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Black Sea Fleet accord subject of controversy

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Few people, if anybody, thought that the Black Sea Fleet accord would pass into history without some controversy. It has not. The rhetoric over the May 28 treaty that splits the Black Sea Fleet between Russia and Ukraine, and gives Russia a military presence in the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol, has ranged from “whose territory is it after all” to “just how many bays does Russia get anyway?”

Political factions in both countries have decried the agreement as forfeiture of their territory.

In Ukraine, National Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of the Rukh faction in the Verkhovna Rada, strongly criticized the Black Sea Fleet accord on May 29, a day after Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, along with his Ukrainian counterpart Pavlo Lazarenko attached their signatures to the agreement that gives Russia a leasehold on three of Sevastopol's bays for 20 years.

He said, “Given Russia's imperialistic and aggressive tendencies vis-à-vis Crimea in general and Sevastopol in particular, which is reflected in the several declarations of the [Russian] State Duma, to leave the Russian Black Sea Fleet [in Sevastopol] for 20 years is to force a pervasive and permanent atmosphere of agitation and strain not only in Crimea but in Ukraine.”

A day later Mr. Chornovil presented a plan to de-militarize the Black Sea basin, which he said he would propose to the government. He called on Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, all countries adjoining the Black Sea, to sign a charter to that effect. A statement released by Rukh on June 4 called for the countries “to remove the constant tension in the Black Sea region” by de-militarizing it under the Partnership for Peace program, a NATO-sponsored program that encourages military cooperation with the alliance, and to which all the Black Sea basin countries belong.

“The implementation of substantial restrictions on military activity in the Black Sea aquatorium, specifically of flotillas with strategic design, would exclude the need and opportunity for the basing of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol,” stated the document.

Mr. Chornovil said at the time that he did not see how his faction could vote to ratify the accord and called some of its articles unconstitutional.

The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists also has called the BSF agreement unconstitutional and called on June 3 for the document to be reviewed by Ukraine's Constitutional Court. The political organization said the agreement “contravenes

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Canada sets up court in eastern Ukraine to gather war crimes testimony

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

SELYDOVE, Ukraine — There is little visible evidence in this coal-mining town of 7,000 inhabitants about 30 kilometers from Donetsk that 55 years ago the Nazis killed hundreds of local Jews, as well as suspected Communists, as its war machine battered its way to its Armageddon at Stalingrad.

Little is left of those times: three crumbling white-washed walls of the post office behind which Nazis shot the condemned; the German headquarters across the street, which is boarded up.

The mine shaft on the other side of town, where still others were shot, has been leveled and covered. On its place stand the figure of a soldier and another one of a bereaved mother — a memorial to the horror and the courage of the times.

What does remain in vivid detail are the memories of the surviving elderly townspeople who witnessed the atrocities as children.

Maria Kryvonos, 67, was a 12-year-old rummaging through the attic of her mother's house with friends when they saw a flurry of activity at the entrance to the shaft of the coal mine about 100 yards away. “They brought kids and older people to the mine shaft and shot them one by one in the head. They fell

into the hole,” she recalled. After the executioners had left, she and her friends raced to the mine, where they discovered freshly turned earth, but no bodies.

Recollections like these are what drove the Canadian Ministry of Justice to set up court in Selydove from May 26 to June 2 to gather testimony about one of Selydove's own, who the Canadian government says lied about his wartime activities to obtain entry into Canada, where he eventually gained citizenship. It is investigating charges that Vasily Bogutin, an 88-year-old retired Canadian construction worker who is half Jewish, was a member of the Selydove auxiliary police set up by the Nazis after they occupied the town and actively participated in round-ups of Jews, beatings and the execution of at least one Jewish family.

However, Mr. Bogutin, who lives in Toronto, was not here to defend himself. His age, advanced emphysema and a heart condition do not allow him to travel.

But then the Canadian government was not here to determine Mr. Bogutin's guilt, only to find out if he in fact was a member of the auxiliary police, which would give them grounds to revoke his citizenship and begin deportation proceedings.

The proceedings in Selydove were open to the public and held in accordance with Canadian court procedure. Among the news media covering the story were

the Associated Press, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., a local television outlet and this correspondent, who was present during the hearing held on June 2. The case received very little play in the local newspaper.

Mr. Bogutin's attorney, Orest Rudzik, said he believes the Canadian government must show more. “I surmise that for the government to kick out an 88-year-old man there must be a certain amount of public opprobrium. He must be shown to have participated. The question is how did he participate, if at all. There must be some degree of criminality, or quasi-criminality,” explained Mr. Rudzik.

Mr. Bogutin's case is part of a renewed effort by the Canadian government, begun in 1985 with the appointment of the Deschenes Commission, to ferret out Nazis and those who collaborated with them, and who later slipped into Canada illegally. In four previous trials the government failed to prove its case that defendants committed war crimes. This time it is using a different tactic: administrative hearings to determine whether alleged Nazis collaborators lied on their entry applications as to their wartime dealings. One advantage this gives the authorities is that the standard of proof is reduced, as in the United States.

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Conference explores consequences of NATO expansion

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK — As the date for the NATO meeting in Madrid draws near, the debate about the need for NATO expansion, as well as which countries should be invited, intensifies. Within the context of this debate, Freedom House, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting democracy around the world, and the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) co-sponsored a daylong conference, “After NATO Expands: Consequences for Ukraine and the Baltics” at the institute on June 4.

Participating in the panel discussion were Victoria Nuland, State Department fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR); Dr. Alexander Motyl, associate director of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University; Riina Kionka, counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia; and Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Embassy of Ukraine to the United States. Adrian Karatnycky, president of Freedom House, served as moderator. Carlos Pascual, director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian Affairs at the U.S. National Security Council, was the luncheon's keynote speaker.

While introducing the panelists, Mr. Karatnycky stated that he had asked them to respond to several issues, including the potential for a security vacuum after

NATO expansion, how NATO expansion affects intra-regional relations in Central and Eastern Europe, the effect of NATO expansion on Russia's behavior, and the vulnerability of Ukraine and the Baltics to Russian hegemony.

As project director for an independent task force on NATO sponsored by the CFR, Ms. Nuland summarized the findings of the task force report “Russia, Its Neighbors and An Enlarging NATO,” released this May. The report recommends the expansion of NATO as necessary to increase stability in Europe, states that there is no presumption in NATO expansion that Russia is an enemy, and that Russia can benefit from the expansion process. The commitment from NATO of moving forward encourages countries to find mutual solutions to old problems, said Ms. Nuland, citing recent charters and treaties such as Ukraine's agreements with Russia, Poland and Romania as positive consequences of the NATO expansion process.

Dissenters to this opinion, however, include prominent task force members such as Brent Scowcroft, former national security advisor, who states in the report, “... NATO should not be the vehicle for building a greater Europe. It is a special-purpose organization and should be kept that way. ... The proper foundation for Euro-Atlantic building is the Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe, not NATO.”

Ms. Nuland had high praise for Ukraine's recent foreign policy stance, stating that “Ukraine played the last year and a half, diplomatically, very brilliantly” forging a strong, independent stand between a “grumpy, trapped Russia and an empowered, robust NATO.”

Whereas Ms. Nuland portrayed the positive aspects of NATO expansion, most notably for Europe and the U.S., Dr. Motyl was more skeptical. According to Dr. Motyl, while NATO expansion may be good for the West, it is not necessarily good for countries such as Ukraine and the Baltics. The issue of NATO expansion, stated Dr. Motyl, uncovers the real issue of security, and regardless of all the documents and charters, a very real delineation “between those that are in and those that are out of NATO” will occur. Not a supporter of NATO expansion, Dr. Motyl explained that the current strategy makes Russia a threat by implication. A security vacuum will be created for those countries that are “out” of NATO and vulnerable to Russian hegemony, not necessarily only in a military sense.

Of the three choices, to expand completely, to not expand at all or to expand partially, the third option, the one chosen,

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Russia, NATO and Ukraine: a united, or disunited Europe?

by Volodymyr Zvighyanich

CONCLUSION

What to expect

What can be expected from Russia? The following scenario presents itself:

- Further elaboration of the position that NATO enlargement is fraught with the dangers of further division of Europe and destabilization of European security.

- Further insistence on using OSCE structures versus NATO.

- Indefinite deferral of the second wave of enlargement, which would cause misgivings and uncertainty in a significant part of Europe. Deferral would create the feeling that the West is accepting a de facto new division of Europe into spheres of influence. This would have corrosive effects on NATO, America's position in NATO, and the cohesion of the alliance.

- Insistence on a 10-year freeze on future enlargements, with the understanding that at no time and under no circumstances could the Baltic countries be considered as candidates for membership (although this stance implies tacit acceptance of membership for others, such as Slovenia and perhaps Romania).

- A demonstrative Russian move on one of the Baltic countries – Estonia and Latvia would be the primary candidates.⁷

Furthermore, it should be noted that if the alliance accepts four or five new members this year, it might be assumed in the Baltic capitals that a secret American-Russian agreement exists to effectively exclude them from NATO.

The dangers for Ukraine

The fear of being excluded from the architecture of the new European security system emerging in Europe after NATO expansion could also touch Ukraine. This fear could be reinforced with the possible admission of Slovenia and Romania into NATO – something that Helsinki Commission Chairman Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) insisted on in remarks on May 13. Mr. D'Amato stressed that he supports the admission of the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Romania into NATO during the first round of enlargement.

Slovenia's route to NATO membership can serve as a model for other countries from the former Yugoslavia and for some former Soviet republics such as the Baltic states and Ukraine.

The Helsinki commission's co-chairman, Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), emphasized that "none of the candidates has come as far in such a brief period of time as Romania." He said: "Romania was among the first countries to join the PfP program, has actively participated in the NATO-led efforts in the former Yugoslavia. Romania continues its efforts to enhance civilian administration and oversight of the military, and has engaged in a number of successful joint exercises with the U.S. military."⁸

However, admission of the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland and – possibly – of Romania and Slovenia, leaves Ukraine in a gray zone between Russia and an enlarged NATO. Russia at all costs will try to preserve its dominance over Ukraine. Thus, Ukraine turns into a test of not only Russian intentions, but the West's willingness to fill the post-Soviet security vacuum.

One could stress several possible dan-

gers to Ukraine:

- feeling of being isolated from the mainstream of European politics and the European security infrastructure;

- failure to conduct a sweeping and profound military reform to meet the established standards of NATO accession, including its OSCE commitments;

- avoidance of enhancing civilian administration and oversight of the military;

- increasing economic dependence on Russia, especially in the sphere of energy supply and orientation of the Ukrainian market on Russia rather than Europe;

- continuation of the border disputes with Russia, thus undermining prospects of joining NATO;

- rise in political and regional tensions among Ukrainian political elites regarding Ukraine's admission into NATO;

- increasing anti-Western sentiments among the population based on the feeling of being abandoned.

Who is to blame, what is to be done?

All these possible negative consequences of Ukraine's non-inclusion in the first tier of would-be NATO countries could seriously thwart Ukraine's political and economic reforms. Ukraine risks being turned into a Central European pariah-state with a stagnant economy, unclear prospects for democracy and rule of law, institutional corruption and bureaucratic oligarchies at the top. It was a strategic mistake of both the Western and Ukrainian political elites that Ukraine was not treated as a serious potential candidate for admission into NATO.

It was tacitly presumed that Ukraine's activities within the Partnership for Peace program and peacekeeping operations in Bosnia is enough to sustain its "separate" position from Russia. The major obstacle to treating Ukraine as a possible first-tier candidate was Russia's vehement objection to any former Soviet republic's admission into NATO.

The Western political establishment never wanted to undermine its relations with Moscow for the sake of its former satellites. The Ukrainian political establishment did not have enough stomach and political will to pursue the line of independence as seriously as did Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. Instead, Kyiv always found excuses in the form of its non-bloc status, the "objective" unreadiness of the country to join NATO, lack of economic reforms, etc. Only recently, especially after Moscow's open territorial claims on Sevastopol and Crimea, did some representatives of the Ukrainian political elite (Leonid Kuchma, Hennadii Udovenko, Volodymyr Horbulin) begin to hint that Ukraine could revoke its non-bloc status and appeal for NATO membership. Mr. Horbulin even indicated the year 2010 as the possible date of Ukraine's joining NATO. However, another influential Ukrainian politician, a former prime minister and potential presidential candidate, Yevhen Marchuk, thinks that Ukraine's path to Europe (including NATO) lies through the development of its contacts with Russia.⁹ It is clear, that contrary to

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⁷ Ibid., p. 4.

⁸ House, Gov., Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, second hearing in a series on NATO enlargement, May 13.

⁹ Yevhen Marchuk, Ukraina-Rosiya-NATO: Pozyttsiya Dynamichnoyi Rivnovahy. Den, April 18. Mr. Marchuk even asserted that European integration for Ukraine "does not presuppose its enhanced membership in all and sundry European structures."

