to commemorate loved ones who have died. To remember someone special from your family or community, use the form below, select an ad style and write your tribute. Please note, photos can only be used in ad size "C." Please call 201-434-0237 if you need assistance.

### In Memoriam

*Elizabeth Czaban*  
May 8, 1921 ~ June 27, 1975

**You were a light in our life that  
burns forever in our hearts.**

— All our love forever, Your children  
Oksana, Beth and Khristina

### In Memoriam

*Ivan Hrushka*  
May 8, 1921 ~ June 27, 1975

**Our loving father will live forever  
in our hearts and prayers.**

— Bohdan and Joseph

**C**  **A \$25**     **B \$30**     **C \$60 with photo included**    Return form and check payable to:

**The Ukrainian Weekly, P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, NJ 07303**    **DEADLINE: TUESDAY MAY 20, 1997**

Name of Deceased \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to me \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Passing \_\_\_\_\_

Verse Attached \_\_\_\_\_ Art Chosen: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature beneath verse: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Daytime Phone # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Teach your elected officials

Ah springtime! Season of freshness and new beginnings ... delicate blooms and warming sun ... season of enthusiasm and high hopes ... love and romance ... and, oh boy, congressional hearings! The joy! The thrill! The pain.

Every year, in the spring, both the Senate and the House of Representatives begins a series of committee hearings in order to gather information to help determine how much money the U.S. government gets to spend the following year. If all goes well, this process culminates sometime in late autumn with a vote that finalizes the nation's budget for the upcoming year, including funds designated for Ukraine.

At least half a dozen congressional subcommittees and committees hold hearings about Ukraine, and the process has already started. So far, not so good. Last year Ukraine was portrayed as a country filled with hope and promise, elevated to the level of one of America's "strategic partners." However, on the heels of several negative stories in the media, the testimony from this year's hearings overwhelmingly portrays Ukraine as a country filled with corruption and ineptness, one that is hostile to American businesses, in spite of attempts by Ambassador Richard Morningstar of the U.S. Department of State and Tom Dine of USAID to present some of Ukraine's positive developments.

Despite independence, a power struggle for Ukraine continues. There are strong forces within and outside of Ukraine that want to abuse the country for personal gain and there are numerous forces within and outside Ukraine that do not want Ukraine to succeed on Western terms. A simple example: the Socialist/Communist bloc in the Ukrainian parliament continues to pull together enough votes to block reforms, which means in turn that without reforms, corruption and the underground economy continue to flourish, which means in turn that Ukraine, as a nation, cannot become strong.

So one would think that the U.S., in its own self-interest, would evaluate its aid strategy to Ukraine, learn from its mistakes, solicit testimony from businesses success stories (because they are out there!), not just the failures, try to imitate the successes, and in general, target assistance to strengthen the reformists in Ukraine. Instead, Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations threatens to cut all U.S. aid to Ukraine to teach President Leonid Kuchma a lesson that corruption is bad. Well, yes. We'll bet President Kuchma hadn't figured that one out yet.

In the next few months the Ukrainian American community, once again, will be called upon to be, in the words of Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), "teachers [who] must explain the significance of the past and the challenges of the future" to our elected officials. When you see "Action Items" requesting that you contact elected officials, please do so. Visit, call, write your elected representatives. Invite them to speak to your communities. Exercise your right in this democracy: let your government know what you want it to do, otherwise Rep. Callahan will decide for you.

May  
18  
1994

### Turning the pages back...

Three years ago to the day, Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, was elected chairman of the Verkhovna Rada. Our Kyiv correspondent Roman Woronowycz

reported that Mr. Moroz won handily over his closest rival, Vasyl Durdynets, in a vote many parliamentarians had predicted would be much closer.

Following are excerpts about the election published on the front page of The Weekly.

\* \* \*

Initially, it seemed the struggle for the position would end in a draw, making necessary a second ballot. In the end, 171 deputies decided that Mr. Moroz, a 52-year-old former mechanical engineer and trained Communist political scientist, would help them fulfill their agenda. Mr. Durdynets could garner only 103 supporters. ... Mr. Moroz is faced with the daunting task of trying to stimulate a comatose economy, resolve military issues with Russia as well as determine the fate of Crimea.

He said, "The Verkhovna Rada has many important issues it must confront, especially the current economic catastrophe in Ukraine." He did not believe that a return to the ruble zone would solve Ukraine's problems and most important, as he explained, was "to stop the import of products that can be produced here."

He called it a tragedy that the government "was supporting and even taking part in mechanisms that rob the people," alluding to alleged government corruption and the growing influence of organized crime in Ukraine.

Once elected, Mr. Moroz began the process of conciliation. "The one word by which I explain my feelings is responsibility ... I hope that we will be able to work to resolve the critical issues that have put this country in the dire situation it currently finds itself."

Mr. Moroz's victory surprised many. The election would be a dead heat, said many deputies from the centrist and right-leaning blocs ... they thought the 170 votes needed to elect a new leader of Parliament would not allow any of the four candidates to win the mandate on the first ballot. Mr. Moroz has strong backing as the new head of Ukraine's legislative body. He is supported by the Socialist Party of Ukraine, the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Agrarian Party, a force that issues him at least 120 votes of the 336 in Parliament.

The reaction to Mr. Moroz's election was fast and non-compromising. "This shows that Ukraine is returning to its Communist roots," said Deputy Serhii Holovatyi.

Vyacheslav Chornovil predicted: "Inevitably, a major confrontation will occur in Parliament. Even if Moroz leans slightly to the center, he will be drawn back to the left. He has only 15 Socialists in Parliament and must rely on the Communists."

Source: "Socialist Party Chairman Moroz elected speaker of Parliament" by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, The Ukrainian Weekly, May 22, 1994 (No. 21).

## National committee's appeal regarding Akcja Wisla, UPA

The following is an appeal from the National Committee for the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of Akcja Wisla, the 55th Anniversary of the Founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the 50th Anniversary of the Insurgent Raid to the West.

In all its thousand-year history, the Ukrainian nation has always met the challenges of the times with dignity. Many thousands of its best sons and daughters gave up their lives for truth and justice, Church and nation. Their blood and sacrifice were not for naught, for they watered our tree of liberty. And we thank Almighty God, who heard our prayers and, "after all the blood, tribulations and ruins" returned to us our Ukraine.

