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## Demjanjuk regains U.S. citizenship

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk has regained his U.S. citizenship, thanks to a February 20 ruling by a federal judge who reversed Demjanjuk's 1981 denaturalization, citing fraud on the part of U.S. government prosecutors.

Judge Paul R. Matia of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, wrote that attorneys of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations" in failing to disclose evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

Ed Nishnic, spokesman for the Demjanjuk family, said: "We are thankful for the court and its ruling for reinstatement of Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship. We're carefully reviewing this decision and deciding on what our next steps will be."

Mr. Nishnic, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk, also said: "This is welcome news to the family. This has been a 21-year legal nightmare, and when we got word of the decision it was like waking up after the nightmare. Now we are back to an even playing field."

### The issues before the court

As Judge Matia wrote in introduction to his decision, the court did not consider "the substance of this case: whether the defendant was a guard at Trawniki or whether he did anything else that would have disqualified him as a candidate for United States citizenship."

The issue was procedure: "whether certain actions (or inactions) by the government denied Demjanjuk information or material which he was entitled to receive pursuant to court discovery orders, whether such conduct by the government constitutes fraud upon the court and, if so, what the appropriate sanction should be."

The judge's ruling referred to two portions of the case against Mr. Demjanjuk: the Treblinka portion, in which Mr. Demjanjuk was accused of being the notorious Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible"; and the Trawniki portion, in which the OSI alleged that the former Cleveland autoworker was at the Trawniki training camp for guards.

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers argued that the fraud committed in the Treblinka portion of this case was so substantial and pervasive that any examination of whether it tainted the Trawniki portion of the allegations was unnecessary. The U.S. government, on the other hand, argued that Mr. Demjanjuk's alleged service as a guard at the Trawniki training camp and misrepresentation concerning that service were grounds for denaturalization unaffected by the fraud in the Treblinka portion.

Judge Matia concluded that "the fraud committed with respect to Treblinka cannot be isolated so as not to infect the

Trawniki findings."

He cited a November 1993 ruling in the extradition portion of the Demjanjuk case, in which the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals held that "the OSI attorneys acted with reckless disregard for the truth and for the government's obligation to take no steps that prevent an adversary from presenting his case fully and fairly. This was fraud on the court in the circumstances of this case where, by recklessly assuming Demjanjuk's guilt, they failed to observe their obligation to produce exculpatory materials requested by Demjanjuk."

Referring to new examples of evidence not disclosed to the defense — information that was revealed in this proceeding — Judge Matia wrote, "this behavior constitutes further fraud upon the court."

The new information includes documentation referring to a February 1980 interview with Jacob Reimer, an ethnic German who served as a clerical official at Trawniki, and the Dorofeev Protocols received from the USSR in 1980, which include the statements of five Soviet citizens who served at Trawniki.

The Demjanjuk defense first became aware of the Reimer documentation in 1996, according to Mr. Nishnic. It knew of the Dorofeev Protocols in May 1981 — after all the evidence had been heard in the denaturalization portion of the government's case against Mr. Demjanjuk — and then unsuccessfully attempted to file a motion for a mistrial.

In vacating the denaturalization order of June 23, 1981, Judge Matia also considered whether any sanctions should be applied. There were two possibilities: dismissing the case with prejudice, or dismissing it without prejudice. If no sanctions were imposed, the denaturalization case would have remained pending further proceedings.

Judge Matia wrote: "The court believes that simply vacating the judgment is not a sufficient sanction in light of the magnitude of the offense. Doubt cast upon the fairness of one judicial proceeding infects the whole justice system. Such behavior, whether or not intentional, must not be tolerated. The sanction for it must be appropriately severe. Yet, in fashioning a response, a court must be vigilant that it not allow unspeakable horrors to go unpunished in the name of preserving the abstract principle of justice."

He explained: "Just as the government should not be able to profit from its misbehavior, neither should a defendant be insulated from the consequences of his alleged moral turpitude because he becomes the inadvertent beneficiary of sanctions against the government."

Thus, Judge Matia chose to dismiss the case without prejudice, which means that the U.S. government could reopen a case seeking to revoke Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship. If he had dismissed the case with

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## Ukraine and Russia initial economic cooperation pact

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine and Russia agreed to a 10-year comprehensive economic cooperation pact on February 20 that they hope will more than double trade between the two neighbors by 2007.

The agreement was initialed by Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and his Russian counterpart, Viktor Chernomyrdin, after a two-day series of meetings in Kyiv. President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine was to formally sign the agreement with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during a four-day state visit to Russia that began on February 26.

"It reflects most fully the vital needs of our economies; the economic complexities and the interests of our nations," Mr. Pustovoitenko told journalists after the initialing ceremony.

Mr. Chernomyrdin noted that it is the first comprehensive agreement of such a nature to be signed between two CIS states, and another step forward in improved Ukrainian-Russian relations. "It is a big stride forward since the program concerns all the main aspects of economic relations between the two

countries," said the Russian prime minister.

Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said the pact addresses a wide array of aspects of economic cooperation, including "cooperation in broadening trade markets, drafting of proposals to set up transnational structures, and development of new joint programs to broaden cooperation in joint production."

The agreement, which some politicians have labeled an economic union, calls for a reduction of customs barriers, the simplification of customs procedures in reciprocal trade; the standardization of mutual customs procedures for transport, export and import of goods; and standardization of customs freight declarations.

The 10-page document also calls for: creating conditions for "open and honest competition" in trade and regulation of natural monopolies; developing a closer conceptual approach in restructuring the economies of both countries, stimulation of business and increasing investment for its expansion; jointly developing of inroads into science and new technologies; increasing the quality and competitiveness of manufactured products;

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## Former ambassador to Ukraine predicts leftist gains in elections

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — William Green Miller, who returned here in January after four years as the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, says that leftist parties are expected to gain some seats in the March 29 elections to the Verkhovna Rada, but not the two-thirds votes needed to dominate the legislature.

Ambassador Miller shared his views on the upcoming elections during a February 11 discussion organized by the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee of the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

He said the election campaign to the Verkhovna Rada is heavily influenced by the example of the Duma elections in Russia, which saw a shift to the left because of widespread dissatisfaction with the results of change and reforms.

These same problems and discontent are evident in Ukraine, he said, where the transition from the old Soviet system has been difficult and the benefits of the change are not yet evident enough for the populace as a whole. He pointed out that the standard of living in Ukraine is at one-quarter of what it was at the time of independence, wage arrears extend five to six

months, and the government and international financial institutions appear unable to solve these problems.

These conditions and the new electoral law will affect election results, he said.

"How the parties will shake out even in this past month is not at all certain," he said. The Communists, Socialists and Agrarians "will do reasonably well" due to their organizational strength, Mr. Miller said. Most analysts expect them to pick up more seats, but not enough to get a controlling two-thirds of the Rada, he added.

Ambassador Miller pointed to "one important variant" in the pre-election analyses: the alliance between the leftists and former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's well-financed Hromada Party.

"If the coalition between [Socialist leader Oleksander] Moroz and Lazarenko and the Communist leaders hold, they could be in a dominant, overwhelming position constitutionally, and they could make life very difficult for the presidency — for [Leonid] Kuchma personally, and for the power of the president as an institution — through the two-thirds amendment process," he said. And this possibility has aroused the concern "of all those

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## Heeding Daewoo's demand, Ukraine bans imports of older used cars, decrees tariff

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine has responded to a demand by a large South Korean automobile manufacturer and on February 16 decreed a ban on the import of any foreign-produced car that is more than five years old and a heavy tariff on all used cars with a value of less than \$5,000 entering Ukraine.

The decree issued by the Cabinet of Ministers, which is to go into effect on April 1, is widely believed to be a response to a stipulation made by the Daewoo Motor Co. of South Korea when it agreed in September 1997 to produce automobiles in Ukraine.

However, the decree does not refer to Daewoo in explaining the decision. The decree stated that a ban on old cars will spare Ukraine problems associated with dilapidated vehicles and help the ecology.

Explanatory notes issued along with the draft decree at the February 17 Cabinet of Ministers session read, "According to independent experts predicting trends in the international automobile market, one of the most basic differences between the automobile markets of Eastern and Central Europe and Southwestern and Western Europe is that the former has become the largest wastebasket for old automobiles in the world."

The notes explain that Ukraine does not yet have the repair garages and parts suppliers needed to allow individuals or firms to properly repair and rebuild old imported cars.

It also states that old cars are generally not equipped with air pollution control devices and only contribute to the deterioration of air quality and the ecology.

The government has said that the decree will help re-invigorate a dormant Ukrainian automobile manufacturing industry. "Imported cars in use are markedly less expensive than new cars, and this has caused the development of unfavorable conditions for the development of a national automotive industry," stated the explanatory notes issued during the Cabinet meeting.

The only automobile manufactured in Ukraine today is AvtoZAZ's Tavia, which costs about \$4,000 new, but is considered of inferior quality.

The decree will fulfill a key demand that Daewoo made in September 1997 when it signed a \$1.3 billion contract with AvtoZAZ of Zaporizhia to jointly produce a minimum of 80,000 upgraded AvtoZAZ Tavia automobiles and 150,000 new Daewoo models annually over a seven-year period. At the time Daewoo had stated that it wanted an import tariff of \$5,000 on used cars imported into Ukraine to restrict foreign

imports.

Last year, Ukrainians imported 220,000 automobiles, according to the Ministry of Statistics.

Besides the restriction on auto imports into Ukraine, the South Korean automobile manufacturer also had asked for tax breaks, which the Verkhovna Rada granted in September by passing a law allowing a 10-year tax shelter on profits to foreign automobile manufacturers investing a minimum of \$150 million in joint production ventures with Ukrainian firms.

The Daewoo-AvtoZAZ effort is expected to produce 250,000 to 300,000 automobiles annually and generate income of \$2.2 billion, of which \$180 million to \$200 million would end up in government coffers. The government has calculated that the re-energization of the automobile industry in Ukraine will spur the development of a supplier-base of approximately 100 smaller firms generating an additional \$711 million in business annually.

The effort will create almost 20,000 jobs at the AvtoZAZ auto plant, according to government estimates, and could produce nearly 100,000 jobs nationwide.

If Daewoo invests the total sum it has promised, it will be the largest foreign investment in Ukraine to date. The total sum of foreign investment through the end of 1997 stands at \$2 billion.

Even though the numbers seem to add up for Ukraine's downbeat economy, foreigners, especially the European Union, have criticized Ukraine's accommodation of Daewoo's demands. The European Union has said that the ban on imports could lead to problems for Ukraine in joining the World Trade Organization, on which Kyiv has set its sights.

Auto importers and dealers in Ukraine's capital had mixed reactions to the ban on imported cars.

Andriy Hnyetskii, sales manager of Honda-Kyiv said, "We look at it in a positive way, because it will employ Ukrainians."

But FakilAvto, the official Opel dealer in Ukraine, said through its assistant director, Ruslan Radchenko, that it was not a good decision. "We believe that a 10-year-old Opel is of much higher quality than a new Tavia."

Meanwhile, Mikhail Bondarenko, general sales manager of Winner Ford, explained that the new law will not affect his sales. He added, however, that he does not believe it is a good deal for Ukraine "We believe that a low-quality car is being forced on Ukraine. Daewoo is a bad example of an automobile. I, as a Ukrainian would like to own a high-quality car, a Ford or a European car, not a Daewoo."

## U.S. government takes steps to halt international trafficking in women

USAID

KYIV — International trafficking in women is not a new problem, nor is it unique to the countries of the former Soviet Union. As is often the case throughout the world, women are particularly hard hit by economic and social upheaval. One of the consequences of recent dramatic changes in Ukraine is that women represent up to 90 percent of the newly unemployed. To many, the promise of a job abroad as waitress, dancer, model or au-pair is difficult to resist in the face of diminished opportunities at home.

In the past decade, as many as 400,000 women have left Ukraine for jobs in foreign

countries. Once out of the country, instead of legitimate jobs, many women have found themselves being forced into a vast international sex trade.