NEWSBRIEFS

Landslide wrecks apartment complex

DNIPROPETROVSK — A severe landslide destroyed a nine-story apartment complex on June 6, killing an 85 year-old resident, sending 3,500 persons to local hotels and dormitories and cutting off all water, electricity and gas for 16,000 residents of the Topol region, local media reported. A local school and garages were rendered useless as well. Minister for Emergency Situations Valerii Kalchenko and President Leonid Kuchma visited the site soon after the structure, built on the edge of a ravine, collapsed, assuring residents that the government would do all in its power to liquidate the consequences of the landslide. Plans have been announced to build concrete abutments in the area to prevent future landslides. Locals said that city authorities had known for years of soft clay soil and an underground river, which made the area unsuitable for residential construction, but had failed to remedy the situation. Criminal charges have been filed and an investigation is under way. The destruction of the 144-apartment complex is the latest in a series of similar disasters in Ukraine. In early June, an 80 meter wide sinkhole developed in Lviv Oblast, while last year a hospital in Chemivtsi was nearly swallowed whole by the ground. Zelenyi Svit environmental activists have voiced concern that safety at the Rivne nuclear power plant, built on ground prone to development of sinkholes, may be endangered. (Respublika)

Lukashenka pines for USSR

MIENSK — Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka on June 10 bemoaned the Soviet Union's collapse as a "tragedy" and declared his life's mission to put the empire's broken pieces back together. Speaking as his puppet parliament, the Council of the Republic of Belarus, voted unanimously to ratify a union treaty with the Russian Federation, Mr. Lukashenka said, "The main goal of my life is to bring back... ..what has been ruined. We have broken up the country, and, regrettably, it happened on our land," (a reference to the December 1991 Belaya Vezha Agreement creating the CIS, signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and the former heads of state of Ukraine and Belarus, respectively, Leonid Kravchuk and Stanislaw Shushkevich). The new union treaty, signed by Messrs. Lukashenka and Yeltsin in May, calls for creation of joint energy and transport systems and coordination of economic reforms and military policy, while leaving open the prospect of currency union between Belarus and Russia. Russia and Belarus have removed customs barriers and border controls but otherwise have

done little toward real integration since forming a "community" in 1996. Both houses of Russia's Parliament have ratified the latest bilateral accord. Mr. Lukashenka, a former state farm director, has amassed virtually unlimited powers in his country, cracking down on dissent and last fall replacing the popularly elected parliament with the present, rubber-stamp Council of the Republic. He has also demonized opponents of his policies of Belarusian-Russian unification, chiefly Belarusian nationalists who see in his moves a complete erosion of independence and state sovereignty, as well as Russian economic liberals who, while supporting political integration, oppose the financial burden to Russia of absorbing Belarus' largely unreformed economy. (Associated Press)

Crimean Parliament against Sea Breeze

SYMFEROPOL — The Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea approved a statement on June 4 condemning the Sea Breeze '97 naval exercises that Ukraine and NATO plan to hold off the peninsula's coast in August. Crimean deputies said the exercises "could ruin the fragile equilibrium in the CIS geopolitical space." The statement continued, "Crimea is being virtually transformed into a testing ground for executing NATO's plans." The statement also contained a protest against improving ties between Ukraine and NATO. (UNIAN, Eastern Economist)

Ukraine, Iran sign economic agreement

KYIV — The foreign ministers of Iran and Ukraine, Ali Akbar Velayati and Hennadii Udovenko, signed an economic cooperation treaty on June 9 and pledged to strengthen bilateral ties. Mr. Velayati, who was on a three-day visit to Ukraine, told journalists that a top priority for both countries is the development of relations "in the sphere of oil, energy and gas." Iran wants to help Ukraine complete the Odesa Oil Terminal and a pipeline linking the terminal to an existing pipeline that transports oil to Europe. Mr. Velayati also visited the Antonov airplane factory, which recently unveiled a new turboprop passenger plane to be produced in Iran under Ukrainian license. Mr. Udovenko said Ukraine attaches "great importance" to its relations with Iran. He predicted that trade between the two countries, which currently totals \$100 million annually, will rapidly increase. (RFE/RL Newline)

'97 budget stuck in Parliament

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz sharply criticized the

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Canada sets up court...

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Mr. Bogutin admits that on his application to enter Canada in 1951 he wrote he was from Romania, where he did in fact end up as the Nazis retreated after the war. He has told the court that he feared if he had stated he was from the Soviet Union he would have been returned there. The Soviets had an agreement with the other Allied countries for the repatriation of its citizens displaced by the war, which often occurred against the will of the individual.

But it is not clear whether Mr. Bogutin ran with the Germans because of his actions in Selydove, whether they forcefully took him, or whether he was fleeing the return of the Soviets.

If the government can prove that Mr. Bogutin covered up his wartime collaboration with the Nazis as an active member of the auxiliary police, it will then strip him of his citizenship and begin deportation proceedings.

Mr. Bogutin's lawyer is not denying that his client worked for the police, but he says he was only a passive member who carried out orders of the higher ups. He explained that three tiers existed in the Nazi police structures: the local auxiliary police, which carried out orders from above and mostly were responsible for civil order; the gendarmerie, which was made up of Germans who investigated major crimes; and the komandatura, which was feared most and had wide authority, including the right to shoot on sight.

According to Mr. Rudzik, Mr. Bogutin says that he worked in an auxiliary police unit in a warehouse carrying out menial tasks.

Crown attorney Christopher Amerisinghe believes otherwise. He claims Mr. Bogutin was a member of an investigative unit of the auxiliary police that retained the right to give orders. "We needed to show that Mr. Bogutin was in a position of authority, because he claims that he was merely a warehouse worker," he explained.

One government witness, himself a former member of the police unit, testified that Mr. Bogutin was one of four higher-ranking investigators who had some authority to issue orders.

Other witnesses said that, although Mr. Bogutin was a police officer, they did not recall him persecuting anybody.

Defense Attorney Rudzik explained that the final witness, who is from Oleksandria, Kirovohrad Oblast, and was to testify after the proceedings in Selydove were completed, had implicated Mr. Bogutin as part of the police detachment that brought a Jewish family by the name of Kobalevsky to a ditch and then shot them. Mr. Rudzik questioned the man's credibility. "He was in trouble with the law several times, once for allegedly shooting a police officer." Mr. Bogutin is alleged to have beaten that man after he was locked up following the incident, said Mr. Rudzik.

Mr. Bogutin's 66-year-old daughter, Liuba Antonova, who along with his granddaughter, Natalia Shabanova, 44, testified on his behalf, said he became a policeman to avoid persecution. Mrs. Antonova explained that Mr. Bogutin's mother got her son a job in the police unit through her acquaintance with the chief of police. His mother wanted to protect him from the Nazis because she feared they would discover that he was half Jewish and kill him. Mr. Bogutin's father, Abraham Bogutinsky, was a Jew who moved to the Donetsk area from Smolensk, Russia, not long before the Revolution. He was looking for work at a time when the coal mining industry was booming here.

The Bogutin affair, one of 12 new cases being developed by Canada's Ministry of Justice, began with the investigation of Johann Dueck, a Volksdeutsche (ethnic German) who lived in Selydove during the war. In 1993 an investigative team traveled to Selydove to put together the case against Mr. Dueck. They analyzed KGB files from the immediate post-war years, when the Soviet secret service carried out its own investigations, and took depositions from locals. The name of Vasily Bogutin kept popping up, said his lawyer, Mr. Rudzik. "It seems to be clear that he came to the attention of Canadian officials through Dueck."

Originally Mr. Bogutin's name had been mentioned in 1980 in an article in the Soviet-backed Ukrainian diaspora newspaper, *Visti z Ukrainy*. The paper listed people it said had worked for the Nazis and were now living "comfortably in Canada," Mr. Rudzik explained.

In 1996 Canadian officials returned to Selydove specifically to take videotaped depositions from the townspeople on Mr. Bogutin's actions during the German occupation. When that evidence was ruled inadmissible by Canada's courts because there was no ability to cross-examine witnesses, the court decided to move part and parcel to Selydove for that portion of the hearing.

During the hearing, held in the Selydove mayor's office, where an old Communist slogan coined by Lenin



Efrem Lukatsky

Four generations: Liuba Antonova (left), daughter of Vasily Bogutin, holds her great-granddaughter. Also in the photo, taken outside the mayor's office where the court proceedings were held, are Mrs. Antonova's granddaughter and daughter Natalia Shabanova (right).

still hangs on the wall, the prosecution called seven witnesses. Mr. Rudzik, the defense attorney, called two: Mrs. Antonova and Mrs. Shabanova.

Mr. Rudzik's defense was badly damaged when the court would not allow Mrs. Shabanova to testify. The presiding judge, Justice William McKeown, ruled that the testimony was not admissible because it was based on hearsay and conjecture.

Mrs. Shabanova had explained outside the mayor's building before she was to testify that she had carried out her own investigation into her grandfather's complicity in the events after investigators from Canada began snooping around in 1993. People told her that her grandfather had in fact saved a man from persecution and possible execution by allowing him to escape from police headquarters at a moment when the Germans had

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Maria Kryvonos, 67, outside her home in Selydove.

Canadian Ps and Bs seek allies in next Parliament

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – By Raya Shadursky's count, the June 2 federal election in Canada produced one Ukrainian Canadian member of Parliament: Jim Pankiw in the Saskatchewan riding of Saskatoon-Humboldt. Ms. Shadursky, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, admits her opinion is a guess, based on name recognition.

Figuring community representation in the House of Commons can indeed be tricky, if a person's Slavic-sounding moniker is the measuring stick. However, there was news about several known Ukrainians.

For instance, Ontario Liberal MP Walt Lastewka, who represents the St. Catharines riding, was re-elected by a margin of more than 2,000 votes.

Voters in the Saskatchewan riding of Regina-Lumsden-Lake Center also returned John Solomon, of the left-of-center New Democratic Party, to office. Liberal MP Morris Bodnar, in the Saskatchewan riding of Black Strap, wasn't as lucky; he was defeated by right-wing Reform Party candidate Allan Kerpan.

Similarly, in Winnipeg North-St. Paul, where many Ukrainian Canadians live, NDP candidate and university professor Dr. Roman Yereniuk failed in his bid to wrest the seat from the Liberals' Dr. Rey Pagtakhan. Progressive Conservative candidate and former UCPBF Ottawa president Margaret Kopala was also about 18,000 votes shy of beating incumbent Liberal Marlene Catterall in Ottawa West-Nepean.

Presumably, the list is longer than this. But in a race for 301 seats in the Commons, using names to identify candidate ethnicity is almost an impossible task.

Still, having Ukrainian Canadians run, and obviously win, seats in Parliament is very important for the community, said Ms. Shadursky.

"We are always looking for allies, especially to help show us how to leverage the [political] system in order to be able to access information, support and resources."

As president of the UCPBF for the past two years, Ms. Shadursky is also cognizant of the need

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University of Ottawa Chair of Ukrainian Studies hosts its first major conference

by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Although an endowment for Ukrainian studies at the University of Ottawa has been in place for over a decade, it was not until recently that a Ukrainian studies Chair was officially established and immediately sponsored its first major initiative, a conference this spring in Canada's capital.

With its international roster of well-known speakers, the conference "Towards a New Ukraine: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991-1996," attracted a substantial audience from across North America.

Scholars arrived from institutions as diverse as Cornell University, Boston University, the University of Saskatchewan, York University and the University of Toronto.

In attendance were officials from the Canadian Department of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of governmental and non-governmental agencies such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Canadian Society for International Health and the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE); community leaders from across Canada and the U.S., and a substantial number of the general public.

On March 21-22, just under 300 people filled the De Celles lecture hall, one of the university's largest, much to the delight of the organizing committee headed by Ottawa-based political scientist Prof. Teofil Kis. Irena Bell, chair coordinator, said more than half of the conference's registrants had arrived from out of town. The organizing committee also included Profs. Irena Makaryk and Roman Weretelnik.

The conference was held in cooperation with the host university's departments of economics and political science and the Ottawa-based Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University.

Members of the organizing committee expressed their thanks to Northland Power Corp. and Antin Iwachniuk (who was guest of honor at the proceedings) for the generous donations that made the conference possible. Along with the late Constantine Bida, Mr. Iwachniuk is also a founding donor of the Ottawa chair.

Also introduced by Prof. Kis at the conference opening was the chair patron, Canada's former Governor General Ramon J. Hnatyshyn, Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo and Sen. Raynell Andreychuk.

The line-up of speakers featured Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, who spoke about the building of a new civil society and political system in Ukraine; Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, about changes to the economic system; Taras Kuzio, about domestic sources of Ukrainian security policy; Dr. Borys Gudziak, about Ukrainian religious life; Mykola Zhulynsky, about the problematic of culture in Ukraine; Ambassador Anatolii Zlenko, about the development of Ukraine's foreign policy in 1991-1996; and Andrii Vesselovsky, on Ukraine's foreign policy strategies.

Originally, Ivan Dzyuba, Ukraine's former minister of culture, was to have participated, but health-related problems prevented him from attending. Mr. Zhulynsky presented a talk instead. According to Ms. Bell, Mr. Dzyuba did submit a paper, which will be included in the published conference proceedings due out this fall.

Another scheduled speaker, Ihor Kharchenko, head of policy analysis and planning of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also was unavailable because of a NATO meeting; his deputy, Mr. Vesselovsky, a former member of the embassy staff in Ottawa, filled in.

Conference organizers were particularly fortunate to secure the participation of the two most prominent Ukrainian Canadian advisors who have left their mark in Kyiv, the vice-rector of Ukraine's Academy of Public Administration, Prof. Krawchenko, and the chairman of

Ukraine's Council of Advisors, Dr. Hawrylyshyn.