One struggles to find words worthy and lofty enough to describe those feelings of joy and happiness that fill our hearts, words that help us grasp the meaning of this great moment in our history, the end of the era of subjugation, as the people take their first steps into the temple of national freedom. We are proud of those brothers and sisters-in-arms, those friends who took part in this great quest for freedom – and did not live to see the majestic day that freedom was attained.

Therefore the national committee has resolved to fittingly commemorate the 50th anniversary of Akcja Wisla (Operation Vistula), the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the 50th anniversary of the Insurgent Raid to the West. The committee is fulfilling the mandate accorded it by 25 community organizations at a founding meeting on February 22, 1997.

The contemporary situation in Ukraine reminds us of the lengthy struggle ahead for this great state in the circle of free nations. It is our duty to respond to the needs of the nation and not to forsake the memory of our predecessors, who paid the ultimate price. We must ensure that the struggle of past generations is finally blessed with success.

The national committee has approved a plan of action to commemorate Akcja Wisla. A Day of Mourning and Remembrance was held on Sunday, May 11, to commemorate the victims of Akcja Wisla. At a later date, an academic conference will be held in conjunction with all three anniversaries; the conference proceedings will be published in both the Ukrainian and English languages. The national committee calls on all community organizations to hold similar commemorations and conferences on a local level as appropriate.

In order to ensure that our plan of action is fulfilled, we need the financial assistance of the Ukrainian community. We hope and trust that the community will respond positively to this appeal. Please make out checks to: UPA/WISLA No. 23023-000 and send them to: Self-Reliance (NY) FCU, 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange: opportunity to expand one's horizons

by Michael Stevens

The Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange program with Ukraine, in which I participated, allowed me to experience a curriculum that was not available at the University of Maine. The education practices in the United States focus primarily on theoretical knowledge, whereas in Ukraine the focus has a practical, hands on approach. The knowledge that I gained from this experience far outweighs any shortage that I experienced.

Initially the differences in academic studies between the U.S. and Ukraine created conflicts for me. At the Institute for Industrial Arts in Kharkiv, each of the departments are kept somewhat segregated. Students who study in the stained glass department do not take restoration classes. The segregation of studies is also imposed on the field of study. Art students do not take physics or other science classes that do not have practical use in the making or restoring of art. The students of art restoration do take some chemistry, but it is so limited that any theoretical explanation is lost.

There is an advantage to such a single focused study: graduates from the Art Institute demonstrate an artistic ability seldom reached in our system of art education.

One of the greatest parts of this exchange program was the integration of the daily life and the local culture that was different from my own. Instead of viewing a culture from a distance, I was

able to experience the positive and the negative aspects that exist in a society.

True independence is not only political freedom or economic, but the freedom of will. The Ukrainian people appear to be caught somewhere between political abandonment and a manipulative capitalist system. The population has been so deprived of everyday comforts that bombardment of advertising by a free market economy encourages poor choices. It saddened me greatly to see individuals with little money sacrifice essentials to purchase products that will allegedly make them more like Americans.

The cultural experience was like a two edged sword. On the one hand I enjoyed learning first hand about the heritage and the way life – outside the United States, on the other hand, I was saddened by how dysfunctional the country I was visiting seemed. Most apartment buildings don't have functioning elevators – walking 10 flights of stairs twice a day grows old rather quickly. Hot water does not exist in the summer in most buildings. But the most depressing feeling was to know that I was better off than most of the population, because I did not have to worry about employment, food and clothing. Living in Maine, a person is not used to seeing little children begging all day just to get enough money to buy a loaf of bread.

Despite the very visible economic difficulties, people exist with a love of life that people in the U.S. may never find. I met so many wonderful people; they all welcomed me with a sense of everlasting friendship.

Michael Stevens is a student at the University of Maine in Orono.

(Continued on page 11)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Aid should be used to fight corruption

Dear Editor:

On April 24, I testified before the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations regarding foreign aid to Ukraine. My case as an American investor in the Grand Hotel in Lviv is widely known in Ukraine, as well as in the U.S. and Europe.

I feel that the article regarding this hearing by Michael Sawkiw Jr. (May 4) is less than accurate.

Briefly, my testimony underlined the huge problems American investors face in Ukraine because of corruption on the part of government officials. At the same time, I made a strong case for the fact that there are government officials who want to clean up the corruption in Ukraine – and U.S. foreign aid is a tool in advancing the cause.

I told subcommittee members that U.S. foreign aid should not be denied to Ukraine, but that this aid must be used to help fight corruption and thereby help Ukraine make a fundamental turnaround from its downward economic slide.

**Marta Fedoriw**  
Allentown, Pa.

### Teachers' program notes successes

Dear Editor:

Each year we have shared with the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly a report about our Summer Teacher Training Seminar for Teachers of English from Ukraine, a program co-sponsored by Siena College and Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, Inc. (ADU), in Albany, N.Y. Each year we wrote about the success of our summer program. This time we would like to share with the readers, many of whom are financial supporters of our program, what their support, and that of others, has helped us realize.

In the past five years, the Siena College/ADU program has:

- Conducted training seminars for teachers from Ukrainian speaking schools in: Sumy Oblast (1992), Chernihiv Oblast (1993), Poltava Oblast (1994), Lviv Oblast (1995) and Volyn Oblast (1996);
- Established an oblast Teacher Resource Center in: Okhtyrka, Sumy Oblast (1993), Chernihiv, Chernihiv Oblast (1994), Lviv, Lviv Oblast (1995), Myrhorod, Poltava Oblast (in process). Each center houses instructional technology and a library of over 500 books. All four centers are networked with each other.
- Helped over 800 teachers of English in Ukraine improve their qualifications. Each

teacher graduate (master teacher) from the teacher training seminar has trained 20 new teachers in a given oblast. These teachers then work with the master teachers to train other colleagues in the oblast in the new methodology. This process exposes teachers to Western intellectual thought and reduces their dependency on the old Russian school of thinking.

Since the beginning of our teacher program, three teachers from Sumy Oblast, two teachers from Chernihiv Oblast, one teacher from Poltava Oblast and one teacher from Lviv Oblast have been recognized by the Ministry of Education for their excellence in teaching and/or leadership in educational reform. One teacher from Poltava had been invited by Cushing Academy in Ashburne, Mass., to spend the fall semester 1996 as an intern/associate teacher of English as a second language.