When these women arrive at their destinations abroad their "sponsors" — who often are connected to organized crime — confiscate their passports and demand compensation for travel costs. Victims of this scheme then find themselves forced to perform sexual services for up to 15 clients per day to pay back the sponsor.

Threatened with violence and even death if they refuse, the luckier women are arrested and deported by local authorities. Others

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### OSCE says Ukraine curtails press

KYIV — The head of an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe delegation in Kyiv on February 23 accused the Ukrainian government of violating press freedom. Kare Vollan, who leads an OSCE team of election observers in Ukraine, said "the forced closure of one newspaper and the potential imposition of an extraordinarily severe payment on a second are highly disturbing." Mr. Vollan was referring to the shutdown of Pravda Ukrainy over an alleged registration irregularity and the levying of a 3.5 million hrv (\$1.84 million U.S.) fine against Vseukrainskiye Viedomosti for an erroneous report about a soccer player's transfer. Both newspapers support opposition candidate Pavlo Lazarenko and his Hromada Party. (RFE/RL Newsline, Eastern Economist)

### GDP declines in Ukraine

KYIV — The State Statistics Committee reported on February 20 that the gross domestic product fell 0.8 percent and that inflation was 1.3 percent in January. The Ukrainian government has predicted a rise in GDP in 1998 after several years of decreases. The monthly drop was blamed on a devastating 11.7 percent decrease in industrial production in January. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Georgian Parliament chairman visits Kyiv

KYIV — The chairman of Georgia's Parliament, Zurab Zhvania, held talks in Kyiv on February 13-14 with his Ukrainian counterpart, Oleksander Moroz, and with Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. Mr. Moroz affirmed Ukraine's support for Georgia's application for membership in the Council of Europe and promised that Ukrainian lawmakers will soon debate Georgia's request that Kyiv provide a peacekeeping unit to serve on the border between Abkhazia and the rest of Georgia, Caucasus Press reported. Mr. Pustovoitenko said Ukraine is interested in drawing up a long-term program of economic cooperation that would increase bilateral trade. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kuchma cites criminal elite's influence

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said an "economic criminal elite" is attempting to gain influence in the country by financially backing various political parties, Agence France-Presse reported on February 16. Mr. Kuchma, who was addressing an anti-corruption panel in Kyiv, warned that Ukraine is threatened "by the transformation of some political parties into criminal organizations." He blamed the previous government of Prime

Minister Pavlo Lazarenko for the "criminal elite" that he claims is infiltrating energy companies. Mr. Lazarenko, sacked last summer, is the leader of the opposition Hromada Party. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Border guards detain illegal aliens

KYIV — Nearly 100 illegal immigrants from Sri Lanka were found in a forest in Ukraine on February 18 trying to cross the border into Poland, PAP reported. One Pole was arrested with the group on suspicion of trafficking refugees. Ukrainian border guards said the illegal aliens were attempting to make their way to Germany. Poland's reputation as a transit country for refugees trying to get to the West is a major concern of European Union officials and a main reason for the introduction early this year of stricter visa regulations on Poland's eastern border. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian, Uzbek presidents sign treaty

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma and his visiting counterpart, Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan, signed a friendship and cooperation treaty and several economic agreements on February 19. Mr. Karimov said the friendship treaty is a "foundation for our future relations with Ukraine" and proclaimed Ukraine to be Tashkent's "most reliable and most-needed partner." Economic agreements focused on building transportation corridors for Uzbek gas and oil. In an effort to reduce dependence on Russian sources of energy, Ukraine has agreed to import 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Uzbekistan. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kyiv protesters demand unpaid wages

KYIV — Some 6,000 miners, teachers and pensioners gathered in Kyiv to protest months of wage arrears, Reuters reported on February 19. Oleksander Stoyan, spokesman for the Organization of All-Ukrainian Unions, which organized the protest, called for the government to use money raised the previous week in a Eurobond issue to address the arrears situation. The government made some \$412 million (U.S.) in that issue. The state is reported to be about 5.2 billion hrv (\$2.65 billion U.S.) in arrears on wages. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Carpathian tourism to be developed

IVANO-FRANKIVSK — The Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Administration has prepared a package of documents on the creation of a tourist and recreation zone to be called the Yaremche free economic zone. It hopes the zone will help attract investment

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## CANDIDATE PROFILE: Capt. Mykola Huk, National Front of Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — One wouldn't expect anybody but a navy man to run for the Verkhovna Rada electoral district seat of Sevastopol, home of the Ukrainian Naval Forces and the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

The National Front of Ukraine political bloc is offering just the candidate to its potential supporters in the 224th electoral district of Sevastopol for the March 29 elections.

The candidate, 2nd Capt. Mykola Huk, is a former commander of the Black Sea Fleet who swore allegiance to Ukraine in 1992 and consequently was removed from his post by the commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral Ihor Kasatonov who today is the vice-commander of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Capt. Huk then became the senior officer for the periodical press at the Social-Psychological Department of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense.

His removal from the Black Sea Fleet was not his first run-in with anti-Ukrainian forces. In July 1991 he was thrown out of the Soviet navy for pro-Ukrainian agitation associated with his involvement with the Ukrainian Prosvita Society, but was brought back into the folds of the jointly held Russian-Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Today he is editor of the only Ukrainian-language newspaper in Sevastopol, *Dzvin*, and on the editorial staff of the newspaper *Flot Ukrainy*, as well as the head of the Sevastopol branch of the Prosvita Society.

The 37-year-old captain, however, faces a major battle if he hopes to win a Parliament seat in the heavily pro-Russian and pro-Communist naval port. Capt. Huk is realistic about the possibilities. "We are looking for victory where we may not be able to achieve it, but we must plant the seed, especially in the culturally unaware soil of Sevastopol," said Capt. Huk.

There is hope, however, Capt. Huk explained. "This is a new election system. Who knows who will get what? There will be unexpected results and because of this a chance remains that the candidate from the National Front Party will get elected."

His goal in running is to bring national awareness to citizens living in Sevastopol. He said there can be no economic revival in Ukraine until there is a national reawakening. "If we develop a patriotic spirit we will achieve economic rebirth and all else," said Capt. Huk. "If we don't, we will only harm Ukraine as is happening already in today's Verkhovna Rada," he continued.

He said the main problems that confront Ukraine flow from a lack of a patriotic sense of country. He said he envies the Russian and Polish people, who have a strong sense of their national identity, and waits for the day when Ukrainians will have established theirs. "There must be more time, effort and perhaps even lives spent for this country," said Capt. Huk.

He said his alliance with the National Front is a natural one: "In Sevastopol they have called me a nationalist for 10 years, the Communists, the imperialists, even my fellow officers. I didn't want to disappoint them."

In fact, Capt. Huk is not a registered member of either of the three political parties in the bloc, the Republican Party of Ukraine, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists or the Conservative Republican Party of Ukraine. But he does, as he said, uphold their ideals. "I believe in the idea of Ukrainian nationalism, that only a Ukrainian patriot can make Ukraine great," he underlined.

He explained that he was motivated by leaders of the bloc, Lev Lukianenko, Slava Stetsko and Stepan Khmara, and by Stepan Bandera, who was the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in

the 1940s and 1950s.

"I went with them because it is headed by people like Levko Lukianenko, who has given his life for an independent Ukraine, and Slava Stetsko, who while she lived much of her life outside of Ukraine never took citizenship in the United States or Germany, but took Ukrainian citizenship when she returned home."

As any military man should, Capt. Huk considers himself to be part of a team. He emphasized that he fully supports the program of the National Front. "I will go with our bloc. I will not give my own promises, but will carry out the program of the National Front and keep the promises it has given and will give."

But he has made one individual commitment: to work to have non-commissioned officers become part of the professional army. "The sergeants who live with the soldiers in the barracks should receive pay as do the officers," he said.

He said that the morale among non-commissioned officers today is at a critically low level, which results in abuse of enlisted men caused by frustration. "Today mothers are scared to send their children into the armed forces. The sergeants' ranks are

demoralized, they do not get paid," said Capt. Huk. "Making them professional is the first step to a truly strong armed forces."

As the head of the Sevastopol Prosvita Society, Capt. Huk can take credit for already planting several seeds that may vitalize a Ukrainian identity in the city that is the headquarters for Ukraine's navy, including the establishment of two all-Ukrainian schools and the introduction of Ukrainian language courses in all of the city's schools, as well as the establishment of a Ukrainian library and a Ukrainian church.

"We have done this with a small team. With a larger team we will do much more. We believe that we will; we cannot do otherwise," explained Capt. Huk.

He said that even with 22 candidates running in his district, his main competition in Sevastopol in the upcoming elections, without doubt, is the Communist Party. He explained that it has kept its cadres and its discipline, and that its political structures are still evident in towns and villages throughout Crimea. "They are old, that is true, but it is the old ones who turn out to vote," said Capt. Huk. "The youth doesn't yet understand the importance."



Capt. Mykola Huk

## CANDIDATE PROFILE: Larysa Skoryk, Hromada Party

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Talkative, candid and outspoken, Larysa Skoryk, is again running for national deputy to the Verkhovna Rada.

She is no longer associated with Rukh, the party through which she originally vaulted into politics, but now belongs to the Hromada Party and is the minister of culture in its shadow government. She is also an unbending critic of President Leonid Kuchma and has been since he was prime minister of Ukraine, she said.

The "Halychanka," as she calls herself, was born in Polish-controlled Ukraine in the 1930s and was one of the original members of Rukh. She served as a national deputy of the Verkhovna Rada in 1990-1994.

In February 1992, she began her break with Rukh during Rukh's acrimonious third congress, an event that ultimately split the organization. Ms. Skoryk joined together with other former Rukh leaders in the summer of 1992 to form the Congress of National-Democratic Forces (CNDP). Whereas the original Rukh formulated a position of "constructive opposition" to the newly elected president, Leonid Kravchuk, the CNDP, of which Ms. Skoryk was elected head, proposed a position of unequivocal support for the new president. The CNDP's position was that a newly independent country needed a strong president to guide it, and that opposition weakened the president, thereby weakening the state.

After failing to be re-elected in the 1994 national elections, she recently re-invigorated her political activism via the Hromada Party. Since her departure from Ukraine's Parliament, she also has established her own architectural firm, which specializes in church renovation, and has concentrated on academia.

Today Ms. Skoryk is running for office with 29 other candidates in Kyiv city electoral district No. 223, where many of Ukraine's government offices are located, including the Verkhovna Rada and the Presidential Administration Building. She has returned to the political arena with the same blunt talk that characterized her first four years in Ukraine's Parliament.

Sitting in an empty classroom in the National Institute of Art, where Ms. Skoryk is the head of the department of architecture, she said that she knew even in 1993, when Mr. Kuchma was appointed prime minister by President Leonid Kravchuk, that he was not right for Ukraine.

As the 50-something former deputy explained it, Mr. Kuchma was placed in the prime ministerial position by outside forces that do not want to see Ukraine become a world economic player. "For those who did not want to see Ukraine as a competitor he was a good prime minister and has been an even better president," said Ms. Skoryk. She explained that those entities are countries that have "divvied up the world economies," among them Russia and the United States.

"There is a plan that is being carried out so that Ukraine maintains a path that keeps it no more evolved than a third world country," said Ms. Skoryk.

She said that even in 1993 Mr. Kuchma, as prime minister, was not working for the development of a strong Ukrainian economy. "He rescinded the law on investments, which at the time experts called the best such law among the CIS countries," said Ms. Skoryk.

"It was obvious even then that he was working for the artificial

bankruptcy of Ukrainian industry and the destruction of any chance for the development of small and medium business," she added.

She attacked the idea that the world must be made up of zones of economic interest so that the international economy functions smoothly. "There is no need for the illusion that the world has a stability based on economic zones of influence," she explained. "To find its space, a young country, especially, must fight to defend its interests in both its internal and foreign policies. The countries that can do that have patriotic and competent individuals in government."