The two headliners did not disappoint. Their trenchant commentaries on the sources of disarray in Ukraine's nascent polity and economy, and their spirited defense of what they considered to be the country's astonishing progress served as the reference point for much of the subsequent two days of discussion. (See sidebar)

A foreign policy forum

The similarity in the presentations of three of the conference's presenters effectively created a forum for the discussion of Ukraine's foreign policy.

Mr. Kuzio, a research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies of the University of Birmingham (England), as well as an advisor to the Ukrainian Parliament, led off by positing two opposing currents of thinking that have determined how Ukraine's government has dealt with questions of security: "Romantic Eurasianism" and "Pragmatic Europeanism."

Mr. Kuzio suggested that as Ukraine's leaders shepherded the country from her status as a quasi-nation emerging from under the Soviet bulwark, many sought to realize the "romantic ideal" of acting as a neutral country on the Eurasian divide. However, the U.K.-based scholar said that Russia's continued unwillingness to acknowledge Ukraine's refusal to go the Belarusian route and allow itself to be re-absorbed into the Russian sphere of influence has forced the emergence of a pragmatic pro-European stance.

This tension, according to Mr. Kuzio, has led to a sense of compromise and consensus among Kyiv's policy-makers. He said because the country can't afford to shift radically eastward or westward, it keeps its fingers in various foreign policy pies, such as cooperation but not full integration with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on one hand; and participation in the U.S.-sponsored Partnership for Peace, but a hesitant and deliberate approach to NATO expansion on the other.

Mr. Kuzio said that under President Leonid Kuchma and Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko's stewardship, Ukraine has practiced "active neutrality" — not a passive avoidance of integration in other alliance systems and economic compacts, but a non-aligned participation in the development of Europe's security structure.

Mr. Kuzio pointed out that Ukraine's dependence on Russian and other foreign energy suppliers has forced it to perform "a delicate and interesting dance." However, he suggested that Russian bluster over Sevastopol such as that of Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov could very well drive Ukraine to seek full NATO membership.

Drama and thunder from Zlenko

Ambassador Zlenko, a career diplomat, Ukraine's first minister of foreign affairs and recent appointee as ambassador to France, offered a rousing chronicle of a policy "built from virtually nothing," and the perils of "navigating the post-Soviet labyrinth" of international affairs, at a time when "Ukraine could not afford mistakes."

Mr. Zlenko also revealed that an autonomous if not independent course for Ukrainian policy was already being charted by academic mini-think-tanks and groups of experts. "We began studying consular practices, treaty drafting, alliance formation," he said, seemingly outlining basic areas of study, and yet off limits for many members of Ukraine's minuscule apparatus.

The former U.N. envoy also asserted that since the ending of the Russo-Chechen conflict, Russian pressure on Ukraine has increased substantially.

Mr. Zlenko had harsh words for Russia's constant pretensions to Crimea, arguments over the delineation and demarcation of borders, unwillingness to share the assets of the former USSR, and insistence that Kyiv sign the CIS statute on foreign policy coordination and other agreements that could limit Ukrainian sovereignty. He even went so far as to suggest that the CIS's future via-

bility is in question.

Bearing out Mr. Kuzio's prescription, the senior diplomat said that ongoing efforts to integrate with European political, economic and other structures (including military) will likely produce the solution to problems with Russia.

The ambassador intoned: "We will continue to sign only those documents that will guarantee Ukraine's security and independence and further its national interest."

In a more conciliatory vein, Mr. Zlenko praised President Kuchma's leadership in leading Ukraine "out of the swamp of bickering with Russia and the world community."

He repeated Ukraine's deserved claim to the title of "the first country that has voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons," and said that movement towards the World Trade Organization, NATO and the European Union must be undertaken gradually.

The calm did not last long. Aroused by a question from the floor concerning the difficulties Ukraine faces in the U.S. Congress, Ambassador Zlenko turned the question back at the diaspora, thundering: "Where is our lobby? Who can organize it? ... It is a pleasure to watch other lobbyists work in Washington, where is ours?" Mr. Zlenko called for the establishment of a strategic partnership between Ukrainian organizations in the diaspora and Ukraine.

An apparatchik's sang froid

Mr. Vesselovsky, deputy head of the policy analysis branch, at Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the last of the trio addressing this topic, and was the most measured, even dry.

Delivering a paper prepared jointly with his branch chief, Mr. Kharchenko, the Kyiv-based analyst set out Ukraine's position as "a young democracy living in a gray zone of instability ... [and seeking to] avoid multiple, potentially destructive national debates on each new situation and international event."

Mr. Vesselovsky identified "diversification of Ukraine's foreign economic relations" in order to escape the inherited dependency on the Russian Federation as a matter of primary concern. Therefore, the analyst said, "European and trans-Atlantic vectors" are important and will continue to grow in importance in the future.

He quoted a document concerning the country's national security adopted by the Verkhovna Rada in January 1997, the Constitution of Ukraine, and Rada guidelines passed in 1993 in setting out the legal framework of his state's policy.

He concluded by hailing Canada's and Ukraine's "like-mindedness" in foreign policy and comparing, with understated humor, the two countries' geopolitical situations. "Canada is the second largest state on this continent and has an enormous and dynamic neighbor. Ukraine is also the second largest state on the European continent, and its neighbor is more than twice as large [as the U.S.] and arguably twice as dynamic."

Asked whether he adheres to one of the foreign policy orientations posited by Mr. Kuzio, Mr. Vesselovsky cagily replied that the Birmingham-based analyst's "Eurasian versus European" formulation was one of the more interesting he had heard, but said in his branch "we are more practitioners than theoreticians."

Cultural and religious divertimenti

The two other speakers provided what amounted to divertimenti from the foreign policy theme. Former Vice Prime Minister Zhulynsky offered a fairly workmanlike harangue about the threats faced by Ukrainian culture in the very country that should be best positioned to preserve it.

Mr. Zhulynsky said the removal of Mr. Dzyuba as

(Continued on page 15)



Healthy Mothers...

Thanks to your generosity, today is indeed a joyous day for this young mother and her child. These have been hard times in Ukraine, as mothers and their children are struggling to survive the current health crisis. Your support has helped CCRF to carry on its mission---to deliver lifesaving perinatal and neonatal vitamins, supplies and medication. Healthy pregnancies ensure healthy babies. Please help us to make a difference.

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Headliners Krawchenko and Hawrylyshyn give Ottawa conference weight and wit

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – Ottawa University's Chair of Ukrainian Studies scored a significant coup in securing the participation of Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, two heavyweight Western advisors to the Ukrainian government, in their March conference "Towards a New Ukraine I: Ukraine and the New World Order, 1991-1996."

Both are Canadian citizens, yet both spend the bulk of their time in Ukraine. Dr. Hawrylyshyn does so as the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Council of Advisors (among other posts); Dr. Krawchenko as vice-rector of the Academy of Public Administration run by the Office of the President.

Dr. Krawchenko acted as the conference's leadoff man, and in addressing his topic, "The Building of a New Civil Society and Political System in Ukraine, 1991-1996," he expanded on a talk he delivered at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) 20th anniversary conference in November 1996.

"Ukraine has traveled an incredible distance; it has lived an incredible drama," said Dr. Krawchenko. He added that observers, both in the Ukrainian diaspora and in foreign-based governments, financial concerns and commercial enterprises need to keep in mind the pressures the newly independent country faces, caught as it is between a resentful former imperial center, Moscow, and an economically and politically demanding West.

The machinery of state

Concentrating on his area of expertise and personal involvement, Dr. Krawchenko provided a sketch of Ukraine's construction of public administration, "the machinery of state."

He said Kyiv's ability to make significant advances in this area, though it had no legacy of statehood, was truly remarkable. "The state was anything but a Leviathan at independence," the German-born academic said. "In 1991, the Ukrainian government was a post office box which received instructions that were occasionally translated into Ukrainian."

As a precondition of successful reform, Dr. Krawchenko said the state had to be strong enough to withstand lobbies that confront it and stand up for the common good. Initial paralysis on this front mirrored the initial weakness of the Ukrainian state, he said.

Much of the Oxford-educated presentation struck an odd chord. At a time when governments in North America and Europe are obsessed with shedding civil servants and cutbacks, Dr. Krawchenko was proposing the seemingly heretical: increasing the size of the Ukrainian bureaucracy.

He pointed out that Ukraine's government had been numerically small, the entire state machinery consisting of only 12,000 people in 1991.

The reason was simple, the former CIUS director said, "No rule of law? No Ministry of Justice. No free market? No Ministry of Finance and commerce. If money isn't money, but simply a unit of accounting, then you hardly need a central bank."

Dr. Krawchenko opined that Ukraine's government faced problems with human resources – things weren't simply too communist to function properly; the problem was the wrong kinds of civil servants with the wrong kinds of skills. "There were too few lawyers and economists, and too many people with technical skills, such as engineers," he said.

He spoke proudly of the training of public servants conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Administration in conjunction with the body where he served as vice-rector, but that despite advances, "a culture of public

service has to be cultivated – the rudeness of Ukrainian functionaries is legendary; you wonder if anything has changed since [satirist Mykola] Hohol's time."

The obstacles continue to be considerable: "Too many ministries (112); inter-ministerial competition is ridiculous where you need cooperation; and accountability is zero where you need transparency," Dr. Krawchenko said.

He added that the role intended for a bureaucracy in a democracy is often reversed, wherein officials issue directives to ministers instead of the other way around.

However, Dr. Krawchenko said President Leonid Kuchma is showing the necessary leadership, and referred to Mr. Kuchma's March 21 announcement of the establishment of a special task force on restructuring the civil service, financed by a \$200 million World Bank loan.

The advisor said the principal sources of corruption among government officials are low salaries and over-regulation. "The more signatures you need, the higher the probability of a bribe; less regulation equals lower corruption."

The civil society

Dr. Krawchenko then raised questions concerning the new boundaries that have to be drawn between the state and society in Ukraine, as it moves away from its totalitarian Soviet heritage.

"Under totalitarianism, you have total integration; in a democratic civil society, intermediary institutions (Churches, unions and the like) function independent of one another and of government," he said.

Shifting from the theoretical, Dr. Krawchenko said the number of NGOs and other professional lobby groups trying to influence public policy is rising, and is currently at about 5,000. But, he said, "this is a pittance compared to Canada, and in South Africa, also a young society, you have 30,000."

Dr. Krawchenko said many of these organizations are very small in membership and in the scope of their activities, and too many specialize in seminars rather than in tangible advocacy of programs or satisfaction of needs.

"Some guy was beaten by police recently in Mykolaiv," the scholar observed, "and after it happened you could get pamphlets about human rights, you could attend a seminar on human rights, but you couldn't get a lawyer to assert them for him."

Dr. Krawchenko said fear of the system persists and that it remains difficult to get people together to petition effectively, despite the frequency of strikes and demonstrations.

He said he sees cause for optimism in the gradual proliferation of municipal associations, small business associations, farmers' cooperatives, associations of entrepreneurs and industrialists, and various professional guilds.

Political sphere in infancy

A major difficulty, in Dr. Krawchenko's estimation, is that political parties are mostly still in their infancy. "As organizations of political power groups, they're organized around power clans held over from the Soviet period, and are often territorial," he explained.

The political scientist said that membership and influence in these clans are unclear, and internal alliances are constantly shifting. He commented that individuals in the private sector are "too busy making money to support any parties – only recently have individuals come to take politics seriously and seek to deal with the impediments thrown in the way of economic reform by the Verkhovna Rada."

He also pointed out that many entre-

preneurs derive their influence and power through such impediments, and are now loath to see them removed.

Dr. Krawchenko said the expected reform of Ukraine's electoral law, with the adoption of proportional representation, will do much to assist parties in establishing a more transparent power base.

The advisor said Ukraine has "an hourglass society," with a great concentration of power at the top, very little in the middle, and a wide base of the powerless who have little access to the top echelon and few opportunities to form an influential middle class.

For Dr. Krawchenko, Ukraine's progress as a civic and political society is dependent on the latest generation of civic-minded entrepreneurs. He said he was encouraged to have met an impressive number of such individuals in Kharkiv. "These are very smart, very pragmatic former academics – they know what they want, they have a good understanding of how to achieve it, and they have a strong feeling for the civic health of the country."

When asked, as always, about the effectiveness of Western aid programs, Dr. Krawchenko replied with characteristic candor: "If anyone did an audit, the results would be awful. Everybody talks about institution-building, but nobody does a thing about it except organize seminars."

Dr. Krawchenko added: "What Ukraine needs is 1,000 good economists, 1,000 good lawyers; \$10 million could set up the necessary programs to train them, and this would be one of the cheapest and most effective ways to turn the country around."

Hawrylyshyn on Ukraine's inheritance

Dr. Hawrylyshyn addressed the topic "Ukraine, 1991-1996: Changes in the Economic System and Structure." Most notably, he exhibited a close identification with the country, frequently referring to "our industry," "our currency" throughout his presentation. His talk also included a liberal sprinkling of barbs intended for Western policy-makers and consultants who paint Ukraine as country that isn't "measuring up to international standards."

The founder of the Kyiv branch of the International Management Institute said that while everyone knows the "three commandments handed down from Mount Washington by the IMF and the World Bank are liberalization, stabilization and privatization," few take the time to examine Ukraine's inheritance from the Soviet Union that fundamentally conditioned what Ukraine could do.