We are proud of these teachers. They have done much to better education in Ukraine. They strive for excellence despite the deplorable economic conditions they face on the job and at home. They realize that the true beneficiaries of their efforts are the children, the future of Ukraine.

If you would like more information about this program, or would like to share your thoughts with us, please contact: The Teacher Training Program for Teachers from Ukraine, Modern Language Dept., Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211; or Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, P.O. Box Albany, NY 12202.

**Lydia Tarnawsky**  
Loudonville, N.Y.

### UCCLA, not UCC, took the initiative

Dear Editor:

In the April 13 story "Canadian Cabinet Minister Meets with Ukrainians" I was quoted as saying that the Ukrainian Canadian Congress received funding under Canada's Court Challenges Program to pursue legal clarification on the issue of redress. I was misquoted and wish to correct any misunderstanding. The agency that succeeded in its application under the program is the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association – an association that has actively and consistently worked in defense of civil liberties in Canada and the rights of Ukrainian Canadians. The UCCLA initiative is an important step in the process of redressing the historical injustice of Ukrainian Canadian internment and significant contribution in moving the issue forward to a satisfactory conclusion.

**Bohdan Kordan**  
Saskatoon

### 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.

## PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



### The carrot and the stick

Three cheers to the Clinton administration for standing firm on aid to Ukraine, and three cheers to Congress for investigating corruption that threatens Ukraine's future. Make no mistake about it: the United States invests a lot of money in Ukraine, but Rep. Tom Foglietta (D-Pa.) had it right when he argued in the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that \$300 million is a small amount to invest when the goal is to prevent a recurrence of the Cold War. And make no mistake about this: if Ukraine fails to establish itself as an independent, democratic country and is reabsorbed into a new Russian empire, a renewed era of hostility would be virtually inevitable and the costs of that would be incalculable.

That's why we need the administration's firmness on aid to Ukraine with Congress' scepticism on how that aid is spent. Now the ball is in President Leonid Kuchma's court to take on the corruption that is Ukraine's biggest enemy. There's a lot riding on the outcome.

For most people in the West, Ukraine is still a relatively novel concept. "Part of Russia" is how the popular mind defined Ukraine. That definition, was firmly, albeit partially, based on reality. For more than 300 years, Ukraine was a colony of Russia with the Kremlin calling all the shots. The tsars even referred to Ukraine as "Little Russia." Later, in the Soviet era, Ukraine was a "Soviet socialist republic." The economy, the political system and every aspect of life were controlled and coordinated from the Kremlin in Moscow. The Russian language prevailed on the streets of Ukraine, in the media, in the schools. To all appearances, the country truly was "part of Russia."

For generations, an ocean of blood was spilled and millions of lives were ruined to enforce that view. The result was two societies: the vast majority that was afraid to lift its head or its voice, and the small elite that enforced a privileged lifestyle using the tsarist Okhrana, the Cheka, NKVD, KGB and other terrorist organizations. When the end came in the summer of 1991, everyone was caught by surprise and no one, it turns out, was ready for real change.

The changes, of course, have been momentous. Ukraine has an army that wears a "tryzub" (trident) on its shoulder bars. The blue-and-yellow banner flies from all the flagpoles in Ukraine (well, nearly all). First the karbovanets and now the hryvnia have replaced the ruble. The Ukrainian national anthem blared from loudspeakers at the Olympic Games. Ukrainian was declared the official state language. And so on ...

In a way, Ukrainian independence meant total victory for the nationalists – everything the dissidents had fought for was won. In many other ways, though, little has changed.

Lenin's portrait might have come down and Shevchenko's replaced him, but the portrait was hung on the same nail. Seen from another perspective, therefore, independence was simply something the nomenklatura (the small ruling class) had to do to survive. After all, Leonid Kravchuk, independent Ukraine's first president, was also the ideology chief of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the organization that had fought against Ukrainian independence with every resource it had, including prison, torture and terror. That organization, that government, remained intact after indepen-

dence had been achieved. As for the nationalists – with no platform to take Ukraine beyond the national emblem, flag, anthem, language, etc. – they've splintered into a hundred irrelevant factions.

Now please don't get me wrong about Leonid Kravchuk; he's one of my heroes. His role in Ukrainian history is the same as Hetman Ivan Mazepa's, only President Kravchuk succeeded where Hetman Mazepa failed. Mr. Kravchuk's other great service to Ukraine was to conduct a fair and free election, then relinquish power to his successor.

Unfortunately, the price for leading Ukraine out from under Russian domination was preserving the old way of doing things. In 1991, that may have been the only way. Now, however, anyone with a project has to go to the same army of bureaucrats who had served during Soviet times. Instead of the hammer and sickle, there's a tryzub on the wall, but the same maddening forms have to be completed and sent down the hall to be stamped, then upstairs to be validated, then back to the oblast to be confirmed and on and on ...

Inherent in each encounter, it seems, is the arrogance of petty authority, and implicit in each transaction is the bribe. And that's where the impression comes that corruption is rampant. It is, and it has to stop if Ukraine is to be taken seriously, if Ukraine is to prosper. That's President Kuchma's challenge. He, too, is a man of history who has already made a mark by stabilizing the currency and pushing the Verkhovna Rada to ratify the Constitution.

Congress and the media have been tough on Ukraine recently, and they should be. But they also need to understand where Ukraine has come from and share the vision of where the country is going. Ukraine is a troubled society, its population depleted by three generations of famine, mass murder and war, its people traumatized by decades of terror.

The old has not yet died and the new is struggling to be born. The networks developed by the KGB that interlock with the bureaucracies of the Soviet central planners are still intact, now plying what passes for business in Ukraine. It's very worrisome, but it cannot cancel what happened five and a half years ago when Ukrainians went to the polls for the nation's first free nationwide election: more than 90 percent rejected the old, evil system and voted for the vision of an independent country with a free market economy. The vast majority that had been silent for generations finally raised its voice and said "yes" to Ukraine.

Three weeks after The New York Times published the article that brought Congress down on corruption in Ukraine, the newspaper published an interview with 84-year-old Sir John Templeton, "the dean of international investing." His advice for the most promising investment opportunity in the world today? You guessed it: Ukraine. Despite the difficulties, despite the corruption, he sees the same promise that 90 percent of Ukrainians saw when they voted for independence in December 1991. They bet their lives. Sir John is telling investors that it's now safe to bet their money.