Ms. Skoryk said she has been "heavily opposed" to Mr. Kuchma since 1993, but could not find a proper outlet through which to voice her concerns until now. She joined the Hromada Party when she realized that it would stand in formal opposition to the president. She called the Kuchma administration "absolutely not democratic."

"Immediately after an opposition party was formed and I understood that I could work to change the current government, I became a member.

"This government has installed a typical police state under the slogans of democracy and reform," continued Ms. Skoryk. She added that today the Verkhovna Rada is "perhaps the last hope of the people to defend the Constitution."

She cited the shutdown of the newspaper *Pravda Ukrainy* and an earlier move against a newspaper for which she worked,

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Larysa Skoryk

## Former ambassador...

(Continued from page 1)

who are concerned about Ukraine's democratic future."

Ambassador Miller said he sees the elections affected also by the introduction of Russian-style election campaign tactics and techniques and the use of money and television, as well as other media.

He pointed out that the power of money has become an issue in the campaign. "The ability of large amounts of money to turn out enough signatures, for example, in the case of the Hromada Party, is a case in point," Mr. Miller said. "This was a heavily financed campaign and successfully so."

Ambassador Miller said the deciding issues of the election campaign are stability and Ukraine's relationship with Russia.

The Ukrainian electorate, he explained, is sophisticated and realizes that, no matter who is elected, hardship will continue for the next few years and that "it is a good thing to forebear rather than to rebel."

With respect to Russia, he said, while the validity of Ukrainian independence has not been shaken, there is a growing belief that "it is necessary to have extensive economic relations with Russia to an even greater degree than is now the case."

"But I do not see — except in some remote corners of Crimea, perhaps in some border areas — any significant desire for a reunion with Russia," he added.

Complicating the elections, especially for the centrist parties, is the plethora of some 40 parties that tend to vitiate one another in the campaign, he said. The expected party grouping resulting from the new election law will come about only after the election, he said. In the meantime, there is a lot of individual dialogue, deal making, grass-roots campaigning,

and "an enormous amount of recrimination, threats of exposure of corruption" — in short, "a messy campaign," he said.

Nonetheless, the ambassador added, "it's a very healthy, democratic campaign." It's not only a struggle between personalities, he said, it's about ideas, about the future of the country. "It's a serious democratic engagement."

The election will be all the more difficult because there are an average of 12 to 14 candidates running for each Rada seat, he said. And this fact, like the new election law, favors established, well-organized parties, such as the Communists.

Ambassador Miller said he sees the role of the West as "extremely important" in these elections.

American support for Ukraine has been appreciated "from left to right," he said. The United States is seen by all to be a "steadfast friend" who helped Ukraine through some very difficult times, when it could have suffered economic collapse "and been forced to give up some of its sovereignty in order to get through some of the present difficulties."

The U.S. position in the elections is well understood, he said. "We support no particular candidate, but we support those who are for the rapid reform of Ukraine and its further progress as a democratic state."

Ambassador Miller said he sees Ukraine as being half way through its transition period. The coming election will be the last in which the old order will have a dominant say, and it will pave the way for the next group of post-Soviet political leaders. And during this transitional period, he stressed, Western assistance, especially American assistance, "will remain crucial" over the next several years.

"Ukraine is a case where the assistance that's been given has been decisive,



Yaro Bihun

**William Green Miller (center), former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine discusses the coming elections in Ukraine at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Next to him are Richard Murphy, executive director of the CSIS American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, and Paula Dobriansky, vice-president and director of the Washington Office of the Council on Foreign Relations and chairperson of the advisory committee's Political-Economic Working Group.**

and it has been successful. And it's been modest," he added. "So it seems to me that the United States has the capacity to continue the levels of support it's given in the past, and, in fact, should look to increase those levels in order to ensure a successful outcome to this transition."

Ukraine must solve many problems in the transition, Mr. Miller said, citing privatization as an example. Thus far it has resulted in what he called "first-stage oligarchies," the growth of mafia money, the transformation of state power into financial power, and the absence of equity in the distribution of state assets. "And this is an area where I think we have to pay far more careful attention," he said.

Another very serious problem area is the collapse of social services — health care, education, law and order, and cultural life — where, he suggested, outside groups should target their activities.

"We need to do everything possible to assure that the economy develops in an equitable and prosperous way. And I think we have the capacity to do that," he said.

Mr. Miller characterized the openness in the U.S.-Ukraine relationship as "remarkable." The two sides can address any issue "in a direct, immediate fashion," he said. "And we have found — and I think it's to the credit of our relationship — that the Ukrainians react in a fully democratic, independent way."

"So I think we have a real strategic partner, a partnership with a people of great strength, of great character and who have been tested by fire," he said. "We really need to continue every effort to support Ukraine."

Mr. Miller praised the hosting CSIS American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee for the very important role it played in "bringing to bear the best of our thinking about the new world following the end of the Cold War" and in fostering "the bipartisan approach to Ukraine that has been so helpful."

He called on the CSIS not to declare

victory and end the committee's work. "The assistance that you've given over the past several years is precisely what's going to be needed — not in equal measure, but, I think, even more, as Ukraine goes through the final stages to its final destination as an independent state."

He also praised the work in Ukraine of such organizations as the International Foundation for Election Systems, the Eurasia Foundation and the Soros Foundation as well as the work of Ukrainian diaspora foundations, which have had a "profound and important impact" on Ukraine's development.

## Counterpart center celebrates first year

*Eastern Economist*

KYIV — The number of NGOs in Ukraine has mushroomed from 700 registered in 1996 to over 7,000 today. Charlotte Watson, a coordinator of Counterpart Foundation programs for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova from 1993 to 1996, said on January 23 that Ukrainian non-governmental organizations all share a tremendous enthusiasm and a "huge appetite for information."

According to Ms. Watson, Ukrainian NGOs are gradually reaching the level of those in the West, thanks largely to the Counterpart Creative Center (CCC), which celebrated one year of activity with a presentation on January 23 called *A Year of Independence: A Fresh Look*.

As an independent Ukrainian NGO, CCC was set up to help other Ukrainian NGOs grow and resolve their problems. Its main tasks are researching growth and creating a database of NGOs and training NGO leaders in Ukraine.

During its first year of operation, CCC launched seven projects, held 128 training sessions on 14 topics and published an NGO directory.

## Great Britain gets new ambassador from Ukraine, Volodymyr Vasylenko

by Tony Leliw

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

LONDON — Great Britain has a new Ukrainian ambassador. He is the former ambassador to the Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg), Volodymyr Vasylenko.

Serguei Komissarenko, the outgoing ambassador to Britain, made the announcement at a farewell party on Saturday, January 31.

More than 200 invited guests crammed into the Ukrainian Association Club (SUB) in London's Holland Park to bid Mr. Komissarenko and his family good-bye. Among them were representatives from SUB, the Federation of Ukrainians in Great Britain, Plast, the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) and other organizations.

Mr. Komissarenko said that although relations between the Embassy and the Ukrainian community were strained at times, "we worked to get to know each other."

Mr. Komissarenko said he had made many friends in Britain. "It is not the last time that you will see me, but not as ambassador," he said. Other members of his diplomatic staff will be leaving as well, among them Press Attaché Mykola Kravchenko.

Ambassador Komissarenko's claimed that his only regret while ambassador is that he would not be at the opening of the new embassy building, which was paid for by President Leonid Kuchma during his last visit and is still undergoing building repairs. Mr. Komissarenko said that despite having three buildings in London and one in Edinburgh, the biggest problem facing the new ambassador will be accommodating Embassy staff. "I hope you will help him in that work," he asked community leaders.

The new ambassador, Mr. Vasylenko, is married and has a son and daughter; he celebrated his 61st birthday last month. The new ambassador is expected



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Children at an orphanage for invalids in Bucha, Ukraine

## Demjanjuk regains...

(Continued from page 1)

prejudice, the government would have been prevented from reopening any denaturalization proceeding against Mr. Demjanjuk.

"Upon review of its evidence, if the government still believes it has a credible case against the defendant, it may refile an appropriate complaint seeking to revoke and set aside the order admitting the defendant to citizenship and canceling his certificate of naturalization, and attempt to prove its allegations on a level playing field. Our system of justice requires no less of the government and demands no more of the defendant."

Both sides have 60 days to appeal the ruling.

### Reaction to the ruling

The Associated Press quoted Eli Rosenbaum, director of the Office of Special Investigations, as saying the government will review the matter and decide whether to refile its case against Mr. Demjanjuk.

Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly: "We have not yet decided on how to proceed at this moment. We are in detailed discussions with our lawyers concerning our options."

Mr. Nishnic commented on the most recent revelations contained in the Reimer documentation. "This stuff is totally new. It was revealed after Mr. Demjanjuk was allowed to return to this country; it was never seen by the 6th Circuit, which found fraud in 1993. Now, supposedly the special master [who investigated allegations of prosecutorial misconduct on the part of the OSI] had seen all the evidence — and yet this appears."

He continued: "If it had been seen by the court, or the special master, this would have put a different outcome on those proceedings. How many times could it have been an inadvertent error [for the OSI not to release evidence to the Demjanjuk defense]?"

"Objective observers of the Demjanjuk case could not in their own minds believe that this is a case of where the constable has blundered. In my opinion it is a lot stronger than that," Mr. Nishnic emphasized.

Asked about the reaction of his father-in-law, who does not speak with the press, to the reinstatement of his U.S. citizenship,

Mr. Nishnic said, "Mr. Demjanjuk, as always in the past, accepted the news very calmly, without any real emotion, but he is very happy. Like so many Ukrainians, he's been through it all, he's seen it all: famine, conscription into the Red Army, where they had nothing. He's been on the brink of death so many times in so many instances that's he's almost numb to it."

"He also looked death in the eye in Israel," he continued. "But, as bad as it was in Israel, he wasn't watching his family starving [during the Great Famine of 1932-1933], or his countrymen being used as cannon fodder [during World War II]. It's just another chapter in his life... How many times do you have to come so close to death that you don't fear it any more?"

### Previous decisions in Demjanjuk case

The latest ruling in the Demjanjuk case is also the latest in a string of victories for the Demjanjuk defense.

Mr. Demjanjuk's conviction as "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka extermination camp was overturned by Israel's Supreme Court in July 1993.

In September 1993 Mr. Demjanjuk returned to the United States after a three-judge panel of the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that he should be allowed re-entry while the courts considered whether he was wrongly denaturalized and then deported.

In November of that year, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals characterized the behavior of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in handling Mr. Demjanjuk's denaturalization and deportation proceedings as constituting a "fraud on the court." In addition to its finding of fraud, the court ruled that the 1986 extradition order against Mr. Demjanjuk be overturned.

In October 1994 the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the Justice Department's appeal of that 1993 ruling.

At that time, Mr. Demjanjuk's family praised the Supreme Court's decision not to review the case, saying that this should allow Mr. Demjanjuk to remain in the U.S. "Today's decision makes it absolutely clear that the Department of Justice defrauded the U.S. courts, deceived the American people and destroyed Mr. Demjanjuk's good name," said Mr. Nishnic.

Now, with another victory behind him, Mr. Nishnic added, "the truth is on our side."

and political independence.

"At least eight paragraphs of the agreement are evidence that its goal is the creation of a common budget, tax system, currency, stock market and property market and, in fact, restores a common economic space guided by Russia," said Mr. Teriokhin.

He called the program the "Belarusification" of Ukraine, and said that the Reform and Order Party would ask Ukraine's Constitutional Court to review it after it is signed by the Russian and Ukrainian presidents in Moscow.

Oleksander Razumkov, deputy secretary of Ukraine's Security and Defense Council, dismissed Mr. Teriokhin's comments. He told reporters on February 25 that the national deputy's comments were baseless and that there is nothing in the text of the documents to support such allegations.