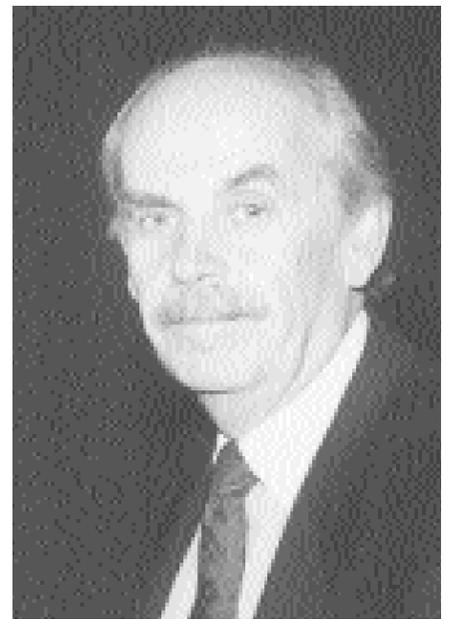
Dr. Hawrylyshyn pointed out that Ukraine's system had been inextricably woven into the Soviet imperial web, and that its economic structure was warped by these political considerations.

Ideology subverted the usual economic criteria for decision-making in enterprises, he said, and there was no pursuit of optimization in production in terms of quality control and cost effectiveness. Both capital and resources (with disastrous environmental impact) were devalued. In addition, everything from basic resources to parts for machinery was often brought from as much as 1,500 miles away.

The advisor said a Soviet bias toward the military and heavy industry, and a virtual absence of investments in a civilian economy meant there were no transferees of advances made in one sector to another, such as those disseminated from the U.S. space program.

According to Dr. Hawrylyshyn, although many sectors of the USSR's economy were scientifically avant-garde, most were completely unsuited to the needs of the general population, and this produced the paradox of a technologically backward country run by technically brilliant individuals.

Also making Ukraine's transition dif-

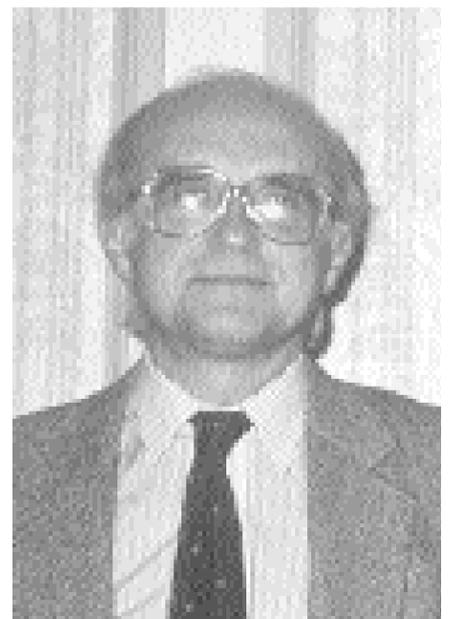


Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn

ficult was Russia's decision to renege on an agreement to share the former USSR's assets, Dr. Hawrylyshyn said. In fact, not only did Russian officials take control of all gold, precious stone and foreign currency reserves, as well as foreign-based institutions and real estate, they even siphoned off funds held in banks in Kyiv. The advisor related how on one occasion \$110,000 he brought in to finance IMI-Kyiv was whisked off to Moscow overnight and never recovered.

First commandment: liberalization

Returning to the aforementioned "three commandments," Dr. Hawrylyshyn assessed Ukraine's economic performance since independence, beginning with liberalization – establishing the necessary distance between government and the marketplace.



Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko

He said that while financial transactions and economic activity are quite free, particularly in the shadow economy, this has considerable drawbacks.

Urban property rentals and utilities such as water, gas and electricity have gone up in price sharply but still cover only about 80 percent of cost. Even so, these increases have reduced many to penury, compounding the hardship wreaked by the inflation that wiped out savings.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn said that while stock exchanges are operating, their relatively small size and inexperience among the participants have produced very low volumes of trading. He noted that while people are falling prey to scams, this is not occurring at anywhere near the rate seen in Albania, and such frauds are certainly

(Continued on page 10)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Congratulations and thanks

Whether the caps and gowns are large or small, worn by kindergartners or by college students, this is an important time of year as graduation days abound. So, it is only natural that the pages of our newspapers and magazines, and even our television screens, are filled with words and images of graduates and references to the messages of commencement speakers. In this newspaper, in this space, we would like to reflect on our community's unique schools.

According to statistics cited in a recent article by the Rev. Frank Szadiak, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., today there are 7,246 parochial elementary schools in America. Of that number, 15 are Ukrainian Catholic parochial schools (there are also two parochial high schools, one in New York and the other in Hamtramck, Mich.). These schools are subsidized — as tuition does not cover all costs — mainly by parishes and their parishioners, although, of course, alumni and other benefactors also help.

The number of our parochial schools has declined in recent years. For example, in the New Jersey Deanery alone, where there were once five parochial schools, today there are only three: Newark, Perth Amboy and Passaic. But, the work of our schools has not dwindled in importance. The priority of these schools is a Christian education with a focus on our distinctive Ukrainian rite, plus the Ukrainian heritage, language, history, geography and culture.

This came through loud and clear as we attended two graduations in the past few days. It was evident in the commencement program of the eighth grade, where the valedictorian's speech was delivered in Ukrainian and the salutatorian's in English. It was evident also in the songs and recitations presented, and in the sentiments expressed by all speakers. One could sense a true love for "two homelands," as one speaker put it — that is, for America and Ukraine. There was a similar scenario at the kindergarten ceremony we attended. The kids performed quite a show, and they sang their hearts out in Ukrainian and English. Though presented on a different level, one easily understood by the children, the message here was the same as that at the older students' graduation: we are proud of our heritage and we are happy to have the opportunity to preserve it.

Those present at these two graduation ceremonies — events that no doubt mirror those of other Ukrainian parochial schools — came away with a renewed sense of the worth of our community and the intrinsic value of our schools in preserving that community.

We extend a congratulatory handshake to our graduates; and to the teachers, parents and others who supported them, we offer a thank-you. And, we encourage our readers to remember: Our schools are our future. Thus, it is in our interest to support them in whatever ways we can.

June
17
1911

Turning the pages back...

The renowned Russian author, editor, dissident and émigré Viktor Nekrasov was born in Kyiv on June 17, 1911. Nekrasov initially studied to be an architect at the Kyiv Construction Institute,

graduating in 1936. Restless, a year later he joined the actors's studio at the Kyiv Russian Drama Theater, subsequently appearing in its productions and working as a set designer.

He served in the Red Army in 1941-1944, and fought in the Battle of Stalingrad. After the war, he returned to Kyiv and worked as a journalist, and in 1946 published a novel based on his wartime experiences, "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," for which he was awarded the Stalin Prize and elected a member of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. However, Nekrasov was no mediocre Soviet hack. His short stories about the effects of war and the novel "In the Home Town" (1954) were among the earliest examples of the non-dogmatic writing that emerged in the post-Stalinist thaw. In 1957 still trusted by the regime, he took his first trip to Western Europe, and then, in 1960 he spent a fortnight in New York City and on the Eastern Seaboard.

"Both Sides of the Ocean" (1962) was the result — a collection of spirited essays in which he provides an exuberant take on American culture, and in which he compares and contrasts the architectural styles of his beloved Kyiv with the soaring skyscrapers of Manhattan. Nekrasov even included a sympathetic vignette about his encounter with a Ukrainian immigrant in the U.S. Nekrasov's unwillingness to condemn the West without reservation attracted harsh denunciations from official critics. His refusal to be cowed led to a personal attack by Nikita Khrushchev in 1963.

As far as the apparat was concerned, things went rapidly downhill from there. In February 1966 Nekrasov joined 25 other cultural figures in writing to ascendant stalwart Leonid Brezhnev about the dangers of reverting to Stalinism. Later that year he sent off a protest to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, in which he declared that the newly adopted statutes proscribing "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" were unconstitutional.

In April 1968 Nekrasov signed a petition sent to Brezhnev protesting the trials of young intellectuals in Ukraine and in Russia. In July he signed a joint letter to *Literaturna Ukraina* in defense of Vyacheslav Chornovil. After four years of such activity, the regime tired of its high-profile pest, and a campaign of home searches, confiscations of samizdat and round-the-clock harassment began in earnest. He was expelled from the Communist Party in 1973.

Nekrasov began petitioning for permission to leave the USSR, and when his wish was granted in September 1974, he left with his wife to settle in Paris. There he joined the staff of the émigré journal of politics and culture, *Kontinent*, as associate editor. He died in Paris on September 3, 1987.

Sources: "Nekrasov, Viktor," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Nekrasov, Viktor Platonovic," *Biographical Dictionary of Dissidents in the Soviet Union* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1982); Viktor Nekrasov, "Both Sides of the Ocean," (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Jacyk Educational Foundation marks decade of achievements

by Dr. Marko Stech

The level of education and scholarship in a given country can serve as a gauge of its wealth, power and influence in the contemporary world. A nation's welfare today is determined not so much by natural resources or military strength, but by the professional qualifications of its citizens and by the stability of its financial institutions. States such as Singapore or Hong-Kong, which established dynamic, wealthy and cultured societies on small territories with virtually no natural resources, are the best examples of this premise, especially if they are compared with large countries, rich in natural resources, but with high poverty levels.

The amount of accurate information available to the international community about a given nation's history and culture, and the effectiveness of its dissemination, determine global political attitudes toward that nation's people. Ukrainians, about whom world opinion was formed for centuries by political enemies, understand the practical effects of this premise only too well. Even today, more than five years after the independent Ukrainian state was proclaimed, the world still does not know the objective truth about Ukraine's history and present-day situation. In many spheres of political and cultural life, Ukraine is still considered to be part of Russia.

Few Ukrainian organizations have accepted the fact that the only effective way to achieve a long-lasting positive influence on international attitudes toward Ukraine and Ukrainians is to improve international scholarship about Ukraine and to support Ukrainian scholars and professionals.

Established in 1986, the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation is unique among Ukrainian institutions in the world because its activities are conducted within the context of international academic circles. The foundation has been instrumental in the establishment of Ukrainian studies programs and scholarly centers at leading universities throughout North America and Europe. These institutions now develop and implement research in Ukrainian studies, educate the next generation of scholars and professors in the field, produce important publications about Ukraine, its history, culture and current international status, and organize scholarly conferences and educational programs about Ukraine for Western diplomats and businessmen that in turn influence world opinion about Ukraine and Ukrainians, as illustrated by the following examples.

- In 1991, following the establishment of the Petro Jacyk Lectureship in Ukrainian Studies at the University of London, England, the university organized an international conference entitled "Ukraine and European Security," that attracted considerable attention from the British press.

- Following the establishment of the Petro Jacyk Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University in New York, the institute introduced new courses in Ukrainian language, literature, and history, and became one of the organizers of a series of conferences: "Peoples, Nations, Identities: The Russian-Ukrainian Encounter," which stimulated a lively discussion in the international press. After the last conference, an entire issue of

the *Harriman Review* — subscribed to by scholarly libraries in the world and by most scholars and politicians specializing in Eastern Europe — was dedicated to Ukrainian-Russian relations.

- In 1996, when the foundation initiated its campaign to nominate President Leonid Kuchma for the Nobel Peace Prize for his work toward nuclear non-proliferation, the foundation's nomination letter was co-signed by seven prominent professors representing prestigious universities in North America, Europe and Japan. Subsequently, due to the foundation's connections with academic institutions around the world, many other scholars and politicians lent their support to President Kuchma's nomination.

The foundation's primary goal is to create and develop a global network of permanent academic programs in Ukrainian studies and Ukrainian scholarly centers, whose combined efforts will have a significant impact on international scholarship. Within a few years of its inception, the foundation contributed to the creation of such programs at the University of London and the University of North London (England), Columbia University (New York), the University of Alberta (Edmonton), Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), and the University of Toronto.

In 1989, the foundation established the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton, which is currently preparing a full English-language edition of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'." Once the Hrushevsky volumes are published, the foundation will organize a joint effort by several prominent historians to continue where Hrushevsky left off and provide a fundamental analysis of Ukraine's history to date. The foundation is already sponsoring preparatory work for this monumental undertaking at the Institute for Historical Research at the University of Lviv.

The Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation also supports other projects that contribute to the development of Ukrainian scholarship and learning in various disciplines. Petro Jacyk was one of the main sponsors of "Енциклопедія Українознавства" (Ukrainian Encyclopedia). Furthermore, in order to provide resource materials for Ukrainian studies programs, the foundation helped establish resource centers and library collections, such as the Petro Jacyk Central and East European Resource Center and Petro Jacyk Microfilm Collection of Ukrainian Serials at the University of Toronto, Robarts Library. It also funded the Petro Jacyk Endowment for Ukrainian Periodicals, which allows Robarts Library to regularly acquire new books, journals and newspapers dealing with Ukraine.

The Foundation sponsors Ukrainian physicians participating in international cancer research, as well as the publication of psychiatric literature in Ukraine. Up until 1993, the foundation had a well-developed financial assistance program for students and scholars, which provided scholarships and research grants, covered the costs of TOEFL, GRE and GMAT tests in Ukraine, and collected and disseminated information about financial assistance available to Ukrainian students and researchers at Western universities. However, this assistance program has been discontinued due to the overwhelming demand for the founda-

(Continued on page 13)

Dr. Marko Stech is the managing director of the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation.