It's less than six years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the stakes are too high for the United States to turn its back on Ukraine. Aid to Ukraine will pay the United States, indeed the world, many dividends for years to come. It's an investment Congress should make on behalf of the American people.

## BOOK NOTES

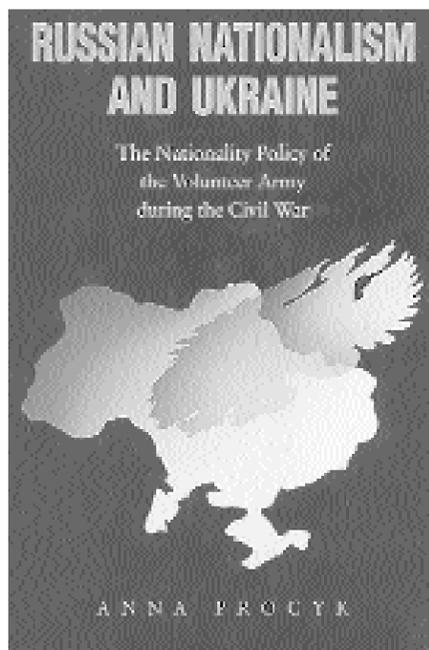
*Russian nationality policies*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Anna Procyk's "Russian Nationalism and Ukraine," released in 1995 by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, analyzes the nationality policies of the Russian Volunteer Army and Russian "liberals" in the years 1917-1920.

The book questions whether the chief priority of the White movement in the years following the tsar's abdication was in fact the defeat of the Bolsheviks under Lenin's tutelage, and instead suggests that the White movement, which was an amalgam of monarchist, liberal (Kadet), and even socialist-leaning organizations and ideologies, placed the "unity and indivisibility" of the Russian Empire in first place, and considered the struggle against Russian Bolshevism secondary.

Dr. Procyk's work details the conflicts within the White movement's attitude towards, and relations with, the Ukrainian National Republic, Hetman and Directory governments, relations between the Volunteer Army, the various Kyiv governments, the Don Krug and the Kuban Kozak Rada, and the White movement's attempts (with mixed results) to undermine Entente recognition of any Ukrainian government.

According to Dr. Procyk, "The Volunteer Army failed to defeat the Bolsheviks because it was unable and unwilling to come to terms with the Ukrainian question. At critical junctures during the Russian Civil War, its struggle against an independent Ukraine overshadowed its struggle against the Bolsheviks."



Dr. Anna Procyk received her Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1973. She teaches history at The School of Visual Arts in New York City.

"Russian Nationalism and Ukraine" is available for \$39.95 (in the U.S.) or \$42.75 (in Canada), plus \$4 shipping and handling, applicable to both U.S. and Canadian sales. To order, contact: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8 Canada. Credit card orders may be faxed to (403) 492-4967.

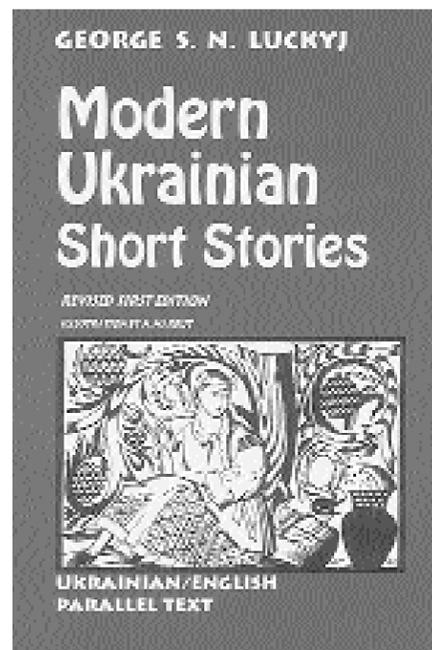
*A collection of short stories*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Modern Ukrainian Short Stories," edited by George S. N. Luckyj, is a collection of 15 short stories written in a number of literary styles by some of 20th century Ukraine's leading writers, among them Vasyl Stefanyk, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Yevhen Hutsalo, Mykola Vinhranovsky and others.

The text, first released in 1973 and re-released in 1995, contains works written between 1897 and 1968. It is intended primarily for students of Ukrainian language and literature, and has been used widely in advanced language instruction.

The book is presented in Ukrainian with a parallel English translation, and its face-to-face arrangement allows instructors and students to discuss and compare subtleties of language, idioms, etc., with ease. The content and structure of "Modern Ukrainian Short Stories" make it an excellent tool for Slavic and Ukrainian studies programs, and the stories will be of interest to the general reader as well.

George S.N. Luckyj is professor emeritus of Russian and Ukrainian literatures at the University of Toronto. He was a co-editor of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* (University of Toronto



Press, 1963; 1971).

Published by Ukrainian Academic Press, the book is available by mail through: Modern Ukrainian Press, 6931 Yosemite St., Englewood, CO 80112; or by telephone (303) 770-1220. Price: \$27.50 per copy.

*Two-volume directory of physicians*

by Dr. Oleh Wolansky

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — In 1994, under the auspices of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) the first part of "Ukrainski Likari" (Ukrainian Physicians), a bio-bibliographical directory of Ukrainian physicians, was published in the Ukrainian language. This volume contains data on 428 Ukrainian physicians, primarily those who lived in the western Ukraine, but also some living in foreign countries.

The author of the book, Dr. Pavlo Pundy, a renowned physician, is the official archivist of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations.

In 1996 the second part of Dr. Pundy's directory was published in Lviv, also in Ukrainian. It contains information on 678 physicians, including dentists, as well as 49 pharmacists who are members of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. As a rule they are people who, besides their professional activities, were

or are actively involved in the life of the Ukrainian community.

Apart from biographical data, the volume includes introductory remarks by Dr. Yaroslav Hanitkevych, professor of the Lviv Medical Institute, the book's chief editor; comments by Dr. Pundy; and remarks in English by Dr. Paul Dzul, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations and editor of the *Journal of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America*.

The volume also includes articles about the activities of Ukrainian medical societies of the United States, Canada and other countries. Especially interesting is the account of pioneer Ukrainian physicians in the U.S. in the late 19th century. This hard-cover volume is 446 pages long and includes 497 illustrations.