In addition to economic cooperation, the two presidents will discuss a variety of other topics, including military cooperation, during Mr. Kuchma's state visit to Russia. Mr. Yeltsin told Interfax on February 20 that the development of a framework for a military agreement during the visit was possible. "We will reach agreement on how to draft a document on military cooperation," said the ever-optimistic Russian president.

## Ukrainian Canadians welcome decision

by Borys Sydoruk

CALGARY — News that John Demjanjuk's American citizenship was restored was welcomed by Canada's Ukrainian community.

Reviewing the procedures used to denaturalize and deport Mr. Demjanjuk, Judge Matia noted that attorneys for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations had "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court" and had committed "fraud upon the court."

Commenting, John B Gregorovich, of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, said: "We have always been

against U.S.-style denaturalization and deportation procedures in war crimes cases because of the less rigorous standards of evidence applied. We believe that any person accused of being a war criminal should be brought to trial in a Canadian criminal court. That, given the seriousness of a war crimes charge, is only fair."

"We now have additional evidence about just how unjust the American approach can be and proof about the unacceptable behavior of the OSI. Canada should not adopt U.S. methods that have, yet again, proven faulty and, indeed, immoral," he added.

## U.S. government...

(Continued from page 2)

remain enslaved or languish in prison for months awaiting trial. When they return to Ukraine, frequently suffering with HIV/AIDS or sexually transmitted diseases and deep depression, they face ostracization by their communities.

In a November 1997 address in Lviv, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton denounced trafficking in women as a fundamental "violation of human rights ... nothing less than modern-day slavery." The U.S. government has identified this problem as a priority issue. The policy response is a three-pronged effort to prevent the problem through information campaigns and by providing employment opportunities, to protect young women through improved laws and policies, and to assist victims via crisis centers and shelters.

USAID's proposed role in this effort centers on three activities: a television "docu-drama" to be broadcast in Ukraine on the subject of trafficking, a series of information and education campaigns through existing projects with media components, and a network of crisis centers, linked to regional enterprise centers. The crisis centers will house hotlines and health, legal and psychological counseling referral services, while the enterprise centers will equip women with business skills.

These programs will complement ongoing or planned activities directed by the Department of State, U.S. Information Service, Peace Corps, Eurasia Foundation, Soros Foundation and Ukrainian NGOs. The new initiatives will also be closely linked with USAID's existing activities in support of women's NGOs (Winrock/NIS-U.S. Women's Consortium), and with other democracy, social sector and enterprise development activities.

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1998/99

According to the June 1988 eligibility requirements

- The scholarships will be awarded to FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (studying towards their first bachelor's degree) attending accredited colleges or universities, and to HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES who will be attending such institutions of higher learning in the filing calendar year. Graduate students are ineligible to apply.
- The candidate must have been an ACTIVE DUES-PAYING UNA MEMBER for at least TWO YEARS by the end of March of the filing year.

Applicants will be judged on the basis of:

- financial need
- course of study
- scholastic record (minimum GPA 2.0)
- involvement in Ukrainian community and student life

DUE DATES for applications and documents:

Your completed, signed and dated application is due by March 31, 1998.  
All required documents listed on the application form and photograph are due by May 1, 1998.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Please send me a scholarship application for the 1998/99 school year.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

I am a member of Branch No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

developing transportation infrastructures; and establishing common procedures in handling illegally transported cultural artifacts.

The two sides hope that the economic cooperation pact will increase trade between the two countries by 250 percent within 10 years. Last year Russia and Ukraine traded \$14 billion (U.S.) in goods and services.

Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said the agreement is a logical extension of the "big treaty" signed between the Ukrainian and Russian presidents last May. "The work of our delegation in the mixed commission has once again demonstrated the closeness of our approaches and stands, our desire to consider one another's approaches as much as possible and to give a new practical meaning to the large-scale Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russia," said Mr. Pustovoitenko.

But at least one Ukrainian national deputy believes that Ukraine has sold out to Russia. Serhii Teriokhin, a respected economist who belongs to Viktor Pynzenyuk's Reform and Order Party, told reporters on February 24 that the agreement is a threat to Ukraine's economic

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Hope and perseverance

As First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke last week in Washington about her trip this past November to several former republics of the Soviet Union, her strong, optimistic, upbeat presentation was a bold reminder — amidst almost never-ending negative reports of crime, corruption, poverty and cynicism — about the positive manner in which many of the people and leaders of this region are striving to meet the dramatic, painful and overwhelming challenges that confront them. Her presentation about Ukraine left many of the Ukrainian Americans in the audience feeling elated. Elated! Now who on Earth has felt elated about Ukraine recently? "I believe," the first lady reminded us, "that there is far more cause for hope than despair, and the credit for that goes to the people of these countries that have endured so much and come so far."

One of the links that makes hope reality is perseverance. When the first lady spoke about her chief of staff, Melanne Vermeer, who is of Ukrainian American descent, she mentioned that President Bill Clinton recalled that, even during their days together as students at Georgetown University decades ago, Ms. Vermeer had always insisted that someday Ukraine would be free. Ding, ding, ding — one could almost hear the bells going off in the heads of dozens of Ukrainian American guests. Yes! Of course! I know that feeling! Absolutely! She's right! Go girl! No doubt about it! Ukraine would some day be free. We knew that, even if nobody else did.

And what a long, strange trip it had been ... the organizations, demonstrations, commemorations, publications, dedications, resolutions, the big rejections and small humiliations, the endless discussions, the daily private prayers, the public battle against relentless Soviet disinformation, the phone calls, the letters, the meetings, the lobbying.

Now there is no obvious reason to persevere — Ukraine is free.

Well, eopolitically, Ukraine is free. The battle for Ukraine's soul, however, continues.

Democracy, as the first lady said, is a never-ending struggle to build a civil society where democratic values "live in people's hearts and minds, and where the rule of law, not crime and corruption, prevails."

"Democracy," she continued, "depends on individuals truly believing that they have a role to play in the life of their country, depends on people choosing — not being compelled to — but choosing to participate and seeing to it that these habits of the heart are passed on from one generation to another."

Though ideological communism has faded in Ukraine, and along with it the companion rigid and almost impenetrable civic, political and economic infrastructure of the Communist Party, individual "habits of the heart" shaped by years of communism, as well as public habits of cynical leadership, still threaten to keep Ukraine in the grips of despair.

Mrs. Clinton understands the link between hope and reality and that there still is a need for perseverance. "The U.S. wants to be a partner with these new democracies," she told her audience in Washington, "to ensure their peace and prosperity into the 21st century."

"America has a stake in your success," she told her audience in Ukraine, "your hope is our hope, too."

For Ukrainian Americans, it's our hope as well. (Sigh.) It's just that this time we also hope it won't take as long.

March  
4  
1988

### Turning the pages back...

On March 4, 1988, Senate Joint Resolution (SJ Res.) 235 issued in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Kyivan-Rus' criticized the Soviet government's active perse-

cution of religious believers in Ukraine, called for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and discouraged the official participation by U.S. government officials in Soviet-sponsored Millennium ceremonies. The resolution was unanimously approved by the U.S. Senate. One of the resolution's initial co-sponsors, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) stated: "if the Soviet government truly wants to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity, it can legalize the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and stop persecuting believers of all denominations."

In a rare attempt to directly influence Congress, representatives of the Soviet government, bypassing traditional diplomatic channels, sent a protest to U.S. congressional leaders, denouncing the joint resolution. The president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Valentyna Shevchenko, sent a letter to Speaker of the House Jim Wright and Vice-President George Bush, president of the Senate, to which she attached a Ukrainian Supreme Soviet statement signed by 10 people's deputies that criticized the U.S. congressional resolution. In her letter, Chairman Shevchenko stated that the U.S. resolution "presented a twisted outlook about the situation regarding religious believers (in the USSR) ... and that this resolution could not but help illicit offense in the Ukrainian SSR, where freedom of conscience is guaranteed for all citizens." The four-page statement sent by the deputies claimed that both Churches "were invariably used as a cover by certain forces ... engaged in political ploys aimed at rousing national hatred and hostility between fraternal peoples born in a single cradle," and accused the U.S. Congress of encroaching "on one of our greatest gains — friendship among Soviet nations."

The Supreme Soviet's letter was preceded by English- and Ukrainian- language

(Continued on page 12)

## BOOK NOTE

### A study of Ukrainian Futurism

*Ukrainian Futurism, 1914-1930: A Historical and Critical Study* by Oleh S. Ilnytskyj. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1997. 430 pp., \$35, hardcover; \$18 paperback.

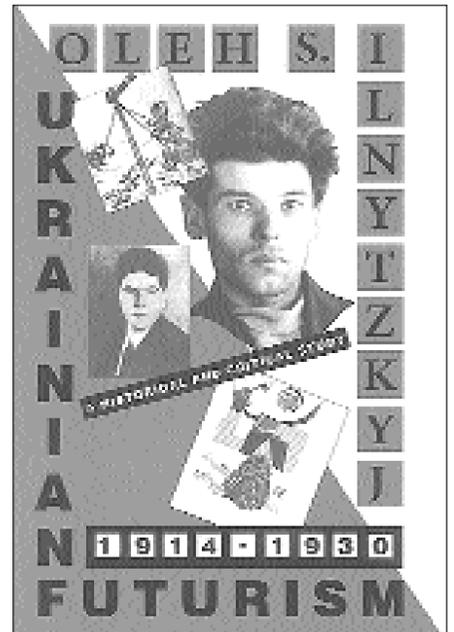
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The volume "Ukrainian Futurism, 1914-1930: A Historical and Critical Study" by Oleh S. Ilnytskyj marks the first major monograph in English devoted to this vibrant literary movement.

From its inception just before World War I to its demise during the turmoil of the Soviet 1930s, Ukrainian Futurism remained little studied and much misunderstood up to the late 20th century. Prof. Ilnytskyj's study of the Futurists and their leader, Mykhail Semenko, addresses this problem.

The study includes histories of Futurism and other major Ukrainian literary movements and analyses of the major figures of the movement and their works, focusing first and foremost on Semenko himself. Color and black-and-white illustrations, as well as special typography, show the important link between the written and visual media. As well, Prof. Ilnytskyj discusses the interaction of the Futurists with such important film and theater figures as Oleksander Dovzhenko and Les Kurbas.

The study contains analysis and original text (in both Ukrainian and English translation). It is relevant for literary scholars and critics and to all those interested in 20th century Central and East European culture.

"Ukrainian Futurism" won the 1997 Book Prize of the American Association



for Ukrainian Studies.

Dr. Ilnytskyj is professor in the department of modern languages and literatures at the University of Alberta. He received his Ph.D. in Slavic languages and literatures from Harvard University and is the author of numerous works on 20th century Ukrainian literature.

Ukrainian Futurism is available from Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone 1-800-448-2242; fax, 1-800-962-4983.