ACTION ITEM

Rep. Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-N.Y.) has drafted a "Dear Colleague" letter that has been delivered to every Congressional office. The letter, addressed to Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, urges support for continued assistance to Ukraine. The letter's focus is on the positive changes in Ukraine and lists recent reform efforts in the areas of agriculture, the energy sector and privatization, as well as the struggle to reduce crime and corruption. The letter also reminds congressmen of the importance of a successful strategic partnership between the U.S. and Ukraine.

Since Rep. Callahan has taken a strong, negative stand specifically towards funding for Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) urges members of the Ukrainian American community to contact their congressman and encourage their representative to sign on to the "Dear Colleague" letter. Appeals for support can be made by either writing a letter (sample below), or by calling your congressman through (202) 224-3121 - Capitol Information.

The following congressmen have endorsed the letter as of June 10: Reps. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), David Bonior (D-Mich.), Michael R. McNulty (D-N.Y.), and Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.).

* * *

The following is a brief sample letter:

Representative (name)
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative (name):

I urge you to endorse Rep. Louise Slaughter's "Dear Colleague" letter which supports U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine. To ensure that Ukraine remains on the path of democracy with free-market reform, a commitment of U.S. resources is necessary. To stop assistance to Ukraine is not in the interest of the U.S. and will result in a lack of programs that are necessary to develop a competitive business environment, institute legal reform and build an independent energy sector.

I respectfully suggest that you support the "Dear Colleague" letter. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

— Submitted by the Ukrainian National Information Service

Canadian Ps and Bs...

(Continued from page 3)

to increase awareness of non-Ukrainian-Canadian MPs on issues facing the community.

To that end, the federation issued a questionnaire to members of its 16 branches across Canada midway through the recent federal election campaign. The idea was to gauge partisan response to several Ukrainian Canadian issues: multiculturalism, immigration, Canada-Ukraine foreign relations and technical assistance, and the yet-to-be resolved question of redress for World War I internment of Ukrainian Canadians.

Sample questions included:

- "The Ukrainian Canadian community believes that the concept of two founding nations [English and French], whether officially recognized, claimed or hidden, is destructive and divisive to Canada as a federation. This concept and thinking also threatens other cultural and native communities in Canada. What does your party believe are the consequences of this thinking ... to Canada?"

- "Does your party support the idea that communities in Canada, be they geographic, religious or ethnic, play a significant role in the successful establishment of new immigrants?"

- "If elected/re-elected, what would your party's stance be with respect to Ukraine's political aspirations and in assuring Ukraine's security?"

- "What role should the Ukrainian-Canadian community be playing in the delivery of Canadian technical assistance to Ukraine, if any?"

- "Is your party prepared to acknowledge the injustice done to Ukrainian Canadians, and to guarantee that the issue of restitution of the internee's confiscated valuables and properties will be dealt with properly?"

Since the federation launched its survey too late to be effective in helping Ukrainian Canadians decide on their choices at the polls, the project has been

shaped into more of a prototype for similar efforts in the future, said Nicholas Turinski, UCPBF vice-president for government relations, who chaired the questionnaire subcommittee.

"It's important for us, as a community, to be aware of where the parties stand on issues facing us," he said.

The federation has yet to analyze the results of the politicians' survey. Mr. Turinski said he was unaware of how many candidates were contacted.

But as the UCPBF prepares for its August national conference in Calgary, Ms. Shadursky said the federation's recent exercise could kick-start the organized Ukrainian Canadian community's somewhat indifferent approach in scoring a public profile.

"We have to start being taken seriously," she said, noting the Ukrainian Canadian Congress' muted response to the recent federal election. (However, a few UCC executive members were part of the UCPBF's questionnaire subcommittee.)

"All I hear from the community is that the government doesn't do this or the government doesn't do that," said Ms. Shadursky, who completes her term as federation president in August. "But at no point in time does anybody provide solutions on how we can access politicians and get our message across."

At a recent UCPBF multiculturalism symposium, recently re-elected Independent MP John Nunziata (in the Metro Toronto riding of York-South Weston) listened to questions from Ukrainian Canadians angry with the federal government, of which he was once a member. "Nunziata replied that he hadn't received one letter in his riding from anyone with Ukrainian background," said Ms. Shadursky.

But even if the federation finds its parliamentary Ukrainian Canadian allies by name, there's no guarantee they will find support in terms of policy.

Newly elected Mr. Pankiw in Saskatchewan, for one, holds membership in the Reform Party, which has long opposed publicly funded multiculturalism programs.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



The cook, the comic, the mother and her bingo buddies

An estimated television viewing audience of half a million Canadians tunes in daily to watch Ken Kostick do what he himself watched as he grew up in Winnipeg's North End: prepare meals. Both his late father, Ed, and his 63-year-old mother, Helen (whose origins are English), spent a lot of time in the kitchen whipping up hearty meals.

Their influence whetted Mr. Kostick's career appetite to don his apron — though his menu these days is probably a bit more nutritious than some of the starchy dishes Mama made for him when he was a lad.

Still, Mrs. Kostick has made numerous guest appearances on her 44-year-old son's daily 30-minute program, "What's for Dinner?" — showing how to make holubtsi and pyrohy. In fact, the 63-year-old woman shares some of the show's weekly stack of mail that approaches the 3,000 letter mark.

Next March Mrs. Kostick plans to release her first cookbook, "Helen Kostick's Down Home Cooking," which is to feature recipes shared with her by some of her "bingo buddies" from the North End, where she still resides. At the same time, Mr. Kostick will release his third cookbook focusing on Mediterranean cuisine. Macmillan Canada, which published Mr. Kostick's other two — including this year's "Ken Kostick's Island Cookbook" — will release both Kostick books.

"We're going to duke it out next spring," jokes Mr. Kostick about competing with his mother over book sales. But the jab is mild compared to the playful insults he endures from his TV co-host, Mary Jo Eustace.

On almost every show, which airs three times a day on Global-TV and the specialty cable network, Life, Ms. Eustace, an actor and recording artist, takes jibes at her on-air TV mate. She calls him "girlie man"; Mr. Kostick is openly gay. And she calls him "little man"; Mr. Kostick is a few inches shorter than the 5-foot-9 Ms. Eustace. Mr. Kostick responds well, playing the foil to Ms. Eustace's comic turns. Their banter is completely unscripted and, if there are any repercussions to their on-air campiness, it's in some of the mail the show receives.

"Some people tell me to stop treating Ken so meanly," says Ms. Eustace, a former chef who's also working on her own cookbook, "By My Side," which will present recipes for, what else, side dishes.

In September, when "What's for Dinner" enters its third season, the two hosts promise television may never be the same. A sample: Ms. Eustace, dressed as Dorothy from the classic film, "The Wizard of Oz," kicks Mr. Kostick with her red pumps, telling him "This isn't Kansas." In another episode, they exchange wardrobes: Mr. Kostick wears Ms. Eustace's skirt and she wears his Levi's.

Of course, amid all this over-the-top schtick, the two are also offering viewers tips on how to make exciting and healthy meals. Some of the recipe hints come from the Kostick family home on Magnus Avenue in the North End. "I still do macaroni and

cheese," says Mr. Kostick, who lives in Toronto's yuppie Beaches district.

Convincing people his palate is average, though, is another thing. Few, if any, of Mr. Kostick's friends invite him to dinner parties. "They usually take me to a restaurant because they worry that I might critique their meals," he says almost mournfully.

Wearing the cloak of celebrity makes going to these restaurants another matter. Constantly hounded by fans — one woman drove through a snowstorm just to meet Mr. Kostick in his log cabin hideaway at Winnipeg Beach north of his hometown — Canada's chief cook has to outmaneuver his TV following.

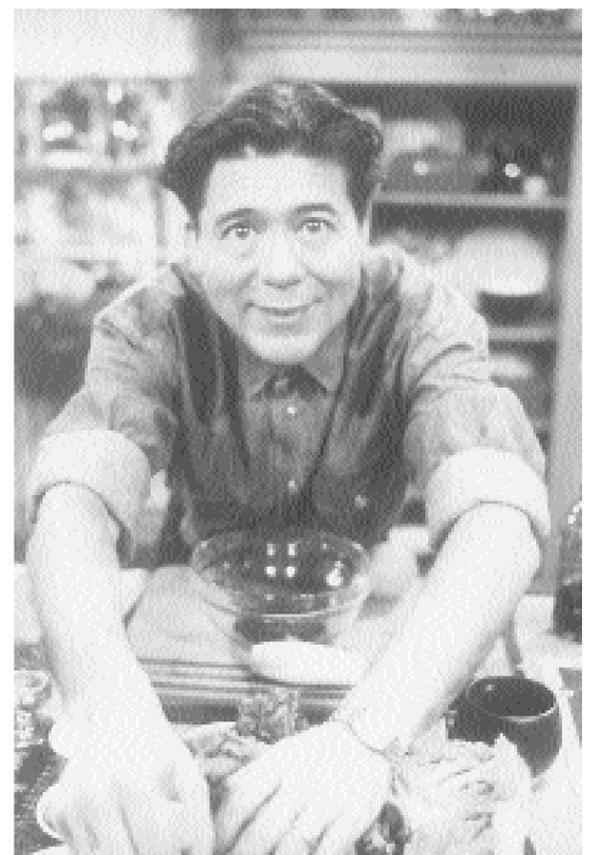
"I go to a handful of restaurants where no one will bother me," explains Mr. Kostick. "If somebody does come up to me, the people in the restaurant know me well enough to come up to them and tell them that I'm trying to enjoy my meal."

Should "What's for Dinner?" end up on U.S. television, which is Mr. Kostick's goal by year's end, he may have to concoct another strategy to maintain some semblance of anonymity off the TV set. That, however, could prove tougher than any flambé he's ever conjured in a kitchen.

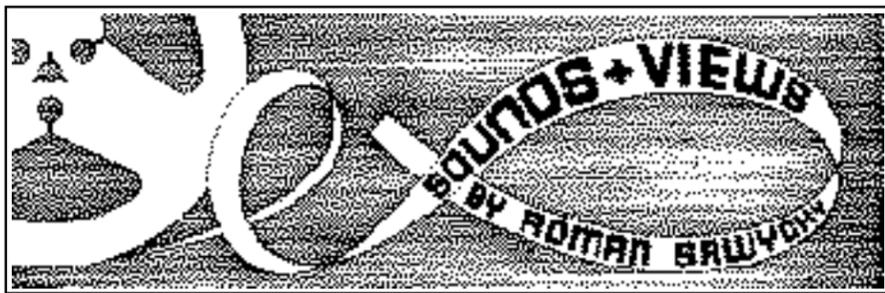
"I'm very conscious of people's feelings and beliefs," says Mr. Kostick. "Ninety-nine percent of the people who come up to me are very nice — even if people come right up to my door. I think it's because I open myself to them and become their friend."

Regular viewers of his TV show know about his 32-year-old sister, Diane (some wonder when she's going to be married), his pair of boxers, Pearl and Ruby (who also receive mail) and, of course, his mother. "Fifty percent of our audience tune in just to be entertained," admits Mr. Kostick.

But while some may be splitting their sides when, following a commercial break, Mr. Kostick appears in the Scarlett O'Hara outfit Ms. Eustace was wearing earlier in the show, no doubt someone in North End Winnipeg is sitting there wondering when Mr. Kostick will offer a sequel to the Poached Salmon in Pineapple recipe. Maybe pineapple pyrohy?



Ken Kostick



Olexander Koshetz Choir on CD

For all his conducting successes, Olexander Koshetz did not have luck in the recording studio. Outdated technology and unstable choral groups, which often disbanded as soon as they became well trained by Koshetz, canceled efforts to leave behind faithful and durable records of his immense knowledge and skill.

But Koshetz lost little time, and towards the end of his life was busy in Winnipeg transferring that knowledge to the younger generation. He taught the history of Ukrainian music and conducted the student choir at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Courses, inspiring scores of young people. Walter Klymkiw, the present conductor of the Olexander Koshetz Choir, was one of them.

Mr. Klymkiw assumed leadership of the choir only seven years after the death of Koshetz and must have decided then and there to make good with a durable ensemble. There is strong symbolism in that the anniversary of Koshetz's death in 1994 was followed immediately by the (likewise 50th) anniversary of this ensemble's conception.

Mr. Klymkiw is a product of both North America and Ukraine. His talent became honed by master conductors Robert Shaw and Robert Wagner, while his national commitment was strengthened by the close personal association with Anatolii Avdievskiy, champion of choral music in contemporary Ukraine. All of the above were highly successful in recordings, and Mr. Klymkiw's CD is merely the newest entry in a previous line of his quality disks and cassettes.

The bilingual CD brochure traces the choir's history and provides concise but incisive notes on the program recorded in the years 1991-1995. Credits include: William Solomon, conductor of the male choir; Roman Worobec, assistant conductor; Irene Chuchman, accompanist; and five soloists. I miss, however, a bio-sketch of Mr. Klymkiw, the modest mover of this production.

He divided the CD into four parts: The Liturgy No. 1 by Mr. Koshetz (excerpts); Songs of Christmas and New Year; Historical and Patriotic Songs; Folk Songs arranged by Mr. Koshetz.