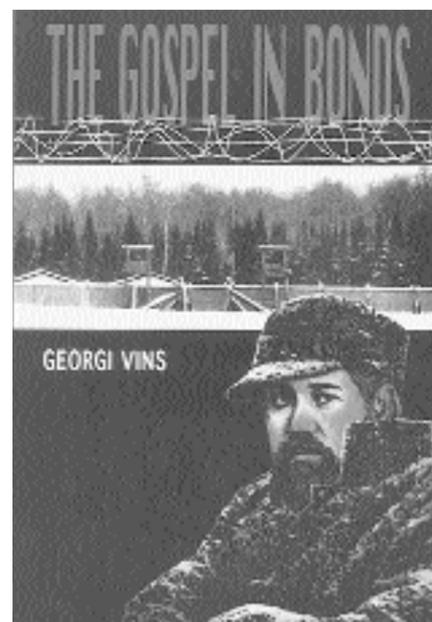
The directory may be purchased by writing to the following address: Pavlo Pundy, M.D., 3258 N. New England Ave., Chicago, IL 60634-4636. The price, including postage, is \$20 for Volume I, \$30 for Volume II (U.S. currency only).

*A glimpse of religious persecution*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Russian Baptist preacher Georgii Vins was imprisoned for eight years in Soviet concentration camps for his active faith in God. "The Gospel in Bonds" is the story of what happened to a miniature copy of the Gospel of Mark that was secreted to him in a Siberian prison camp.

Translated from Mr. Vins' personal account (which first appeared in the Russian language as "Yevanhele v Uzakh") of his last years in the Soviet Union, "The Gospel in Bonds" offers glimpses into the life of a Christian prisoner subjected to inhumane conditions by a ruthless, anti-religious Communist regime.

The 155-page, soft-cover book, published in 1995, is available from Russian Gospel Ministries, P.O. Box 1188, Elkhart, IN 46515-1188.



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## DATELINE NEW YORK: A Lincoln Center presentation

by Helen Smindak

Ukrainian American folk dancers trained in ballet, character and modern dance, and singers who make up the largest mixed chorus outside Ukraine combined their talents at Lincoln Center Sunday night, May 11. Their skilled efforts resulted in a panoply of vivid costumes, unique choreography, fine choral interpretations and outstanding dance work that the standing-room-only audience applauded with gusto. At the end, the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka of America assembled on the stage of Alice Tully Hall to acknowledge a standing ovation.

Appropriately for Mothers' Day, the concert was dedicated to all mothers "because none of us would be here without them," noted a concert announcer before the show.

Although the 65-member Dumka Chorus, directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky, turned in its usual fine performance, the evening belonged to the Syzokryli dancers – close to 40 young men and women who danced their hearts out, clearly enjoying the exhilaration of Ukrainian folk dancing, the benefits of a spacious stage and the vigorous applause of the audience.

While the majority of dances extolled folk dance, the opening number was a modern dance, a re-enactment of early Ukrainian history titled "Ikona." Icon figures came to life in the ikonostas segment, gliding slowly and gracefully about the stage and assuming striking postures and poses as they portrayed events in the New Testament. The scene shifted to the pagan era of Kyivan Rus', with dancers performing hahilky and pagan rituals, and others showing Princess Olha's conversion to Christianity, her sainthood and the removal of pagan idols. The entrance of Prince Volodymyr the Great, holding aloft a huge cross to symbolize the baptism of Ukraine, brought the scenario to a dramatic conclusion.

Conceived and directed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky to music by S. Liapunov in commemoration of Ukraine's millennium of Christianity, "Ikona" was graced by beautiful costumes and skillful lighting that transformed gold lamé gowns to bronze- and rose-hued garments. Principal soloists were Lida Kulbida, as the Oranta, mother of God; Ania Bohachevsky Lonkevych (Princess Olha), Christopher Gates (Crucifixion), and Mark Sklaryk (Grand Prince Volodymyr). Other dancers took the roles of winged archangels, saints and archers in scarlet capes and silver helmets, with the entire cast appearing as soldiers and citizens.

The traditional welcome dance, "Pryvit," performed by the full ensemble and ending with the respectful offering of bread and salt, was notable for the charming movements of the women holding embroidered ritual towels as they moved in circle formations.

With the greetings over, the dancers turned their energies and skills to the joys of Ukrainian folk dancing in the Volyn, Bukovyna and Lemko regions of Ukraine. High-spirited and marked by nimble footwork, "Volynianka" was a flirtatious dance that had the men twirling the girls like tops, causing striped skirts to billow out like mini-parachutes.

A Bukovynian medley brought out eight couples to demonstrate the intricate footwork and head bobbing typical of the dances of Bukovyna, the women attired in striped wrap skirts and unusual feather-tipped head-dresses, the men sporting black vests over white trousers and long tunics. In the Lemko number, men in blue vests that matched the deep blue of the women's aprons and cropped jackets took the spotlight with synchronized prysidky (squatting steps).

In the second half of the show, the Syzokryli ensemble concentrated on the Hutsul region – "Hutsulian Rhapsody," a stylized romantic dance intended to illustrate the beauty of the Carpathian Mountains; "Vorozhennia," a dance focusing on young women's games with a wedding wreath to invoke the happiness of love; and a Hutsul wedding dance showing Hutsul courtship customs and attendants dressing a bride for her wedding, culminating in a kaleidoscope of whirling dancers.

The traditional Hopak dance from Poltava that has become a familiar conclusion to any Ukrainian dance program was performed as the evening's finale, with the entire company participating in a spectacular display of nicely coordinated movements and patterns. As usual, the men stole the spotlight as they frolicked in saber play and acrobatic feats – daredevil leaps, backward flips and a variety of fast-moving, exciting squats. In the role of the men's leader, Andriy Cybyk, stood out as a dancer and a showman.

For its part, the Dumka Chorus appeared twice during the evening, performing both classical compositions and animated folk songs. With Mr. Hrechynsky directing and Genya Paley at the keyboard of a grand piano, the ensemble offered Andriy Hnatyshyn's reverential "Ave Maria"



Members of the Syzokryli ensemble as they performed recently at the Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival.

and the chorus from Mykola Lysenko's opera "The Drowned Maiden." The Lysenko work began with a quiet love refrain by the male singers, eliciting a bright response from the women's section and finally breaking into a lively dialogue between the two groups.

Filaret Kolessa's "If I Could Go Dancing," set to lyrics by Taras Shevchenko, received excellent solo work from soprano Swiatoslava Zyla-Kaczaraj (the soloist as well for "Ave Maria"), alto Oksana Lykhovyd and tenor Omelan Helbig. The chorus ended with a presentation with Lysenko's arrangement of "Vesnianky," a selection of exuberant spring songs.