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

needed to develop the tourist and leisure business in the Carpathian Mountains. The draft includes many tax privileges, including the reduction of the value-added tax by 50 percent. There are resort areas in the Carpathians, all of which need renovation to bring their facilities up to European standards. Another project envisages the creation of a national winter sports center in the village of Vorokhta. (Eastern Economist)

### Crimean deputy PM injured by bomb

SYMFEROPOL — Oleksander Safontsev, the first vice prime minister of Crimea, and his bodyguard were seriously injured when a bomb exploded near their car, ITAR-TASS reported on February 6. The incident occurred in Tavriia, near Symferopol, and followed a special session of the Crimean Parliament to discuss the situation in Yalta, the scene of an ongoing power struggle. Mr. Safontsev is responsible for industry, trade and energy. Crimean police on February 9 arrested a criminal group believed to have been involved in the assassination attempt on Mr. Safontsev. The news was announced by Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko on February 10. Police netted over 100 suspects following a crackdown on firms and criminal groups operating on the peninsula. He added that a major re-shuffle in Yalta militia force was to be discussed by his ministry. Among other likely measures, this is likely to involve the drafting of experienced police officers from other areas of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newline, Eastern Economist)

### Turkish premier in Kyiv, Crimea

KYIV — Turkish Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz and his Ukrainian counterpart,

Valerii Pustovoitenko, met in Kyiv on February 12 and signed three accords, including one on the Black Sea, Agence France-Presse reported. Mr. Pustovoitenko noted that Turkey is an "influential partner" in the region. The Black Sea agreement is aimed at preventing conflicts between Turkish fishermen and the Ukrainian coast guard, such as the one last month in which two people drowned. Mr. Yilmaz, who was to visit a Crimean Tatar village during his trip, said the Tatars are a "cultural bridge" between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction with Kyiv's efforts in protecting the rights of the Tatars. (RFE/RL Newline)

### Rada ends freeze on privatization

KYIV — Lawmakers have approved a privatization program ending a legislative ban on the sale of state assets, Agence France-Presse reported on February 13. The program, submitted by President Leonid Kuchma, allows for the privatization of the energy and telecommunications sectors, but would not permit the sale of farm land. Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said he expects privatization to add about 1 billion hrv (\$521 million U.S.) to state coffers this year. The Verkhovna Rada put a freeze on the privatization process in November 1997 after several reports of inefficiency and corruption. (RFE/RL Newline)

### Kravchuk set to run as member of SDP

KYIV — Ex-President Leonid Kravchuk declared his membership in the Social Democratic Party on February 4. Commenting on the closure of the newspaper Pravda Ukrainy and recent events in Crimea, Mr. Kravchuk called these actions unconstitutional and said he will actively support the rule of law in Ukraine. The party hopes to hold 10 percent of seats after the parliamentary elections. (Eastern Economist)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Re: Honcharenko's California ranch

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to Tamara Horodysky for her article (December 14, 1997) on the Rev. Ahapius Honcharenko and the preservation of the Honcharenko Ranch and burial place at Hayward, Calif., as a state historical site. Thanks are due also to the persistence of the committee from the East Bay Regional Park District and their representatives, as stated in the article.

I also wish to mention the contributions of W. O. Luciw and T. Luciw who published a biography of the Rev. Honcharenko in Toronto, in 1963. In the book's last pages there is mention of "The Honcharenko Committee," 423 Jefferson St., NE, Minneapolis, Minn., with a request that interested persons write to the Oakland Historical Landmarks of California for the purchase and designation of the Haywood property as the Rev. Honcharenko Park. I was among those who wrote letters of support at that time.

It is satisfying to know that after 35 years this project has become a reality and that an early Ukrainian pioneer in the United States has been honored.

I. I. Mayba, M.D.,  
Winnipeg

### About columnist's view of civil society

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas' January 18 column "Reflections on Ukraine's Civil Society" contains errors and inaccuracies, is based on faulty assumptions and wrongly criticizes U.S. and foundation-funded programs to support "civil society" in Ukraine.

First of all, the public opinion poll Dr. Kuropas cites was not conducted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), but by the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), which gave a presentation on the results at the CSIS in Washington. If Dr. Kuropas had read this report, a quite comprehensive and scientific account of people's attitudes toward their government – he might have found that civil society in Ukraine is not in such dire straits. He could also have written a sensible column.

The fact that 96 percent of Ukrainians are dissatisfied with their current state, and only 12 percent believe the economy will improve is not an indication of the lack of a civil society. It simply means Ukrainians don't like their current situation. Dr. Kuropas' assertion that only 3 percent of Ukrainians favor unlimited ownership of land is flat out wrong. In fact, the IFES report states that 34 percent support unlimited land ownership and 49 percent more support it in principle, but with limits. Only 11 percent were opposed.

Contrary to Dr. Kuropas, the IFES report shows some progress toward democracy, not "regression." In general, Ukrainians support the idea of political parties and a multiparty system, plan to vote in high numbers, support the idea of non-governmental organizations, support private property, etc. – all in slightly higher numbers than a year earlier.

At the same time, they distrust political parties, leaders and government, and believe their leaders are corrupt, ineffec-

tual and unaccountable. That they believe Ukraine is not a democracy is not surprising – most party leaders and intellectuals in Kyiv would tell you the same thing. Democratic values, however, are present and slowly growing.

The great political scientist V.O. Key, studying American voters, once wrote: "I begin with the simple proposition that voters are not fools." Ukrainian voters also are not fools. Their government is not serving them well. It doesn't work. They know it and see it everyday, and have expressed their distaste to the pollsters.

Secondly, Dr. Kuropas' understanding of the term civil society is a strange one, and differs markedly from the way the term is commonly understood, from Alexis de Tocqueville in the mid-1800s to the work of Robert Putnam today. Civil society, as it is normally understood, refers to people voluntarily coming together to form free associations independent of the control of the state. This can mean churches, clubs, fraternities, boy scouts, PTAs, neighborhood watches, political parties, etc. – any case in which people come together to fill a need or solve a problem. This is particularly important in Ukraine, where all independent activity was stifled or destroyed by the party/state.

Mr. Putnam has shown that the health of such associations has a direct impact on the quality of government and the people's sense of efficacy. Most important – and completely contrary to Dr. Kuropas' understanding of civil society – is that people form such associations not only out of a sense of nationalism or duty, but out of self-interest. They want to make their lives better. In short, it is also individualism, the exact opposite of "national collective self-consciousness," which promotes civil society. Americans' individualistic "can-do" attitude, common sense and pragmatism was what most amazed de Tocqueville.

However, Dr. Kuropas writes that in order to have civil society, you need "moral consensus" and "national unity," and states that America, with both of these, still took centuries to develop a vibrant society. This is certainly looking at our history with rose-colored glasses. While the U.S. has always had a strong civil society and a sense of national identity based on an individualistic ethic, democracy and freedom tempered by religious belief, there has almost never been "moral consensus" or "unity." For most of our history, women and blacks could not vote; we had secession, a civil war, riots, ethnic strife and numerous highly undemocratic social movements. The state of New York almost failed to pass the Constitution. Remember? Today's "multiculturalism" appears to be insignificant compared to the divisive events of the past. Moreover, American civil society started with the movement of religious factions away from Plymouth, which cemented the idea of pluralism and civil society, long before the settlers thought of themselves as a nation.

Dr. Kuropas then tears into U.S. government and foundation support for pro-democracy programs in Ukraine because they do not promote nationalism in general, and religion in particular. This is a bizarre accusation, the implications of which are almost frightening. I am quite familiar with the programs funded by the U.S. government and various foundations to support democratic institutions, both from this end and "on the ground" in Kyiv.

Organizations such as the U.S.-Ukraine

(Continued on page 13)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Should Neal Sher be disbarred?

Now that Judge Paul R. Matia of the U.S. District Court of Ohio, Eastern Division, has restored John Demjanjuk's citizenship and corroborated an earlier court ruling that "the OSI attorneys acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations," the question arises: should Neal Sher be disbarred?

In his ruling, Judge Matia also reiterated the words of the Sixth Circuit Court that "the attitude of the OSI attorneys toward disclosing information to Demjanjuk's counsel was not consistent with the government's obligation to work for justice rather than for a result that favors its attorney's preconceived ideas of what the outcome of legal proceedings should be."

Even the identification process against Mr. Demjanjuk was confirmed by Judge Matia to be "tainted by the fraudulent acts of the government." Most damaging to Mr. Sher and his cohorts is additional evidence of the "government's failure to disclose potentially important evidence directly related to the Trawniki charge."

"Jacob Reimer," Judge Matia writes, "is an ethnic German who served as clerical official at the Trawniki labor camp during the period defendant is alleged to have served there as a guard. Reimer had subsequently been admitted to the United States and was still living here during the defendant's denaturalization proceedings. He was interviewed by the lead OSI denaturalization lawyers in February of 1980. There is apparently no record of what was said during the interview, the only contemporaneous documentation of that meeting being a memo dated April 11, 1980, from OSI attorney Norman A. Moscowitz to Allan A. Ryan Jr. stating '[Reimer] had no useful information.' Neither the occurrence of this interview nor the existence of the memo concerning it were revealed to defendant before his 1981 trial."

"What is the significance of the notation that Reimer 'had no useful information?'" Judge Matia asks. "Was he shown the Trawniki card and could not identify it? Had he never seen one like it? Was it different in appearance or content from cards he was familiar with?"

"Even if Reimer had never been shown the card, he was still described by the government itself as someone who 'may turn out to be an important witness,' was 'a potential source of information about Trawniki generally,' and 'was a clerical official' who many have been 'able to assist in the authentication of Trawniki documents ... Can anyone seriously doubt that Reimer was a potential witness whose existence should have been disclosed to Demjanjuk? If indeed Reimer, for one reason or another 'had no useful information,' shouldn't Demjanjuk's attorneys have had the right to make that determination themselves?" he continued.

Judge Matia also noted the decision of the OSI to provide the so-called Dorofeev Protocols to the defense only after the denaturalization case was over, stating that they represented "further incriminatory information and support for the government's case." As described by the Sixth Circuit Court the protocols included "statements of five Soviets who served at the Trawniki, Poland, training camp for guards. Only one individual recalled the name Demjanjuk and although he identified two of Demjanjuk's photos in a three-photo spread, he qualified his identification by stating that his recollection of Demjanjuk was poor."

Reflecting on this information, Judge Matia concluded: "Although the Dorofeev evidence was considered by Judge Battisti and found by him not to be of such a nature as to alter the outcome of the case, this court believes that the evidence may very well take on added significance in the light of what has transpired since Chief Judge Battisti's ruling. Certainly the evidence has both inculpatory and exculpatory elements, but this court does not understand how a responsible government attorney would not instantly recognize that Demjanjuk's attorneys should have been immediately apprised of evidence demonstrating that four of these five Trawniki witnesses were unable to identify Demjanjuk and that the fifth was very tentative."

According to a biographical sketch supplied by the Washington law firm Schmelzter, Aptaker & Shepard where he is a law partner, Mr. Sher joined the OSI as a senior trial attorney in 1979, when the office was created, and became deputy director in 1980, "overseeing all aspects of the investigations and prosecutions." He was OSI director from 1983 through 1994.

Among "noteworthy accomplishments" Mr. Sher's bio lists: "taking the first depositions in the then Soviet Union, a landmark step which paved the way for critical evidence gathering in the USSR." And we all know that in the case of Bohdan Koziy, who Mr. Sher alleges killed a 4-year-old Jewish girl, the KGB coerced evidence. As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly, "65-year old Hanna Snegur, a Polish Catholic pensioner, admitted that she was forced to testify during an interrogation by the KGB that in 1943 she saw Mr. Koziy, then a militiaman in German-occupied Lysets, Ukraine, carrying off the little Jewish girl."

Is there anyone out there who still believes that Mr. Sher was not consciously and deliberately involved in the fraud perpetrated upon U.S. courts? Can any sane and unbiased person accept the notion that despite high-level positions in the OSI for a period of 15 years, Mr. Sher knew nothing of the "refiling" of exculpatory evidence in dumpsters in Washington, or the faked Trawniki ID card, or the fraudulent manner by which witnesses were asked to identify photos of Mr. Demjanjuk? Is it possible that Mr. Sher was totally unaware of OSI efforts to deceive, fabricate and conceal evidence once it became clear that the OSI didn't have a case against Mr. Demjanjuk?

What does it take to disbar a U.S. government official, a ranking member of the Justice Department, sworn to uphold the law? When are fraud and reckless disregard for the truth enough? When are preconceived notions of guilt based on ethnic background sufficient to disqualify one from representing a governmental agency ostensibly dedicated to justice? When will Jewish leaders finally condemn behavior that trivializes the Holocaust?

Mr. Sher's bio-sketch lists a total of 20 awards and commendations. Eighteen of these awards have been from Jewish American or Israeli organizations.

Is Mr. Demjanjuk home free? Don't bet on it. That old Ukrainophobe Eli Rosenbaum, Neal Sher's successor as OSI head, has informed the media that his staff is considering reopening the Demjanjuk case, at American taxpayers' expense, of course.