The religious works by Koshetz have to compete with those of Bortnianskyi or Leontovych, but the Liturgy No. 1 is certainly rich in harmony and warm, devotional ambiance. "The Lord's Prayer," as heard here, is worthy of the text and a high achievement in religious sound. While this layer could still be improved in future recordings, the final excerpt, i.e. "Praise the Lord of Heaven," presents choral craftsmanship of the separate voices, and these work together as no other selection of this liturgy. It's simply the awe of the supernatural set to music. While Koshetz's Liturgy No. 4 has been available on cassette in Klymkiw's interpretation, the above sections from the No. 1 appear on CD for the first time.

V. Stupnytskyi's ever-charming "In the Early Morn" with brightly lit contrasts is followed by a carol from the pen of Hayvoronsky. While diaspora composers should not be neglected in North America, this item does not "sound,"

does not work as a composition, especially next to settings by Leontovych or Liudkevych.

Of special interest in this group, however, are two concise and concentrated miniatures by the contemporary composer/conductor Mykola Kolessa. His approach to New Year's carols is lively, marked by rhythmically spicy settings. Maestro Kolessa should be pleased by these (possibly first) recordings.

The historical and patriotic offerings by Lysenko and Koshetz are heard performed by fine female voices in focused sound accompanied by piano. "My Ukraine" by Ihor Shamo gives us patriotism in a lighter genre, employing this same, gentle women's choir. "Song of the Kozak" arranged by K. Stetsenko and "Song of Farewell" arranged by Zenowij Lysko are both musical pictures of farewell. Of the two, Lysko's is more recent, with fresher ideas. His rarely heard setting is skillfully executed and gets a sensitive performance here, in what must be the first recording.

The disc begins devoutly with Koshetz, and it ends with his arrangements of more wordly material. Thus, the CD program appears to be in a sort of classical ABA sonata form. And some of his settings of folk songs did become classics if only for their optimum sonic balances of mixed voices. Koshetz, after all, was not only a creative force focused exclusively on choral sound; in him accomplishments of the composer were only exceeded by feats of the conductor-genius. A practical artist, he knew beforehand how a piece would fare before an audience and how to improve still more on its success.

His folksong settings recorded here include: a melancholy Scottish song; a fine example of folk polyphony, i.e. multiple voice songs recreated/embellished; a 16th century piece in the Greek mode and other temptations. Since the humorous "Na Vulytsi Skrypka Hraie" is accompanied by piano, I could retitile this as "The Violin Plays with Piano," and both play exuberantly. But none of the above are as special as the arrangement described next.

This masterpiece never failed to impress demanding critics of Europe or crowds of Central and South America hungry for excitement. If the CD under review contained only this one selection, it would be worth its total price. The title "Lullaby" could only suggest the gently exquisite solo line, and those haunting and wide open fifths. Koshetz simply took the cute "Oi Khodyt Son Kolo Vikon" and in a rare state of inspiration provided "vocal orchestration" for mixed choir a cappella.

Just as Leontovych did an "enlargement" of the basic, modest "Schedryk" motif into a glorious "Carol of the Bells," so also Koshetz multiplied the folk melody/poetry on slumbering dreams by a piano miniature (on the same theme) of Vasyl Barvinsky. The piano may have been anathema to Koshetz, but here it became a blessing (of which the distinguished Barvinsky was unaware). So, play the choral lullaby but remember no listener can afford to fall asleep during

(Continued on page 10)

Yara Arts Group presents evening of poetry in New York

by Catherine Zadoretzky

NEW YORK – Ukrainian poet Oksana Zabuzhko has been awarded this year's Poetry Prize by the Global Commitment Foundation. The presentation took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America on May 16. It was celebrated as a highlight of Yara Arts Group's most recent poetry event, Hot House, an evening of poetry on heart and home.

Ms. Zabuzhko lives in Kyiv and is the author of three poetry collections: "May Frost" (1985), "The Conductor of the Last Candle" (1990) and "Hitchhiking" (1994). Her poems have appeared in translation in such major American literary magazines as Agni, Poetry Miscellany, Harvard Review, International Poetry Review and Visions International. A book of her work in English translation, "A Kingdom of Statues," was published last fall in Toronto by Wellspring Press. Ms. Zabuzhko's poems have always been favorites at Yara's various poetry readings and theater workshops at Harvard.

A group of talented actors presented the poetry that night. The beautiful and passionate Olga Shuhan, who has frequently worked with Yara in the past, read poems in the original Ukrainian, as did a new voice in the Yara ensemble, Xenia Piaseckyj. Richarda Abrams, who won the hearts of those who attended Yara's "Silver Threads" poetry event, was back with resonant readings of Ludmyla Taran's "How Much

Garbage" and "Blues." Zabryna Guevara found the perfect ironic tone for Ms. Zabuzhko's "Letter From the Summer House" about a new natural mystery of mad trees "turned rust colored" by "recent acid rains."

A special surprise of the evening was the presentation of "Seven Japanese Poems." Startling miniatures by Buson, Shiko, Soseki and others were read by Katie Takahashi in Japanese, Ms. Guevara in English and Ms. Piaseckyj in Ukrainian. The seventh poem, an 11th century piece by poetess Izumi Shikibu, was sung by Ms. Takahashi and Ms. Guevara, and in Ukrainian by Marianna Vynnytsky. Music for the piece was written by Obie-Award winner Genji Ito, Yara's resident composer.

Hot House was an event that opened the hearts of Ukrainian poetry-lovers to the global language of poetry. Ms. Zabuzhko's "A Portrait: K.M. Hrushevska" read by Jennifer Rohn put just this spirit into words:

"Katherine Mykhailivna, Miss Kate, who became dust/ Not in the camps – but in the stars: the heavens glow with you./

For all the innocently executed historians of wasted nations You are the first defense and the last-standing guard..."

The reading was followed by a reception and a demonstration of poetry on the World Wide Web.

Yara's summer will be spent in part at its 10th annual theater workshop at Harvard, where some of the Hot House poems will be presented.



Oksana Zabuzhko reads a poem in Kyiv as Solomea Pavlychko and Natalka Bilotserkivets listen.

Pianist Rudnytsky continues to perform around the world

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will be spending the next three and a half months on concert tours in widely different parts of the world. All told, Mr. Rudnytsky has now played in 60 countries.

He will be in Great Britain on June 13-18, where he will perform recitals in the towns of Redruth and Newquay in Cornwall. A frequent performer in Great Britain, Mr. Rudnytsky played there earlier this season in November, February and the second half of May.

He will be in Australia on June 25-September 8, on his 10th concert tour there. The tour will consist of 30 performances and will take place in all five mainland states of Australia.

Mr. Rudnytsky will appear as soloist, for the seventh time, with the Cairns Youth Orchestra in Queensland, playing with them the Saint-Saëns "Concerto No. 4 in C minor."

He has played about 270 concerts in

Australia in nine tours since 1979.

After the conclusion of the Australian tour, Mr. Rudnytsky will travel to Chile, where on September 16-24 he will play five recitals. These will be in the cities of Santiago, La Serena, Curicó, San Felipe and Rancagua. This will be his fifth tour in Chile.

Earlier this season, Mr. Rudnytsky also gave concerts in Croatia (November), Oman (February), and Malaysia, including Sabah in Borneo (April).

Planned concert venues in the 1997-1998 season include Great Britain, the Philippines, the Pacific Islands, Hawaii, Malta, New Zealand, Malaysia, Borneo and Latin America.

Mr. Rudnytsky, a graduate of the Julliard School in New York, has been a member of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University in Youngstown since 1972. He received a "Distinguished Professor Award" from that institution in 1990.

Ukrainian presence at the Cliburn: Danchenko is semifinalist

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Among the 12 performers who had advanced from the preliminary to the semifinal round in the 10th Van Cliburn International Piano Competition being held in Fort Worth, Texas, was 19-year-old Mykhailo Danchenko from Ukraine, the youngest contender at the competition.

The competition, which opened on May 22, was held in three phases — preliminaries, semifinals and finals, and included 35 contestants age 19 to 30, most on the competition circuit.

Mr. Danchenko is a native of Kyiv, where he has performed with the Ukrainian National Symphony and the Kyiv Conservatory orchestras. In 1994 he won first prize in the Krainev Piano Competition in Ukraine. In recital he has appeared in venues such as the Vienna Musikverein and the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory, and has participated in international festivals, including Virtuosi 2000 in St. Petersburg and the Colmar Festival in France, directed by Vladimir Spivakov. His most recent appearances were in Germany and in Italy, where he won third prize at the 1996 Busoni International Piano Competition.

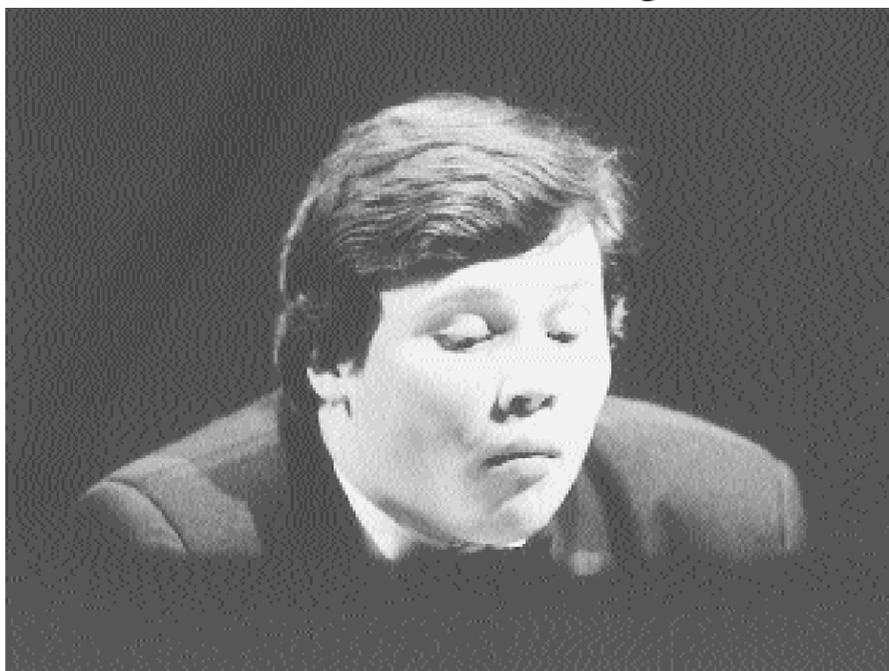
Based in Hannover, Germany, since 1995, Mr. Danchenko is now studying

with Vladimir Krainev at the Hochschule für Musik und Theater.

Mr. Danchenko performed the following works as part of his program at the Cliburn competition: Clementi, Sonata in F-sharp minor, Op. 26, No 2; Brahms "Variation on a Theme of Paganini," Op. 35, Books I and II; and Prokofiev's Sonata No. 7 in B-flat major, Op. 83 — in the preliminary round; in the category of chamber music, Brahms "Piano Quintet in F minor," Op. 34; and, as part of his recital program: Schumann, Carnival, Op. 9; Liszt, Spanish Rhapsody; Bolcom, Nine Bagatelles; and Rachmaninoff, Sonata No. 32 in B-flat minor, Op. 36 (1931) — in the semifinals; Beethoven, Piano Concerto No. 5 in E-flat major, Op. 73; and Tchaikovsky, Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat minor, Op. 23 — in the final round.

Also among this year's contestants were Alex Slobodyanik, 22, and his wife, Katya Skanavi, 25. Ms. Skanavi, referred to by Allan Kozinn of The New York Times as a "firebrand" from Russia, was among the six finalists at the competition.

The winner of the Cliburn, announced on June 8, was 28-year-old American Jon Nakamatsu. Upon winning the gold medal, Mr. Nakamatsu, a Stanford University graduate, can now give up his day job of teaching German for the past six years at a



Mykhailo Danchenko, the youngest contender at the Cliburn.

parochial high school in California.

The silver and bronze medalists were, respectively, Yakov Kasman, 30, from Russia and Aviram Reichert, 25, from Israel.

The competition was founded in 1962 to

honor Texas pianist Van Cliburn's (now 62) 1958 victory at the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow.

A television documentary about the competition, called "Playing With Fire," is to be shown by PBS on October 8.

Nadia Bohachewsky-Soree wins Bach Harpsichord Competition

MONTREAL — Harpsichordist Nadia Bohachewsky-Soree was awarded first prize at the International Bach Harpsichord Competition presented by the baroque music society Les Idees Heureuses, which took place on May 2-4.

The program consisted of the music of J. S. Bach, including the Concerto for Harpsichord in D minor, BWV 1052, performed with orchestra. The jury consisted

of a panel of internationally renowned harpsichordists with contestants representing and studying throughout the U.S., Canada, Europe, Korea and Japan.

Ms. Bohachewsky-Soree's prize-winning performance, enthusiastically received by the large attending audience, was featured on Radio-Canada, and her playing was described as "stunning" by reviewer Richard Turp of Montreal's The Gazette.

A prize winner at the fourth International Harpsichord Competition sponsored by the Southeastern Historical Keyboard Society, Ms. Bohachewsky-Soree was also a finalist at the Pro Musicis International Award Auditions and a laureate of the prestigious International Harpsichord Competition of Bruges.

Ms. Bohachewsky-Soree began her studies in piano at age 6 at the Manhattan

School of Music, preparatory division, and received a bachelor of music degree from the Juilliard School. She received a master of music degree in harpsichord performance from Rutgers University, where she studied with Charlotte Mattax. She studied privately and in master classes with artists such as Albert Fuller, David Maroney, Kenneth Gilbert and Gustav Leonhardt.