Performing first in formal attire that featured bright green gowns with gold neckline embellishment (done gerdan-style) for the women and evening attire for the men, the Dumka Chorus appeared on stage after the intermission in folk costumes of the Poltava region, thus setting the tone for Dennis Sichynsky's ode to the Dnipro River and a variety of popular folk songs. Solos in "The Roaring Dnipro" and Evhen Kozak's "Stoyit Hora Vysokaya" (A High Mountain), a yearning for lost youth, were handled, by baritone Ronald Liteplo and tenor Borys Kekish, respectively.

The chorus offered a lively interpretation of songs of the highlands as arranged by Lysenko in "Verkhovyno" and these folk songs: "On the Eve of Kupalo," a mid-summer-festival melody arranged by Ivan Bidak with alto Natalia Honcharenko as soloist, and Mykola Rakov's arrangement of "Oy Dub" (The Oak Tree), a spirited repartee between men's and women's voices that concluded this portion on a good-humored note.

Program notes credit costumes to Christine Buk, Aneta Koval, Anna Mandzy, Lydia Pastushak and Olenka Yurchuk; lighting to Yuriy Denysenko, logo design to

Oksana Tsiselska, and recordings to Electronova.

As might be expected, a concert by non-professional groups was not entirely without deficiencies, but these were minor – a soloist's voice occasionally drowned out by the chorus, a gap now and then in a dance pattern, and a lack of volume in the recorded music that accompanied dance routines.

Mrs. Pryma-Bohachevsky, founder and director of the Syzokryli ensemble since its creation in 1978, remarked after the performance: "I always would like to do better, but one must remember that many of the dancers were performing on a large stage for the first time."

The director/choreographer, who dreams of taking the Syzokryli dancers on a tour of major U.S. and Canadian cities but notes that "we need a sponsor," has dedicated herself to teaching since she opened her own dance school in New York City in 1963. The Lviv-born soloist with the Lviv State Theater of Opera and Ballet and prima ballerina at the Innsbruck State Opera House also teaches classes in Astoria, N.Y., in Fairfield, Conn., Albany and the New Jersey communities of Newark and Whippany.

The Dumka Chorus, founded by emigres in New York 48 years ago, aims to bring the richness of Ukrainian folk, classical, liturgical and contemporary music to the world. Directed for the past five years by Mr. Hrechynsky, a teacher of conducting at the Lviv Conservatory, the chorus has given concerts throughout the U.S. and Europe and received the Mykola Lysenko award for musical achievement and performance during its 1995 tour of Ukraine.

The concert was sponsored by the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York and the Ukrainian National Association, with partial funding from the New York State Council on the Arts.



Young men of the Syzokryli troupe leaping in a traditional Ukrainian Kozak dance.

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*Basilian Sisters honor donor to new Spirituality Center*

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. - Mary Wolchanski was recently presented a certificate of appreciation by Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski OSBM, provincial of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, for her outstanding support and generous contribution towards the Basilian Spirituality Center that will be established by the Ukrainian order in Fox Chase Manor.

Mrs. Wolchanski is the mother of Sister Marie Francis OSBM, and her contributions will provide for the altar, candelabra and altar icons in the Spirituality Center Chapel.

The Basilian Spirituality Center, the first of its kind in the country, is being built to provide the faithful with a place

for spiritual renewal and refreshment based on the genuine tradition of Basilian hospitality.

The center will provide instructional and liturgical areas to accommodate those who wish to join the sisters in prayer, and a library, archives, meeting rooms and a chapel. Adult formation, cultural and aesthetic programs will be offered as well as lectures, displays, workshops, days of recollection, spiritual direction, prayer groups and liturgical celebration.

For more information on the Basilian Spirituality Center contact: Linda Elia Koch, Sisters of St. Basil the Great, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase Manor, PA 19046-4198; telephone, (215) 379-6129.



Mary Wolchanski receives a certificate of appreciation from Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski OSBM for her outstanding support and generous contributions towards the establishment of the Basilian Spirituality Center on the grounds of the Basilian Motherhouse in Fox Chase Manor, Pa.

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## Samantha Smith...

(Continued from page 6)

My Ukrainian restoration professor, Tetyana Krasnova, is involved with a foundation that supports the education of Ukrainian children in the traditional styles of performing and visual arts.

I was able to attend several performances. The children are very talented; each performer evoked an emotional fervor that charged the audience. It was refreshing to know that some people are passing down the traditional Ukrainian heritage. I would hate to see a culture lose its heritage for the sake of becoming contemporary. Too much of the traditional Ukrainian culture has been diluted by the Russian culture.

In my studies of art restoration at the Kharkiv Institute for the Industrial Arts I was able to participate in the restoration of a 19th century icon. I was able to utilize my knowledge derived from organic chemistry. There are many chemicals that aid in the restoration of paintings, with ethanol being very useful in removing dirt from the varnish layer and removing thick areas of oil buildup. The more complex chemicals consist of phenol and certain ketones that aid in the destruction of microorganisms.

In order to restore a painting back to its original appearance, chemical analysis is used to determine the type of ground that the paint lays in. The use of UV light analysis aids in the discovery if the painting has been altered in any way. Roentgen analysis allows for the inspection of the layer beneath the ground layer in order to view the original cartoon of the artist.

Each process in restoration is very time consuming and must not be rushed. Acting with haste can destroy the piece. In the restoration program at Kharkiv Institute, a self-motivated person could get a lot accomplished. However, there tends to be a lot of waiting around for materials. There are only enough tools for one or two students, with the entire department of 20 or so students having to share everything.

It is ironic that one professor's salary in this country could support the department in Ukraine for an entire year. Most equipment and tools are over 30 years old. Amazingly enough, even though there is so much disorder and lack of funding, the students create the most amazing works. The ability of the students is extremely advanced.

I feel very grateful for having had the opportunity to participate in the cultural exchange. Not only was it socially fulfilling and educational, I was able to learn something I plan on using in my career. I highly support the continuation of this exchange program, which would allow students to not only learn what is in a textbook, but also to see how other cultures approach education and learning.