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# Family of slain Ukrainian-Jewish deli owner appeals for information

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – A Manhattan family with roots in Ukraine has made an anguished appeal to the public in a renewed attempt to solve the brutal murder of Abraham Lebewohl, the genial owner of the Second Avenue Deli.

The Lebewohl family is offering a \$100,000 reward for any information or tips that lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the crime. The reward replaces an earlier offering of \$34,000 made by the family in 1996.

Jack Lebewohl, who has been managing the popular kosher restaurant and caterers since his brother's death two years ago, announced the reward on February 11 at a press conference at the delicatessen, located at Second Avenue and 10th Street in the city's Ukrainian neighborhood.

Mr. Lebewohl told reporters and TV cameramen that his family fervently hopes someone would come forward with information. "Who killed my brother, a loving husband, father and grandfather, a kind man, a great humanitarian?" he asked.

His voice choking with emotion, he added: "Finding the murderer will not bring Abe back, but it will bring some sort of closure to the grief his family feels. The criminals should be punished for what they did. Without Abe, there would be no Second Avenue Deli. Abe did everything, helped everyone; you just don't replace someone like that."

Clustered around him were other grieving family members: Abe Lebewohl's widow, Eleanor, daughters Sharon and Felicia, and Jack's wife, Terri.

Chief of Manhattan detectives Kevin Farrell stated: "We hope this increased publicity and this reward will encourage people to come forward with information. We have a sketch of one suspect – it is still very accurate – but there was more than one person involved."

Abe Lebewohl, a Jewish immigrant from Ukraine was shot and killed on March 4, 1996, while on his way to an East Village bank to deposit the day's receipts. Although the murder weapon, a .25-caliber automatic, was found near the 96th Street transverse in Central Park, the police have been unable to find the criminals. The Ninth Detective Squad and the Manhattan South Homicide Squad are working on the case.

Mr. Lebewohl was born in 1931 in the Lviv suburb of Kulykiv, where his father operated a lumber mill with two partners, one Ukrainian and one Polish. When the Soviets took over western Ukraine in 1939, the elder Lebewohl was exiled to Siberia for 10 years of hard labor while young Abe and his mother were sent to Kazakstan. Reunited after the war, the family managed to escape through Poland and Austria to Italy, where they stayed in refugee camps until emigrating to America in 1950.

Four years later, Mr. Lebewohl and his family bought the tiny coffee shop where he had been working as a waiter, eventually expanding it to accommodate 250 people. The Second Avenue Deli (its outdoor sign and menus spell the name, 2nd Ave. Deli in Hebrew-style lettering) became renowned for its appetizing kosher foods and such Eastern European and Ukrainian delicacies as kasha, stuffed cabbage, kishka, knishes and blintzes.

The New York kosher deli grew to be one of the best in the world, its foods and warm ambiance attracting United Nations ambassadors and stage, screen and TV stars like Paul Reiser, Jerry Seinfeld, Mary Tyler Moore and Bob Hope. Mr. Lebewohl, called Abe or Abie by friends and customers, became known as "The Mayor of Second Avenue," a man respected for his humanitarian assistance to people of all creeds and nationalities.

He often assisted Ukrainian organizations by donating huge platters of food for special occasions, sometimes mak-

ing the delivery himself in his white van. He was fluent in Ukrainian and proud of his Ukrainian-Jewish heritage. As a firm supporter of small business and community cooperation, he made his travel arrangements with the neighbors across the street, the Kobasniuk Travel Agency, when he traveled to Ukraine in the 1970s. After Ukraine declared its independence, he made plans to open a kosher deli business in Lviv, but his hopes could not be realized because of private-industry problems in Ukraine.

In tribute to the slain merchant, a small city park on a corner diagonal to the Second Avenue Deli and a triangular plot of land further west on 10th Street – both adjacent to historic St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bowery – were officially renamed Abe Lebewohl Park in October 1996.

The 10th and Stuyvesant Streets Block Association, which petitioned the city's Parks and Recreation Department for the new name, has been sponsoring a green market and noontime concerts at the park for the past 15 summers with the assistance of the Third Street Music School and the support of St. Mark's Church, the Second Avenue Deli, the Second Avenue Merchants' Association (which was founded by Mr. Lebewohl) and other local institutions. Last summer, the Cheres Ukrainian ensemble was featured in a concert of Carpathian music.

Like Mr. Lebewohl, the park has a Ukrainian connection: the flagpole, a monument to America's World War II veterans of all nationalities, was dedicated by Ukrainian Americans of Greater New York "in memory of their sons" in July 1944.

\* \* \*

Police are asking anyone with information about the crime that can assist them in arresting the persons who murdered Abraham Lebewohl to contact detectives at 1-800-577-TIPS or (212) 598-0071.

## Wheel of fortune spins against Alberta Ukrainian Catholic church

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The \$85,000 (\$61,000 U.S.) grant St. Stephen's Ukrainian Catholic Church received from the Alberta government last month would have helped pay the \$1.8 million (\$1.3 million U.S.) mortgage for the church's cultural center.

However, the parish council returned the grant when it was discovered it came from revenues the Alberta government receives from video-lottery terminals (VLTs). There are 5,800 VLTs scattered through the province – as many as 1,400 in Calgary alone.

In mid-January, Alberta's Catholic bishops (four Latin-rite and one Ukrainian Catholic) issued a letter to parishioners criticizing the provincial government for supporting this widely accessible form of gambling. VLTs are found not only in casinos, but also in bars. The bishops said the machines could lead to addictions and family breakdowns. When Conservative Premier Ralph Klein caught wind of the prelates' sentiments, he suggested that anyone who accepts gambling revenues as part of the government's community enhancement programs should examine their conscience.

"If you're vehemently opposed to gambling, then you also have to examine in your own mind whether you want to take the money," said Mr. Klein. St. Stephen's parish council did just that, says the church's pastor, the Rev. Randy Yackimec.

"We had to decide whether we were going to side with the premier or [stand] in solidarity with the Catholic bishops."

In a letter that came with the check to the church, Premier Klein gave the parish the option of returning it, on principle, if they were opposed to gambling.

While the Rev. Yackimec says his parish council had no problem returning the money when they learned of its origins, he says he doesn't have a problem with VLTs themselves.

"Let people decide," said the priest.

"The government should consult with the people it represents. If VLTs are causing a problem, the government should put them only in casinos."

Last winter, three small Alberta communities held plebiscites in which residents voted in favor of removing the gambling machines from their towns. Similar votes may be held in the provincial capital city, Edmonton, and Calgary.

When asked whether he has used the machines, the Rev. Yackimec said, "That's not the issue." Then he added, "I've tried them." His position is in stark contrast to Calgary's incoming Latin-rite bishop, Frederick Henry, who will be installed in the diocese on March 9. Currently head of the Thunder Bay, Ontario, diocese, Bishop Henry considers VLTs the crack cocaine of gambling, preying on the young and the poor. He would like to see them vanish from the Alberta landscape. However, when it comes to generating revenue, VLTs have proved to be an odds-on favorite route to follow.

The slot-machine-like terminals will pump about \$460 million (\$329 million U.S.) into Alberta government coffers this fiscal year, according to Liberal Opposition Leader Grant Mitchell. Another \$154 million (\$110 million U.S.) comes from the sale of lottery tickets. From that, the province takes \$123.3 million (\$88 million) U.S. to be used for grants, including the \$31 million (\$22 million U.S.) Community Facility Enhancement Program to which St. Stephen's applied.

Though Bishop Henry has said the Ukrainian Catholic church's initial acceptance of VLT revenues was an isolated case, the Rev. Yackimec told The Weekly other Latin-rite and Ukrainian Catholic churches have received similar grants. He was not sure whether those parishes have returned their money.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Catholic priest said his 400-family parish still has more than half of its mortgage left to pay and would likely apply for another grant – but not one funded by VLT revenues.

## British Ukrainians reflect on kinfolk from Ukraine

by Tony Leliw

LONDON – It's difficult to get people to talk on the record on the topic of Ukrainians from Ukraine, as any negative comments might be deemed unpatriotic. Scratch the surface of the Ukrainian community in Britain, however, and there are plenty of individuals ready to unload their horror stories related to their Ukrainian relatives, new wives and those who thought their kin were coming for a holiday, but instead have joined the growing "banda" [horde] of illegal workers.

"I put him on a bus last week," said 30-year-old Ivan, a computer programmer from Ipswich. "Whether he made it back to Ukraine, God only knows."

Roman, 45, from Leeds, had his parents pestering him to marry a girl from Ukraine since he was a teenager. His first wife was English and they divorced after two years. They told him it wouldn't work. "My parents were over the moon when I married a 20-year-old 'chornobryva' [black-browed beauty] from Ivano-Frankivsk," he said. "They thought I'd found happiness. Instead I have to do 12-hour shifts to support her family in Ukraine."

"Her sister in Ukraine wants designer label clothes, her brother keeps pestering us for an invitation because he has lost his job and wants to come and work here, and her father wants a new Lada car," he added.

Stefan, 36, a Londoner and father of two, said: "My wife wanted to go back to work and we needed somebody to look after the children and teach them Ukrainian. Cousin Kateryna from Khodoriv seemed the obvious choice. Because it was illegal for her to work here, we offered her 30 pounds (1 pound is approximately \$1.65 U.S.) living expenses a week plus free board and lodging to take care of our chil-

dren. We had heard that the average wage in Ukraine is 18 pounds a month, so we felt we were giving her a good holiday."

"One day she met some Ukrainians working here illegally," he continued, "and she was told that we were exploiting her. She could earn 200 pounds a week working in a restaurant. Within two days she had left us, cursing us for not paying her enough, and refusing to give us a forwarding address, even though we were legally responsible for her."

He continued: "She kept telling us that she had borrowed 2,000 pounds from the village shopkeeper to get here and needed to pay him back. We were convinced she needed the money to refurbish her dacha."

Bohdan Furdyn, a pensioner from Surrey, was equally outspoken: "Over the past five years I have given more than 20,000 pounds to deserving causes – usually artists, intellectuals, diplomats, people who needed financial support. Half of them did not even write a letter of thanks."

The lack of sympathy for Ukrainians trying to evade their economic plight was recently echoed by Ukrainian-born journalist Vitali Vitaliev, who now works for the British newspaper The Guardian on the column "Outside Eye."

Bemoaning the deportation of several hundred Czech and Slovak gypsies, who he believed genuinely deserved asylum in Britain as they were ruthlessly persecuted to the point that some politicians there publicly called for them to be sent "to the gas chamber," in the same breath Mr. Vitaliev raised the case of a refugee from Ukraine asking for political asylum on the grounds that he had "voted for the wrong party" and therefore his life was in danger. "The asylum was

(Continued on page 12)

# Ukraine's second Winter Olympics: one medal, some good performances

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

*Toronto Press Bureau*

TORONTO — The sparks and fireworks of the XVIII Winter Olympiad's closing ceremonies rained down on Ukraine's athletes on February 22 in Nagano, and only one of its athletes was going home with hardware — silver-medal biathlete Olena Petrova.

While this is less than the Baiul and Tserbe gold and bronze achieved at the Lillehammer Olympics in 1994, and despite the dire predictions of Ukrainian National Olympic Committee chief Valeriy Borzov, Ukraine's athletes by and large maintained their position in the world's top echelon of sport.

## Biathlon and cross-country skiing

As they had in the early going, in the closing moments of the games, Ukraine's biathlon and cross-country matriarchy provided the best performances.

Rain had forced a day's delay in the women's biathlon 4 x 7.5-kilometer relay, and on February 19 the wet conditions proved rough on Lillehammer bronze medalist Valentyna Tserbe-Nesina, and she dropped the team into 13th spot after the start. Surprisingly, Ms. Petrova was unable to improve on this, but a stellar effort by Tetiana Vodopianova vaulted Ukraine back up, into sixth position. Olena Zubrilova fought her way past the Czech Republic's skier to a top-five finish, for a total time of 1 hour, 42 minutes, 32.6 seconds, with no misses along the way.