Nadia Bohachewsky-Soree

Kyiv dance group seeks sponsors for International Children's Festival

by Marta Zielyk

WASHINGTON — The International Children's Festival this year, for the first time, will include a dance group from Kyiv. The festival, which will be held on September 9-15 in the Washington area, has also invited student performers from Bolivia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, South Africa and Taiwan. The annual international event features cultural, social and educational experiences for both the international participants and American students.

The program of the International Children's Festival, produced in cooperation with the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts and the National Park Service, is composed of three parts: an educational enrichment program, a public festival and a gala reception dinner. All international cultural groups will give repeating performances at Wolf Trap in Vienna, Va., during the two-day public festival on September 13-14. The participants will also perform at the gala reception dinner on September 13 at the McLean Hilton, before an audience of ambassadors, members of Congress, major corporate sponsors and other guests.

With the help of sponsors, children age 14-18 from the Ukraine Folk Dance Group — eight pairs of dancers

and several musicians — will share their talents, culture and traditions with other children of the world at this prestigious cultural exchange. The group needs funds to pay for transportation costs from Kyiv to Washington. The International Children's Festival will pay all other expenses while the group is in the U.S.

The TWG Cultural Fund is cooperating with the International Children's Festival to bring the Ukraine dance group to this premier cultural event. The fund is asking community members to sponsor a young performer from Ukraine by giving \$250 toward his/her transportation costs. A portion of this donation is tax-deductible and includes two tickets to the festival on September 13-14. The full donation is tax-deductible without the tickets. Checks are to be made payable to: International Children's Festival and marked "for TWG Cultural Fund."

A donation of \$500 to \$999 includes two tickets to the gala, a listing in the festival program and six tickets to the festival. Donations of all amounts will be appreciated.

Please send checks to: International Children's Festival, c/o TWG Cultural Fund, 3722 48th St. NW, Washington, DC 20016. For more information call Katya Bowers, (703) 549-1544, or fax, (703) 549-7425.

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Headliners...

(Continued from page 5)

not as prevalent as they are in Russia.

He said the irrationality of Ukraine's tax system and its enduring layers of regulations are causing corruption to flourish.

However, Dr. Hawrylyshyn vigorously rejected the notion, suggested by a questioner from the floor, that Ukraine's is a pervasively corrupt society and that honest citizens are perpetually at a competitive disadvantage. Provocatively, he asserted that such claims are "very close to the proposition that we are genetically anti-Semitic, thus that we are genetically corrupt."

The Swiss-educated scholar said he believes that Ukraine's citizens had become "contextually corrupt" because of low compensation to officials, enterprise managers and employees; the arrival of foreign speculators; and archaic regulatory barriers to economic activity.

Coyly controversial, Dr. Hawrylyshyn proposed that it would be a good, although likely unpopular, idea to extend an amnesty for flight capital. "Abroad [flight capital] is earning paltry percentages in secured savings accounts in foreign banks, whereas it could be earning 20 percent returns on investments in the country," Dr. Hawrylyshyn said.

"It certainly seems unjust, but it would be good for the economy to get those billions back into circulation," he added.

Second commandment: stabilization

In Dr. Hawrylyshyn's estimation, stabilization efforts are the Ukrainian government's most obvious and most dramatic success.

"Inflation, which had peaked at 5,000 percent annually and destroyed life savings and internal investments, has been totally curbed," he said, "to the point that, with a rate of 0.2 to 0.6 percent a month, it is at levels that would make any Western country proud."

Dr. Hawrylyshyn credited the government with having reduced the state budget, whose deficit has been brought under a respectable 6 percent of the GDP.

The most laudable achievement, to the advisor's mind, was Ukraine's ability to secure a convertible currency necessary for international trade - the hryvnia.

He said Ukraine's performance in this regard matches the efficiency of the Swiss. He said the fact that the transition from the karbovanets was not confiscatory, and that none of the previous currency was rendered useless, meant that its value was fully preserved and this greatly increased confidence among the citizenry.

The government stopped printing money indiscriminately, and people stopped buying everything that appeared on the shelves, thus driving up demand and prices artificially.

He conceded that the government's tight monetary policy had created a credit squeeze and sent many enterprises into debt, and thus produced large-scale wage arrears. "So we achieved currency stability at a high price," Dr. Hawrylyshyn said, "but the alternative is to start printing money, thus reviving inflation, and you get sent back to purgatory, if not hell."

Third commandment: privatization

Dr. Hawrylyshyn sees the area of privatization, in which a free market for land, labor, capital and goods is established, as the most problematic in Ukraine, particularly in agriculture.

The advisor asserted that Ukraine needs to import Western technology to reduce energy consumption, to build up light industry that produces consumer durables, and that local enterprises should shift to knowledge-intensive areas to capitalize on the high level of education of Ukraine's population.

Further, Dr. Hawrylyshyn said that while trade with other countries is thriving, Ukraine's relative commercial inexperience is being exploited. He cited examples: raw sunflower seed oil is being sold to concerns in Turkey, which then process and bottle it, and sell it back to Ukraine; raw alcohol is shipped to Slovakia, where it is distilled and bottled then exported back to Ukraine.

An obstinate Verkhovna Rada

Dr. Hawrylyshyn counseled patience in tackling the thorny problem of the Verkhovna Rada's inability, because of an obstinate few, to proceed with economic reform.

"How, without shooting the pack of them, do you get rid of the 70 deputies who insist on passing tax legislation that stifles investment and economic development, who refuse to pass budgets thereby tying up entire sectors of the economy, who refuse to swear allegiance to Ukraine and who refuse to abide by a Constitution they themselves adopted?" he asked rhetorically. "You wait," he replied, "They'll be voted out soon enough."

Closing as he opened, the Kyiv-based advisor playfully jabbed at the U.S. "After all, even that vaunted democracy didn't grant the vote to all of its citizens until the 1860s, did not establish a truly rational free market system without outrageous monopolistic excesses or tariff barriers until the mid 20th century. It took them more than 150 years after independence."

"Of course, we're not quite as bright as the Americans," Dr. Hawrylyshyn said, "but give us 20 to 30 years and we'll get there."

Olexander Koshetz...

(Continued from page 8)

this miracle ...

And how can anyone slumber during the final "Spring Song" filled with ritualistic games celebrating life's rebirth? It's a song for all springs, ours in 1997 or decades from now.

Conclusion

Resulting from many years of experience under one artistic director and conductor, the Olexander Koshetz Choir sounds even, pliable and sensitive to direction. The mixed voices, well-trained to work independently as needed, make "conversations" between choral sections not only possible but desirable. The wide dynamic range, audible immediately on this issue, includes a true triple piano (written "ppp" - i.e. very quiet singing). It's easy to shout but hard to whisper and be heard. Although I found the male and female soloists less successful, the female choir should be singled out as consistently pleasing and appealing.

Koshetz is hereby celebrated; he lives on and sounds through Walter Klymkiw's durable ensemble - the choir most consistently faithful to its spiritual father.

But this CD is not merely a result of responsible music making. It followed what must have been hundreds of hours of selfless community work and tiring toil. Titled "A Festival of Ukrainian Choral Music," the disc implies joy and celebration at the completion of the project. The cover celebrates green hills, blue waters and azure skies of Kyiv. Stealing the picture, however, is St. Andrew Church, slender, white and beautiful, but most of all - very tall. A hard road winds up to the shrine, symbolizing the path uphill of continued aspirations of composers, choristers and choirs - a hard road towards highest standards in musical art we ought to worship.

Direct inquiries and orders (\$15 Canadian) to: Olexander Koshetz Choir, P.O. Box 3891, Station B, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2W 5H9.

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Conference explores...

(Continued from page 1)

in Dr. Motyl's opinion, was the worst. NATO has chosen to expand to those countries that don't really need NATO and are not a threat to Europe. The pressure of NATO expansion is forcing countries that are neither ready to join NATO, nor strong enough to fend off Russian influence, into the complicated position of again trying to find a delicate balance between two powers. He agreed that "Ukraine's actions have been brilliant in the past year, but they cannot be sustained for a long time."

Regardless of all the words to the contrary, Dr. Motyl asserted that Russia views NATO expansion as the West's intrusion into its sphere of influence and that, as a result, the West should be prepared to accept Russia's "expansion" of its sphere, as recently exemplified by treaties with Chechnya and Belarus, and improved relations with China.

Light laughter rippled through the audience as Ms. Kionka, representing the Estonian Foreign Affairs Ministry, explained the meaning of "NATO" in Estonian: "The official languages of NATO are French and English, and the acronym for NATO in French is OTAN, and [the homophone] 'ootan' in Estonian means 'I wait' - which is, basically, our position on NATO."

The Baltic countries all have unequivocally stated their interest in joining NATO. Protracted periods between admission of new members into NATO "will have the unintended systemic effect of decreasing security," according to Ms. Kionka, "not necessarily physically, but by creating a psychological grey zone."

Several factors influence the level of comfort in this grey zone, including Russia's posture, which now includes very dramatic rhetoric against Baltic admission to NATO, and NATO's attitude towards the Baltics and response to Russia's rhetoric.

As the date of NATO expansion draws nearer, Ms. Kionka noted that relationships between the Baltics, potential NATO members from the CIS such as Ukraine, and Central European countries have actually gotten closer. She cited the May 27 meeting in Tallinn of the presidents of the Baltic states, Ukraine and Poland as a very significant regional meeting.

Strictly coincidentally, the meeting took place simultaneously with the NATO meeting in Paris, at which the NATO-Russia Founding Act was signed. Though the Tallinn meeting, which received no media coverage in the West, had been planned months in advance, the Russian press "went nuts," according to Ms. Kionka, reporting the meeting of the five presidents as a "NATO plot and the beginning of a gang-up on Russia."

Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Shcherbak, stated that Ukraine believes NATO expansion will reinforce a zone of peace and stability in Europe; if both Poland and Hungary are admitted, then Ukraine will have 530 kilometers of border with NATO countries, a situation that Ukraine views positively.

Though Ukraine did not express an interest in immediate admission into NATO, nonetheless, according to the ambassador, Ukraine's strategic plan is to align with and enter major European institutions by 2020. Integration into European structures is viewed not only as a geographic objective, but a cultural and historical one as well.

According to Ambassador Shcherbak, the month of May was extremely important for Ukraine's foreign policy. Numerous significant events took place including President Kuchma's visit to the United States; the signing of the Black Sea Fleet agreements and friendship treaty with Russia; agreements with Romania, Belarus and Poland; a multilateral meeting of five presidents in Tallinn; the opening of the NATO information center in Kyiv - the

first of its kind in the world; and the initialing of the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership Charter.

Ukraine's charter with NATO is fundamentally different from the NATO-Russia Founding Act, according to the ambassador, since "the Ukraine-NATO document is based on close cooperation, unlike the NATO-Russia Founding Act, which is a document between rivals."

During lunch, resenting the official U.S. point of view, Mr. Pascual reiterated the argument of those who support expansion: that it is necessary to guarantee a peaceful, stable and undivided Europe. He insisted that the first tier of countries to be admitted will not be the last.

Mr. Pascual summarized the evolution of U.S.-Ukrainian relations during the past year, beginning with Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot's visit to Ukraine last year, after which a U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership was announced along with the establishment of the U.S.-Ukraine (Gore-Kuchma) Binational Commission. Both President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore, he said, understand and have repeatedly stated that "Ukraine is a crucial and strategic partner" for the U.S. and "a key partner for Europe."

Ukraine announced that it wanted a special relationship with NATO, according to Mr. Pascual, based on its unique needs, among which was the nuclear issue. As the first country to voluntarily relinquish its nuclear arsenal, Ukraine felt strongly that nuclear weapons should not be placed on the territories of new NATO members.

In describing the activities in the month of May, Mr. Pascual agreed with Ambassador Shcherbak that Ukraine's achievements were impressive. Beginning with the visit of NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana in early May, and the U.S. visit of President Kuchma in mid-month, and "using the time difference between Washington, Brussels and Kyiv to virtually turn drafts and documents around within 24 hours," a NATO-Ukraine charter was signed by the end of the month.

"I want to give credit to Ukraine ... I truly believe it," stated Mr. Pascual - and he asked Ambassador Shcherbak "to please extend a compliment to the professional diplomatic corps in Kyiv - their speed and professionalism were remarkable."

Acknowledging the concerns of those who oppose NATO expansion, Mr. Pascual nonetheless reiterated that all the documents and charters are "not just meaningless paper and diplo-babble," but that NATO expansion "provides a mechanism for evolution" and the documents provide "areas of consultation and cooperation - civil, military, philosophical" that form a basis for integration of new countries into existing European structures. At the same time, stated Mr. Pascual, the U.S. supports the development of new regional relationships, such as the one exemplified by the meeting of the five presidents in Tallinn.

As host of the conference, Walter Baranetsky, president of the UIA board of directors, greeted and thanked the panelists, guests and event co-sponsor, Freedom House, and suggested the possibility that the institute would consider sponsoring this type of event on a semi-annual basis. Close to 100 people attended the conference, including several permanent representatives to the United Nations, envoys from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Estonia, and numerous representatives from Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian and Ukrainian community organizations and press, as well as press representatives from Polish, U.N. and U.S. government media organizations.

After the conference, Ambassador Shcherbak met briefly with members of the Ukrainian community and gave an overview of President Kuchma's visit to Washington, as well as key points of the Black Sea Fleet agreements and the Ukraine-Russia treaty.