## Plast sponsors annual debutante ball in New Jersey



Seen above at the annual Plast Debutante Ball held by the youth organization's branch in Newark, N.J., are the debutantes and their escorts: Larysa Zalisko and Roman Bauer; Tamara Chirovsky and Dennis Burachinsky; Deanna Burachinsky and Adrian Chraplyvy; Kristina Padkowsky and Stephan Vitvitsky; Antonia Korduba and Markian Rybak; Eugenia Olesnicky and Alex Welyczkowski; Christina Shandor and Stefan Kachala; Taisa Welhasch and Stephan Kolodiy; Lisa Mylanytch and Vasyl Liteplo; Melanie Lebedowitch and Borys Tatunchak; Danusia Lukiw and Matthew Rakowsky. The ball took place at the Marriott Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., on February 1 with music provided by the Tempo and Luna orchestras.

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# Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

## 1996-1997 NHL wrap-up

Some firsts and lasting impressions from the 1996-1997 NHL regular season:

- Martin Brodeur leads the NHL in goals-against average and earns 10 shutouts, but isn't expected to make the first all-star team. Ukrainian Terry Sawchuk was the last goalie to accomplish that double and not earn a berth on the first all-star team. Dominik Hasek stands in Brodeur's way; Harry Lumley upstaged the great Sawchuk in 1954-1955.
- Boston is last for the first time since 1966-1967, ending a record 30-year playoff streak.
- Colorado finishes first over all, outlasting Dallas and New Jersey.
- Ottawa makes the playoffs for the first time after four seasons of futility and 58 years of cold storage. The last time Ottawa made the NHL playoffs was 1929-1930.
- Average goals per game dips below 6.00 (5.8) for the first time since 1969-1970, the last time Gordie Howe made the all-star team. Howe wanted to make a comeback this season, but mercifully it was aborted.
- There were no 60-goal scorers for the first time since 1979-1980, but Jaromir Jagr was on pace for 65 before being injured.
- All Canadian teams finish with sub-.500 records, a first since the "Original Six" era. Edmonton is last in overtime; Vancouver is last in performance vs. payroll; Ottawa is last over all (oops, force of habit); Montreal is last in penalty killing; Calgary is last down the stretch; and Toronto is last to realize capricious cuts to payroll results in chaos.
- The NHL is the first league to use video review and then screws it up with goal crease applications. It won't be the last time the league messes up a good idea.
- Mario Lemieux officially finishes first in scoring with 122 points in 76 games (including two assists in a farewell performance in Boston, where he launched his career in 1984). Bruins' defenseman Dean Malkoc unofficially finishes last in NHL scoring with zero points in 33 games, the highest number of games in which a skater didn't record a single point.
- Goalies combine for 127 shutouts. Never in the modern era have so many made so few mistakes.

Now, our annual regular season NHL recap, highlighting key team performers and all Ukrainian performances.

Starting in the Eastern Conference, the league's biggest surprise over all was the **Northeast Division** champion Buffalo Sabres. They did it with phenomenal goaltending (Dominik Hasek fourth in goals against, 2.27, and first in save percentage, 93.0), a gritty defense (Alexei Zhitnik, 80-7-28-35-95) and tough aggressive play (the NHL's second most penalized team).

Pittsburgh's Penguins were led by the triumvirate of the league's leading scorer (the retiring Super Mario Lemieux 76-50-72-122-65), the league's next great superstar (Jaromir Jagr 63-47-48-95-40 and on pace for 65 goals in 82 games) and the venerable veteran (Ron Francis 81-27-63-90-20). Eddie Olczyk (79-25-30-55-51) proved to be a still-valuable scoring asset after his arrival from L.A. in a late-season trade.

The Ottawa Senators leapfrogged over perennial playoff teams like Montreal and Boston, making it into the post-season for the first time since re-entering the league. Alexei Yashin and Daniel Alfredsson led this young and improved squad. Oh, Canada! Les Canadiens did not make the playoffs and Mario Tremblay subsequently resigned as coach, citing tremendous media and public pressure.

Those Whalers did not make the post-season, as usual, and decided to load up the moving vans, leaving Hartford for greener (\$\$\$) pastures in North Carolina. Curtis Leschyshyn (77-4-18-22-38) and Alexander Godynyuk (55-1-6-7-41) were both more than capable defensive defensemen.

The Boston Bruins did not make the playoffs and immediately fired coach Steve Kasper, who had less talent to work with than any expansion team in the '90's. Captain Ray Bourque often skated and defended alone (50 points in 62 games). Total youth movement here with two of the top amateur draft picks coming up.

The New Jersey Devils returned to their recent winning ways by claiming the **Atlantic Division** title. Goaltender Martin Brodeur led the league in goals against (1.88) and was second in save percentage (92.7). The acquisition of two-way Doug Gilmour gave the Devils a tremendous push toward their third-best in the league, 104 points. Dave Andreychuk (82-27-34-61-48) tied for third in plus/minus with a strong +38. Kenny Daneyko (77-2-7-9-70) protected Brodeur by clearing the crease and getting the puck out of the zone.

Right behind those pesky Devils were the Philadelphia Flyers, led by winger John LeClair (82-50-47-97-58), the league's top plus/minus guy with a +44, and fourth best scorer. Captain Eric Lindros enjoyed a good campaign, which was injury-riddled as usual. Dale Hawerchuk (51-12-22-34-32) was a solid second-line contributor when not out with injuries.

The no-name Florida Panthers continued to be a thorn in everyone's side by playing clever, trapping and defensive hockey. Goalie John Vanbiesbrouck put up amazing numbers: a goals against of 2.29 and a 91.9 save percentage, both fifth best. David Nemirovsky (39-7-7-14-32) won a regular job heading on into the playoffs.

The New York Rangers had an up-and-down regular season full of inconsistencies. Wayne "The Great" Gretzky (82-25-72-97-28) exceeded all expectations during a remarkable season, tying for fourth in scoring and first in assists. Norris Trophy favorite Brian Leetch led all defensemen in scoring (82-20-58-78-40), and Mark Messier was Mark Messier, most of the time.

Washington, Tampa Bay and the young Islanders did not qualify for the playoffs.

Despite a blockbuster trade for three crafty veterans (forwards Adam Oates and Rick Tocchet plus goaler Bill Ranford), the Capitals' let's-win-now strategy backfired. Peter Bondra (77-46-31-77-72) carried the offensive load and was great. Steve Konowalchuk (78-17-25-42-67) was okay. Underachieving Andrei Nikolishin (71-9-19-28-32) was not. Maybe it's coach Jim Schoenfeld's system.