Germany, Russia and Norway claimed the medals, and fourth spot was claimed by Slovakia, who led over the first two legs but then got into penalty trouble, missing two targets.

In the women's cross-country 30-kilometer event, Iryna Taranenko Terelia proved again that she was the class of the Ukrainian contingent. She crossed the finish line in 1:25.22.3, which put her into fourth position; but she was forced to settle into a familiar agony of waiting as other skiers arrived and knocked her further down the rankings. In the end she was eighth, commendable by any measure.

A creditable performance was turned in by Valentyna Shevchenko, who gave several Russians and Slovaks a go in the middle sections, and finished 14th with a time of 1:28.20. Olena Haiasova was 27th and Anna Slipenko was unable to finish.

The men did not manage to hold their own with the leaders. In the cross-country 50-kilometer free pursuit event, Oleksandr Zarovnyi finished 43rd, Mykhailo Artiukhov was 46th, Mykola Popovych 50th and Oleksandr Ushkalenko 57th.

For the men's biathlon team, the 4 x 7.5-kilometer relay on February 21 was nothing short of a disaster. They finished an embarrassing 7 minutes, 20.9 seconds behind gold medalists Germany, 18th and last in the field.

Flag-bearer's jinx was embarrassingly in evidence. Although Viacheslav Derkach, Ruslan Lysenko and Mykola Krupnyk hardly tore up the track, wallowing in 15th and a full minute behind the leaders, it all fell apart for Andrii Deryzemlia (who carried Ukraine's flag in both the opening and closing ceremonies). He missed four targets and seemed lost in the fog.

## Speed skating

On a more upbeat note, in the men's short track 500-meter event, Yevhen

Yakovlev demonstrated that he has a future in this hurly-burly tactical sport. Although the young Kharkivite was eliminated in the first round, he finished only 0.142 seconds behind U.S. skater Andrew Gable, who qualified by finishing second in their heat.

In some sense it was an unfortunate draw, as Mr. Yakovlev's time of 44.041 seconds would have put him first in Heat 3. Strategy is obviously paramount, as semifinal and quarterfinal times were faster than those posted in the medal round, so if the Ukrainian gets his time under 44 seconds (well within reach), he'll be a threat.

In the women's short track 500 meters Nataliia Sverchkova continued to struggle, posting a time of 46.976 seconds, which left her fourth in her heat, although this was an improvement over her 1:45.279 time in the 1,000 meters event where she was out-classed.

In women's long track 1,000-meter competition Lesia Bilozub finished 28th out of a field of 40 with a time of 1:21.84.

## Figure skating blackout

It is safe to say that nobody expected Ukraine's figure skaters, Kyivans Olena Liashenko and Yuliia Lavrenchuk, to break the lock on the top two spots placed by Michelle Kwan and Tara Lipinski of the U.S., but there was a possibility for a bronze, since they do compete with Europe's elite.

In the end, the comeback grace and beauty of China's Lu Chen fittingly rounded out the podium.

The Ukrainians were also bested by a cast of Russian characters made familiar by generous media coverage. Neither Ukrainian was ever seen on our TV screens.

Ms. Liashenko came in ninth, Ms. Lavrenchuk, 11th, one behind the defiant Surya Bonaly of France, who showed her disdain for the judges with whom she has long feuded — executing a perfect one-footed landing off a back-flip.

Ms. Lavrenchuk was the only Ukrainian athlete about whom a news release was included on the Nagano Olympics' official website. It mentioned the fame that her bronze medal performance at the 1997 Europeans brought her, and the difficulties she faces in training on a hockey rink ("where the ice is like a ploughed field") since Kyiv's figure skating facility fell into disrepair.

The item offered this quote from the 19-year-old: "When I am on the ice during competitions, there is a feeling. You know you like doing this, but at the same time you are afraid to get out there. These are feelings that it is impossible to describe. At the same time it is very joyous the moment you get to the starting point. And after the start it is immense joy, that you are doing this, especially when you skate well."

Ms. Lavrenchuk was also featured in an IBM TV advertisement. In sepia tones, the graceful 19-year-old was shown traveling on a trolley to the hockey rink and closes with a wistful shot of her twirling on a cracked Kyivan sidewalk, luxuriating at this, her first chance to go to the Olympics. "Look for me," the voice-over said. Unfortunately, none of the networks (neither the much-belabored CBS, nor Canada's CBC, English or French) gave us that chance.

## UKRAINE'S FINAL RESULTS AT NAGANO GAMES

### BIATHLON

#### WOMEN'S

##### 15K

2. (Silver) Olena Petrova
24. Tetiana Vodopianova
28. Olena Zubrilova
47. Valentyna Tserbe-Nesina

##### 7.5K sprint

11. Olena Petrova
19. Tetiana Vodopianova
21. Nina Lemesh
49. Iryna Merkusyhina

##### 4 x 7.5K relay

5. Valentyna Tserbe-Nesina
- Olena Petrova
- Tetiana Vodopianova
- Olena Zubrilova

#### MEN'S

##### 20K

50. Viacheslav Derkach
63. Mykola Krupnyk

##### 10K sprint

30. Ruslan Lysenko
45. Andrii Deryzemlia

##### 4 x 7.5K relay

18. Viacheslav Derkach
- Ruslan Lysenko
- Mykola Krupnyk
- Andrii Deryzemlia

### CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

#### WOMEN'S

##### 5K

11. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
19. Valentyna Shevchenko
40. Maryna Pestriakova
41. Olena Haiasova

##### 10K

4. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
20. Valentyna Shevchenko
30. Olena Haiasova

##### 15K

4. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
11. Valentyna Shevchenko
23. Maryna Pestriakova

##### 10K free-pursuit

4. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
20. Valentyna Shevchenko
30. Olena Haiasova
36. Maryna Pestriakova

##### 30K free

8. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
14. Valentyna Shevchenko
27. Olena Haiasova
- Anna Slipenko DNF<sup>3</sup>

##### 4 x 5K relay

9. Valentyna Shevchenko
- Iryna Taranenko Terelia
- Olena Haiasova
- Maryna Pestriakova

#### MEN'S

##### 30K

29. Mykhailo Artiukhov
38. Hennadii Nikon
44. Oleksandr Zarovnyi

##### 4 x 10K relay

12. Hennadii Nikon
- Oleksandr Zarovnyi
- Mykhailo Artiukhov
- Mykola Popovych

##### 10K classical

55. Mykola Popovych
60. Hennadii Nikon
72. Mykhailo Artiukhov
- Oleksandr Zarovnyi DNF

##### 5K free pursuit

46. Hennadii Nikon
52. Mykhailo Artiukhov
- Mykola Popovych DNF

##### 50K free

43. Oleksandr Zarovnyi
46. Mykhailo Artiukhov
50. Mykola Popovych
57. Oleksandr Ushkalenko

### ALPINE SKIING

#### WOMEN'S

##### Combined slalom

20. Yuliia Kharkivska

##### Downhill

33. Yuliia Kharkivska

##### Slalom

- Yuliia Kharkivska DNS<sup>1</sup>

#### MEN'S

##### Combined downhill

12. Mykola Skriabin

### FREESTYLE SKIING

#### WOMEN'S

##### Aerials

4. Tetiana Kozachenko
5. Alla Tsuper
8. Yulii Kliukova
10. Olena Yunchyk

#### MEN'S

##### Aerials

9. Stanislav Kravchuk
- Yurii Stetsko DNQ<sup>2</sup>
- Serhii But DNQ

### SKI JUMPING

##### 90K

31. Ivan Kozlov
47. Volodymyr Hlyvka
50. Liubym Kohan

##### 120K

29. Volodymyr Hlyvka

### SPEED SKATING

#### MEN'S

##### 500 meters

35. Oleh Kostromitin

##### 1,000 meters

39. Oleh Kostromitin

##### 5,000 meters

28. Serhii Pryz

##### Short track, 500 meters

- Yevhen Yakovlev DNQ

##### Short track 1,000 meters

- Yevhen Yakovlev DNQ

#### WOMEN'S

##### 1,000 meters

28. Lesia Bilozub

##### 1,500 meters

33. Svitlana Konstantinova

##### 3,000 meters

30. Svitlana Konstantinova

##### Short track 500 meters

27. Lesia Bilozub
- Nataliia Sverchkova DNQ

##### Short track 1,000 meters

- Nataliia Sverchkova DNQ

### FIGURE SKATING

#### Women's

9. Olena Liashenko
11. Yuliia Lavrenchuk

#### Men's

10. Viacheslav Zahorodniuk
14. Dmytro Dmytrenko

#### Pairs

11. Yevheniia Filonenko and Ihor Marchenko

#### Ice dance

9. Iryna Romanova and Ihor Yaroshenko
15. Olena Hrushyna and Ruslan Honcharov

### LUGE

#### WOMEN'S

##### Singles

11. Nataliia Yakushenko
16. Liliia Ludan

#### MEN'S

##### Doubles

7. Ihor Urbanskii, Andrii Mukhin
11. Oleg Avdieiev, Danylo Panchenko

### BOBSLED

#### Two-man

23. Yurii Panchuk and Oleh Polyvach

<sup>1</sup> DNS = Did not start  
<sup>2</sup> DNQ = Did not qualify

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

### Gretzky best in NHL history

Wayne Gretzky has triumphed in the closest race of his career to earn the ultimate designation: No. 1 NHL player of all-time.

Gretzky, who has won 10 NHL scoring titles, never by fewer than 10 points and once by 79, narrowly outpolled Boston Bruins' defenseman Bobby Orr and Detroit Red Wings' right-winger Gordie Howe in voting by The Hockey News Top 50 Selection Committee.

No. 99, a true hockey icon, has fashioned an unparalleled career with the Edmonton Oilers, Los Angeles Kings, St. Louis Blues and his current club, the New York Rangers.

Fifty voters chosen by The Hockey News (THN) to determine the top 50 players in NHL history acknowledged that circumstance by making Gretzky the No. 1 choice. He collected 2,726 voting points, 13 more than runner-up Orr (2,713) and 45 more than Howe (2,681). Both Gretzky and Orr had 18 first-place votes. Gretzky earned No. 1 status on the strength of secondary support. He had 50 percent more second-place votes than Orr (18-12), the point equivalent of two first-place votes. Howe received 11 first-place votes and 14 seconds. Fewer than 2 percent in voting points separated all three.

The results speak eloquently about the respect accorded the three players. Gretzky, the smartest player in the history of the game, Orr, the most dynamic three-zone player, and Howe, the ultimate symbol of enduring excellence, represent the holy trinity of hockey greats.

Pittsburgh Penguins' center Mario Lemieux was a close fourth (2,308), joining the trio as separate and distinct from the pack. Lemieux reached single-season statistical heights exceeded only by Gretzky. Montreal Canadiens' legendary right-winger Maurice (Rocket) Richard collected 2,142 points to complete the top five players of all-time.

The Top 50 project was undertaken to mark The Hockey News' 50th anniversary. Voting was conducted prior to the 1997 NHL playoffs. The selection committee comprised ex-NHL players, plus current and past coaches, GMs, league executives, journalists and hockey historians. All eras and aspects of NHL history were represented. Voters were asked to slot players, regardless of position or era, from No. 1 through No. 50.

There is wonderful symmetry to the final list. Longtime partners Gretzky and

Jari Kurri bookend the top 50 with Gretzky at No. 1 and the Finnish right-winger at No. 50. Hockey writer Jack Falla best sums up the length and breadth of Gretzky's 19-year NHL career. "If Gretzky were a mountain range," Falla writes, he would not only be as high as the Himalayas, he would be as long as the Rockies."

Orr was a gracious second-place finisher and said out of respect for Howe, "If I can't be No. 1, can you make me No. 3?" Orr is the only defenseman ever to win a scoring championship – he did it twice – and revolutionized the game. Defensemen were freed from the shackles of the blueline after his emergence in 1966. Orr recorded six straight 100-point seasons, a mark shared by five others and exceeded by Gretzky (who had 13).