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University of Rochester sends staff to Ukraine to demonstrate teaching

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – For the fourth consecutive semester, the University of Rochester (UR) Medical Education Partnership and Training Project is sending faculty and residents to five cities in Ukraine and Russia to demonstrate the ward team teaching model.

Participating physicians are rotating from three separate U.S. schools involved in the partnership project: UR, Yale University and the State University of New York at Syracuse. The faculty and residents spend approximately two to three weeks at Russian or Ukrainian medical schools, leading ward teams composed of local medical students and interns. The U.S. visitors give lectures in their specialties and discuss the interactive teaching models that represent the core of U.S. medical education.

Three faculty and one resident elected to rotate to Ukrainian partnership medical schools. Dr. Borys Buniak, assistant professor of medicine, SUNY/Syracuse, visited Kyiv on April 7-18. Dr. Chloe Alexson, professor of pediatrics, UR, worked in Kyiv from April 14 to May 6. Dr. Ruth Hart, clinical professor of emergency medicine, SUNY/Syracuse, is teaching taught Medical Academy on May 12-24. Dr. David Fanion, second-year resident of emergency medicine, SUNY/Syracuse, rotated to Dnipropetrovsk on May 12-24.

As a result of the Medical Education Partnership and Training project and the teaching skills of the faculty who have rotated to Ukraine and Russia during the last two years, all five Russian and Ukrainian partnership schools have begun introducing the ward team teaching model into their curriculum.

The UR Medical Education Partnership and Training Project with Russia and Ukraine, which started in March 1995, will complete its partnership activities with a conference in Kyiv. Approximately 60 people will attend the

“Next-Steps” conference in this year, which will include UR project staff, on-site project staff, faculty, interns and students from each of the five Ukrainian and the Russian partnership schools, representatives from the ministries of health, and representatives of other medical schools in Russia and Ukraine.

The goals of the “Next-Steps” conference are to review the major accomplishments of the two-year project and to present specific results. This will include statistical data and results of the first round of standardized tests that were written as part of the Partnership Project and specific accomplishments regarding the curriculum development workshops and the implementation of innovative teaching methodologies that are based on core U.S. medical education teaching models.

Conference participants will also discuss the continuation of the standardized testing workshops, and the future of curriculum development workshops and the innovative teaching methodologies in each partnership school, as well as the Medical Learning and Testing Centers that have been developed in each country.

The Partnership Project was sponsored by the U.S. Agency of International Development (USAID) and administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX).

Russia, NATO...

(Continued from page 2)

some media reports,¹⁰ the Ukrainian political establishment lacks the coherence on joining NATO that was characteristic of neo-Communist Polish or Hungarian political elites.

What could be done?

- The Ukrainian political establishment should eventually understand that non-bloc status now, after NATO enlargement, is detrimental to Ukraine's national security. Therefore, it should openly declare its desire to revoke this status and to become a full-fledged NATO member.

- Ukraine should declare its desire to be among the second-tier of candidates for NATO members (e.g., Slovenia and Romania.)

- Ukraine should concentrate on sweeping and profound military reform in full accordance with the requirements for admission into NATO.

- A separate Ukraine-NATO charter should be seen only as a preliminary step to joining the alliance.

Ukraine's doctrine of a “strategic partnership” with the U.S. is based on adherence to common values and principles. Among these a very basic principle is the idea of NATO's enlargement as a pivotal point for the new united Europe after the Cold War. Therefore, Ukraine should not be the last to understand this idea.

¹⁰ See, for example, Igor Torbakov's statement: “Ukrainian officials openly hint that the strategic decision to join NATO has already been made and that what is now at issue is timing and political circumstance. The time does not yet seem to be ripe. Ukraine still depends on Russia for energy supplies. It has yet to achieve the economic progress that would make it immune to Russian political pressures.” Igor Torbakov, “Ukraine: the Acid Test for NATO Expansion.” The Christian Science Monitor, May 15, p. 19.



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Jacyk Educational...

(Continued from page 6)

tion to focus its attention on other projects. In addition to these successes, the foundation has gained an excellent reputation both within international academic circles and the Ukrainian community for its efficiency, integrity and far-reaching plan for the development of Ukrainian studies. To date, the foundation has relied on the profit from its capital fund investments to subsidize its activities. However, the foundation's growing popularity in international academic circles has provided it with more opportunities than ever to promote Ukrainian scholarship throughout the world. Thus, the foundation appeals to all those who would like to leave their permanent imprint in the history of Ukrainian culture and scholarship to join the foundation in a constructive and mutually beneficial cooperative effort.

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example, a donor can sponsor a campaign to support the nomination of Ukrainian writers for the Nobel Prize or finance the work of high-level inter-governmental institutions. The possibilities for cultural and scholarly contribution are endless.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Cabinet of Ministers' latest version of the 1997 state budget, further sinking hopes that Parliament will soon approve a spending plan for this year, local media reported on June 10. "This version of the draft budget does not conform with the Constitution and contains about 10 major contradictions with current legislation," said Mr. Moroz. He based his comments on a freshly completed review of the draft spending plan by the Verkhovna Rada Secretariat's analytical department. As the draft document now stands, "The Verkhovna Rada has no right to discuss it," said Mr. Moroz, adding that he had sent a letter in this vein to the Cabinet. According to the analytical department, the draft budget violates the draft law covering mandatory payments by enterprises to the Employment, Chernobyl and Pension Funds. Another major objection stems from Cabinet refusal to adopt Verkhovna Rada proposals concerning the allocation of additional funds for the creation of a higher official poverty line and for compensating citizens for personal savings wiped out by inflation in the early 1990s. (Eastern Economist)

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Military association thanks community

CHICAGO – Members of the Ukrainian American Military Association and Ukrainian American Veterans Post 32 attended “Sviachene” at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church on May 4.

Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok, Cmdr. Charles Dobra and Maj. Roman Golash thanked the community for their support and assistance in helping with last September’s military conference at the church’s Cultural Center.

Maj. Golash also thanked the community and local families for teaching their children Ukrainian. He stated “that most of the Ukrainian interpreters in the military

learned the Ukrainian language in Saturday language school and in the home.” He went on to emphasize how crucial it is to use the Ukrainian language in Ukraine and how surprised some Ukrainians were to hear that the language is taught in the U.S.

Special thanks were extended to the pastor, the Rev. Ivan Krotec, and to Oresta Jarymowych, the director of the Cultural Center. The Rev. Krotec was given a camouflage cap to signify his leadership responsibilities; Mrs. Jarymowych received an engraved plate. The community was given a plaque showing the emblems of Peace Shield ‘95 and ‘96 and a dedication statement.



Cmdr. Charles Dobra, Maj. Roman Golash and Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok present a plaque to the Ukrainian community of Chicago.

University of Ottawa...

(Continued from page 4)

minister of culture before he had a chance to bring into being a consultative network on the preservation of the country’s cultural values was a heavy blow, which set back efforts on this score considerably. The national deputy opined that movement in this area is particularly problematic in the current climate of economic crisis.

Dr. Borys Gudziak, vice rector of the Lviv Theological Academy and director of the Institute of Church History in Lviv, regaled the audience with a somewhat surreal exercise in theocratic optimism. Dr. Gudziak interpreted the general disaffection with secular society and the proliferation of various cults as signs of “spiritual efflorescence” and “a great opportunity for the Church.” Dr. Chirovsky of the Sheptytsky Institute, praised Dr. Gudziak for “taking us beyond the statistics and the bad news.”

Upon the conference’s conclusion, its organizers beamed at the event’s success. Initially slated for a hall seating 150 people, it had been moved to premises that

could accommodate twice that number. Prof. Kis said he had never seen an academic conference oversubscribed to the extent that “Towards a New Ukraine” had been.

One of the conference’s headliners, Dr. Hawrylyshyn, noted: “Ukrainians, particularly in the diaspora where they shut themselves in the ghetto, often suffer from an unwillingness to do things by reaching for a world-class standard. But this conference was not bad.”

According to the organizers, the following topics will be examined in subsequent conferences during the next four years, under the general theme of “Towards a New Ukraine”: “Deconstruction and Reconstruction: The Building of a New Economy in Ukraine”; “In Search of a New Polity: A New Constitutional Order for Ukraine”; “Plus ça change?...: Women in a New Ukraine”; and “Quo Vadis? Culture, Education and Science in Ukraine.”

For more information, contact the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Ottawa, 559 King Edward Ave., P.O. Box 450, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5; telephone (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692; fax, (613) 562-5730.

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

invites

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Environment Project Manager-Lviv, Ukraine

USAID-funded environmental project is seeking an experienced project manager to oversee the site office operations in Lviv, Ukraine. Key responsibilities include administrative functions including accounting, contract compliance, personnel management and security; supervising a staff of 35 including engineers, economists and translators; maintaining and ensuring productive, positive relationships with the USAID Mission, host country government representatives and other donor organizations. Qualifications: Bachelor’s degree in management, finance, engineering or the sciences. Ten years of professional experience including at least three years of successful management experience. Computer literate. Strong preference will be given to individuals who (1) speak both Ukrainian and English fluently, and (2) have USAID project, CIS and/or municipal water distribution services or other types of municipal public works project experience. EOE.

Please send resume, salary history and cover letter indicating your availability to: EPT Project Office, 1819 “H” Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; Attn.: Whitney Sims

Roman Ivanenko, 8th Grade

Roman Ivanenko of Edison, N.J. graduated from the Ukrainian Assumption School of Perth Amboy on June 29. Roman received the Taras Shevchenko Award for History and also played for the school’s basketball team. In the fall, he will attend St. Peter’s Preparatory School in Jersey City. When not in school, Roman enjoys soccer, baseball and card collecting.



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The Ukrainian Weekly, P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, NJ 07303
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Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co.
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Also watch a new television movie from Ukraine

* San Diego: Saturday, June 21, 2 p.m.;
House of Ukraine, Balboa Park.

* Los Angeles: Sunday, June 22, 1:30 p.m.;
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, 5154 DeLongpre Ave.

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ATTENTION NEWCOMERS FROM UKRAINE!

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.
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- Opening bank accounts
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- General advice and assistance

Address: Information Bureau, UUARC, 1206 Cottman Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111; Tel.: (215) 728-1630, Fax: (215) 728-1631

The UUARC Information Bureau is open on the second and fourth Saturday of every month from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 21

SAN DIEGO: The Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. will host a wine and cheese reception for Southern California Ukrainian Americans in order to inform the community about the first all-day, everyday Ukrainian radio and television network in North America and to preview a new film from Ukraine. The reception will be held at 2 p.m. at the House of Ukraine in Balboa Park. Admission is free. For information call 1-800-75-UKRAINE.

Sunday, June 22

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. will host a wine and cheese reception to inform the community about the Ukrainian radio and television network and to preview a new film from Ukraine. The reception will be held at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, 5154 De Longpre Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Free admission. For additional information call 1-800-75-UKRAINE.

WARRINGTON, Pa.: The annual Ukrainian Festival hosted by St. Anne Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1545 Easton Road, will be held on the church grounds starting at noon. Liturgy will be celebrated at 9 a.m. Featured performers at the festival are the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. Polka music will be provided by The Pennsylvania Villagers Polka Band at 1:30-7:30 p.m. There will be Ukrainian foods, games and novelties, as well as various Ukrainian arts and crafts available for purchase. For more information call (215) 343-0779.

Tuesday, June 24

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The Ohio Council of FIABCI-USA (The International Real Estate Federation) and The Columbus Council on World Affairs are sponsoring a meeting on "Investment in Ukraine and Mexico" at the Atrium Center, 6140 Cleveland Ave. (just south of I-270), at 10-11:30 a.m. Speakers will be Blair Duffy, president FIABCI-USA and a resident of Mexico, and Walt Reiner, FIABCI Ohio Council president and a graduate of

the American Graduate School of International Management. They will share their insights and in-country experience. Interested parties should call (614) 882-0800 for reservations; RSVP by June 17. There is no charge for attending.

Tuesday-Sunday, June 24-June 29

BECKET, Mass.: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will be performing at the world-renowned Jacob's Pillow. This year, Jacob's Pillow is celebrating its 65th anniversary season as America's oldest dance festival in continuous operation. Located approximately 20 miles south of Pittsfield, Mass., Jacob's Pillow is situated on a 150-acre farm in the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts. The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble was founded in 1972 by Zoia Hraur Korsun and is currently under the artistic directorship of Taras Lewyckyj. The 1997 season marks the ensemble's 25th anniversary. For box office ticket sales call (413) 243-0745. For additional information on Voloshky performances and events call (215) 663-0294.

Sunday, June 29

CLIFTON, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 635 Broad St., is holding its annual picnic at 11:30 a.m.-4 p.m. There will be typical picnic fare and Ukrainian ethnic food, as well as games and music for the children. Rain or shine, fun for all ages. For more information call (201) 471-8131.

Tuesday, July 1

WASHINGTON: A lecture/slide presentation on The Metropolitan Museum's "Glory of Byzantium" exhibition, with a special focus on the arts of the Kyivan Rus' state, will be given by Dr. Olenka Pevny, research assistant at The Metropolitan Museum's Medieval Department, at 7 p.m. in the Summer School Museum, 1201 17th St., NW. The event is sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund. Free admission; donations welcome. For more information contact Laryssa Chopivsky, (202) 363-3964.



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