Lightning did not strike in any way, shape or form, as Tampa's hockey program took a few steps backward. Expect changes.

GM Mike Milbury probably should have accomplished a bit more with his rebuilding on Long Island. Ziggy Palffy notched 48 goals and 90 points. Defenseman Bryan Berard may win the Calder Trophy as top NHL rookie after an 82-8-40-48-86 inaugural season. On the right track.

Glancing over at the Western Conference's **Central Division**, we find surprise team number two in the league this season: the Dallas Stars. No hockey pundit anywhere could have predicted or expected 104 points (second over all) from this relocated franchise. They did it with a total team effort, buying into coach Ken Hitchcock's strategies. Two Stars shined brightly: center Mike Modano had a breakthrough year with a +43 as a great two-way

(Continued on page 13)

# Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

performer, and veteran Andy Moog in the nets (second in goals against with a 2.15 and a 91.3 percent saved). Richard Matvichuk (57-5-7-12-87) was quite reliable on the blueline when not dogged by injuries. He returned for the playoffs.

The always strong Detroit Red Wings did not hit the 100-point plateau despite the offensive exploits of forward Brendan Shanahan (81-47-41-88-131) and defenseman Niklas Lidstrom (79-15-42-57-30, third among defenders), and the fine plus/minus totals of +38 of Vladimir Konstantinov. (He's Russian, folks.) Sergei Fedorov (he's Russian, too) slumped. Joey Kocur (34-2-1-3-70) skated a regular shift right into the playoffs.

Coyotes fans saw the Phoenix rise in the southwest! All-Ukrainian Keith Tkachuk (81-52-34-86-228) led the league in goals with 52. He was 10th in penalty minutes (228). Young rearguard Oleg Tverdovsky (82-10-45-55-30) blossomed into a future Norris Trophy candidate despite a long goal-less draught most of the second half. Darcy Wakaluk (16-782-2.99-8-3-1-ISHO-89.9) actually had won the starting goaltender's job prior to going down with a season-ending knee sprain.

St. Louis hockey fans stopped singing the Blues when GM-coach-tsar Mike Keenan was given the axe. New coach Joel Quenneville righted this ship and sniper Brett Hull and goalie Grant Fuhr provided the leadership. Alex Vasilevski (3-0-0-0-2), a candidate for the big time next season, saw limited action with the parent club. Chicago barely eeked into the post-season. Goaltender Jeff Hackett surprised with Vezina Trophy-like stats: 2.16 GA (3rd) and a 92.7 save percentage. Tough guy Bob Probert was second in penalty minutes (326). Dave Chyzowski (8-0-0-0-6) got a brief cup of coffee with the Hawks.

Cliff Fletcher has totally lost control of the operation in Toronto. The lowly Leafs have talented veterans and promising youngsters, witness Mats Sundin (82-41-53-94-59, seventh over all) and rookie Sergei Berezin (73-26-16-41-2, fifth among all rookies). Mark Kolesar (7-0-0-0-0) showed more last season.

In the **Pacific Division**, the defending Stanley Cup champion Colorado Avalanche retained their ranking as the top club and

the team to beat in the playoff race. Superstars and all-stars galore! Start with captain Joe Sakic (65-22-52-74-34), throw in phenom-in-the-making Peter Forsberg (65-28-58-86-73), second-top defenseman in scoring Sandis Ozolinsh (80-23-45-68-88) and close it out with the ever-valuable Patrick Roy (2.32 GA, 92.3 percent) in the nets. (To name just four.) Former top draft pick Wade Belak (5-0-0-0-11) will be in training camp hoping for an NHL job in the fall.

Disney's Ducks rose a few notches in the league's pecking order, finishing with the fourth-most points in the conference. Linemates Teemu Selanne (78-51-58-109-34, second in scoring and goals) and Paul Kariya (69-44-55-99-6, third in scoring) literally carried this team on their backs. Guy Hebert was strong in goal. Brian Bellows (69-16-15-31-220) proved a willing contributor, especially on the power play.

Edmonton barely snuck into the post-season with their 81 points. GM Glen Sather has molded an inexpensive, talented young squad of hopefuls. This team could be a future Stanley Cup contender.

Vancouver, Calgary, Los Angeles and San Jose round out the Pacific.

The Canucks came close despite major off-years turned in by their Russian tandem of Pavel Bure and Alexander Mogilny. Old-man river Dave Babych (78-5-22-27-38) fully expects to be back on the blueline for yet another campaign. Yevgeny Namestnikov (2-0-0-0-4) will probably get his last chance at the big time in 1997. Pugilist Gino Odjick led the NHL in penalty minutes with 371. Big deal!

The Flames died out in Calgary as the Saddledome faithful had little to cheer about in 1996-1997. Rookie Jarome Iginla led all rookie scorers (82-21-29-50-37). Todd Hlushko (58-7-11-18-49) enjoyed a very good first season with the parent club.

Dimitri Khristich (75-19-37-56-38) led the Los Angeles Kings in scoring. His 56 points led his team in scoring! Enough said about the Kings?

Apparently the 25 other NHL teams knew the way to (or is it through) San Jose, which went from a playoff team two years running to the second worst team in the league. Pity poor Kelly Hrudey (48-2631-3.19-16-24-5-88.9) backing up a no-scoring offense and the third most porous defense (278 goals allowed).

*Coming up: a recap of the 1996-1997 regular season in the minor leagues.*



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by the Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union. For more information contact Christian Shalay, (810) 977-2429, or Vlodko Hnatiuk, (313) 875-4122. Web page at <http://members.aol.com/StoneKrazy/usc.html>

Saturday, May 24

**NANAIMO, British Columbia:** The Ukrainian Canadian community of Nanaimo, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Victoria and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, is unveiling a trilingual plaque commemorating the unjust internment of Ukrainians and other Europeans as "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920. The plaque marks the location of the Nanaimo concentration camp. The unveiling and consecration of this marker will take place in Nanaimo, near the corner of New Castle Avenue and Rosehill Street at 11 a.m. to be followed by a reception at St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church, at 1:30 p.m. The plaque was paid for by public subscription. For more information call George Horonowitsch, (250) 758-4282, or Kari Moore, (250) 361-9746.

(Continued on page 14)

### PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

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(By prior appointment, on selected Fridays, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 7 P.M., Mr. Olesnycky will hold office hours at Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ.

Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appointments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

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