Howe, whose career spanned an amazing five decades, earned the nickname "Mr. Hockey" and berths on a record 21 all-star teams. The Hockey News vote firmly establishes him as the league's best player from the pre-expansion era. He won six scoring championships and six MVP awards, totals eclipsed only by Gretzky, who completed a quadruple jump past Howe this season with the 1,851st assist of his career, one more than Howe had total points. Gretzky previously passed Howe in career goals, assists and points.

The closeness of the vote brings into sharp focus a long simmering Gretzky-Orr debate. With the utmost respect for Orr, step back for a moment from the entirety of Gretzky's career and compare the two legends over a comparable time frame. Orr played nine full seasons with the Bruins before knee problems did what no team could do: stop him in his tracks. Gretzky played precisely the same number of seasons with the Oilers before the trade of the century sent him to Los Angeles.

Compare their achievements over the same period, a level playing field because those seasons covered ages 18 to 27 for both, and the similarities are striking. Each defied the laws of statistical gravity. Gretzky won 17 major individual awards, Orr, 15; both were on nine all-star teams; and both won two Conn Smythe Trophies. Gretzky won two more Stanley Cups (4-2), but the greatest difference is in MVP honors: Gretzky won eight and Orr earned three. Gretzky added a ninth in his 10th season to complete the most dominating individual run in North American major

(Continued on page 11)

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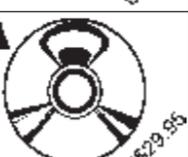
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# Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

pro sports history.

Howe won six Hart Trophies as the league's most valuable player and Kareem-Abdul Jabbar did the same in the National Basketball Association. However, nobody, but Gretzky has won his sport's top award nine times. It stands as a monument to Gretzky's career and a reminder to those who have witnessed a natural decline in productivity that, no matter how overwhelming today's career numbers are, the single season numbers from the first half of Gretzky's career surpass them.

Among them are most goals (92), assists (163) and points (215) in a season. Those and a host of others will be chased - but likely never caught - for generations to come. "These records aren't going to be broken," said Edmonton Oilers' GM-President Glen Sather. "They're just too awesome."

So, too is the best player in National Hockey League history: Wayne "The Great" Gretzky!

## Orr, Howe complete hockey's holy trinity

As she watched her husband flip through "The Hockey News Top 50 Players of All-Time: The Definitive List," Janet Jones-Gretzky could see that special gleam in his eyes.

"I was watching him look at the book and I could see the excitement in his eyes," Jones-Gretzky said. "He really was honored to be in that type of company. What's nice about him is he never takes things like this for granted. He doesn't like to put himself on a pedestal."

But that's exactly where Wayne Gretzky was on January 9. While the greatest basketball player of all-time, Michael Jordan, was shooting jump shots at one end of Madison Square Garden, the greatest hockey player of all-time, Wayne Gretzky, was telling a packed news conference at the Garden that he was "a little embarrassed," about the attention focused on him after being named the No. 1 player in NHL history.

"I'm extremely honored and I don't have the words to describe how good I feel about it," Gretzky said. "It's something I still haven't come to grips with."

Gretzky said if he were on the Top 50 Selection Committee, he would have voted for Gordie Howe and Bobby Orr.

"This is great, I'm in the money," Howe said at a packed news conference at the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto later that day. "Win, place and show. When this came out, I said, 'I know exactly how this is going to end up,' and I called the top three right on. Maybe I should be a scout."

If he were one, Howe could search the world over and probably never come up with a talent like the native of Parry Sound, Ontario, who occupies No. 2 on the esteemed list. Former Philadelphia Flyer great Bobby Clarke (who incidentally occupies No. 23 on the list) defined Orr's dominance when he said, "In many ways, Orr was actually too good for the rest of us in the NHL."

Don Cherry couldn't agree more. The former Boston Bruins' coach who was on the Top 50 Selection Committee, made no secret about his choice. While giving Gretzky his due, Cherry was shocked more people didn't agree with his choice of Orr as No. 1.

"When I look at a hockey player, and I mean a complete hockey player, I look at a guy who can score

goals, make plays, block shots, hit and fight," Cherry said. "And Bobby Orr was the most complete player I've ever seen."

Hockey historian Bob Duff chose Howe as No. 1 for much the same reason.

"What impresses me the most about Howe is he could play the game any way you wanted it," Duff said. "If you wanted toughness, he could provide it; you wanted goals and he could score and if you wanted him to check, he could do that, too."

"And of all the statistics he had, the one that is the most impressive is at the age of 51, he scored 15 goals in the NHL. A lot of guys in the NHL won't score 15 goals this year," he added.

Former New Jersey Devils' GM Max McNab said Howe may have reached greater statistical heights, but after breaking Rocket Richard's record of 544 goals, had little to prove.

"Gordie didn't have that rabbit to chase," McNab said. "He was the leader, and another assist didn't really matter."

It can be argued that no one will ever reach Gretzky's statistical heights, though. Consider Gretzky would have won three scoring championships and tied for a fourth strictly on the basis of assists. The fact that he would be the all-time leading scorer in NHL history even if he hadn't scored a single goal is absolutely mind-boggling.

Gretzky has recorded four 200-point seasons where no other player has hit 200 once. He had nine straight 100-point years and added four more for a total of 13. Then there are 50 goals in 39 games, 92 goals, 215 points, 874+ career goals ...

"Scotty Bowman used to say that when everyone was hitting .300, he was hitting .450," said another Top 50 Selection Committee member, John Davidson. "You forget about the greatness of him until you sit down and study the NHL record book. When you do, it's scary."

Gretzky talks of reaching 3,000 points - he has 2,761 as of the Olympics break - but won't stay in the game just to chase the milestone. He will stay as long as he's enjoying it. And he's doing that, thanks in part to his 7-year-old son, Ty.

"I get a real kick out of looking up in the stands and seeing him there," Gretzky said. "It's kind of like when you're a kid and after you score you look to see if your dad is up there."

As far as the No. 1 ranking is concerned, Gretzky is thrilled that he is held in such high esteem, "but the difference between that and winning the Stanley Cup is this is an opinion and that is fact."

With all due respect, Mr. Wayne Gretzky, this is a fact, too. You are the No. 1 player of all-time.

\*\*\*

Following is the complete list of The Hockey News' Top 50 Players. Of the top 50 pucksters of all-time there are four Ukrainians. (Or more precisely, of some Ukrainian descent). These include Wayne Gretzky (No. 1), goaltender Terry Sawchuk (No. 9), super-sniper Mike Bossy (No. 20) and long-time Boston Bruins' captain Johnny Bucyk (No. 45). Not too shabby a representation for Ukrainian pro hockey players. (Profiles on Sawchuk, Bossy and Bucyk upcoming in future Ukrainian Pro Hockey Updates. Stay tuned.)

(Quotations courtesy of Steve Dryden and Ken Campbell of The Hockey News.)

# The NHL's top 50

Players are listed with the team with which they achieved the most prominence.

1.	Wayne Gretzky C	Edmonton Oilers
2.	Bobby Orr D	Boston Bruins
3.	Gordie Howe RW	Detroit Red Wings
4.	Mario Lemieux C	Pittsburgh Penguins
5.	Maurice Richard RW	Montreal Canadiens
6.	Doug Harvey D	Montreal Canadiens
7.	Jean Beliveau C	Montreal Canadiens
8.	Bobby Hull LW	Chicago Blackhawks
9.	Terry Sawchuk GT	Detroit Red Wings
10.	Eddie Shore D	Boston Bruins
11.	Guy Lafleur RW	Montreal Canadiens
12.	Mark Messier C	Edmonton Oilers
13.	Jacques Plante GT	Montreal Canadiens
14.	Ray Bourque D	Boston Bruins
15.	Howie Morenz C	Montreal Canadiens
16.	Glenn Hall GT	Chicago Blackhawks
17.	Stan Mikita C	Chicago Blackhawks
18.	Phil Esposito C	Boston Bruins
19.	Denis Potvin D	N.Y. Islanders
20.	Mike Bossy RW	N.Y. Islanders
21.	Ted Lindsay LW	Detroit Red Wings
22.	Red Kelly D	Detroit Red Wings
23.	Bobby Clarke C	Philadelphia Flyers
24.	Larry Robinson D	Montreal Canadiens
25.	Ken Dryden GT	Montreal Canadiens
26.	Frank Mahovlich LW	Toronto Maple Leafs
27.	Milt Schmidt C	Boston Bruins
28.	Paul Coffey D	Edmonton Oilers
29.	Henri Richard C	Montreal Canadiens
30.	Bryan Trottier C	N.Y. Islanders
31.	Dickie Moore LW	Montreal Canadiens
32.	Newsy Lalonde C	Montreal Canadiens
33.	Syl Apps C	Toronto Maple Leafs
34.	Bill Durnan GT	Montreal Canadiens
35.	Patrick Roy GT	Montreal Canadiens
36.	Charlie Conacher RW	Toronto Maple Leafs
37.	Jaromir Jagr RW	Pittsburgh Penguins
38.	Marcel Dionne C	Los Angeles Kings
39.	Joe Malone C	Montreal Canadiens
40.	Chris Chelios D	Chicago Blackhawks
41.	Dit Clapper D	Boston Bruins
42.	Bernie Geoffrion RW	Montreal Canadiens
43.	Tim Horton D	Toronto Maple Leafs
44.	Bill Cook RW	New York Rangers
45.	Johnny Bucyk LW	Boston Bruins
46.	George Hainsworth GT	Montreal Canadiens
47.	Gilbert Perreault C	Buffalo Sabres
48.	Max Bentley C	Chicago Blackhawks
49.	Brad Park D	New York Rangers
50.	Jari Kurri RW	Edmonton Oilers

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## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

propaganda and disinformation articles in the Soviet News from Ukraine that in great detail outlined how the Ukrainian Catholic Church "voluntarily" liquidated itself in 1946 and reunited itself with its brethren Russian Orthodox Church (failing to mention how several hundred Ukrainian Catholic bishops and priests "voluntarily" shot themselves in the back of the head) and that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church "had revealed itself as a zealous underling of Hitlerites, utterly discredited itself in the eyes of the people and thus naturally ceased to exist" (failing to mention that the Church had all but ceased to exist before the war, having been destroyed on orders of Stalin.) On March 26, the TASS news agency reported out of Kyiv that the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet issued a protest about "the gross interference of the U.S. Congress in the [sic] Ukraine's internal affairs."

Rep. William Lipinski (D-III.), also an original co-sponsor of the resolution, in response to the Supreme Soviet's protest commented, "the fact that the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR found it necessary to refute our bill's findings is proof in my eyes that we hit a raw nerve." Disregarding the Soviet deputies' protest, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the resolution on April 19. It was signed on May 2 by President Ronald Reagan.

On June 1, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe responded to the Soviet deputies' protest with a detailed refutation of Soviet abuse of religious believers, current and historical, and the USSR's disregard for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly, January-June 1988; Final Report of the Organizational and Government Relations Committees of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, March 1989.*

## Larysa Skoryk...

(Continued from page 3)

Opposition, which was closed down in 1995, as two obvious examples of the president's disregard for the Constitution and the guarantee of freedom of the press.

"One American patriot, I forget who it was, said that any good citizen must defend his country from the government," said Ms. Skoryk. "Today the government in power is not the government of Ukraine and not the government of an independent, democratic and strong Ukraine."

The Hromada Party is the salvation of Ukraine, believes Ms. Skoryk, and it has organized its opposition in just the nick of time. "The most difficult battle in Ukraine is being waged right now. It lies in the salvation of the country, which was declared

and now has been destroyed, specifically in the last four years — economically, spiritually, defensively and ecologically," asserted Ms. Skoryk. "To maintain [independence], to rebuild [the country] and to give it security for all time" are the goals she delineates.

The Hromada Party has just the extensive, integral program that Ukraine needs to bring it out of its spiritual and material crisis, according to Ms. Skoryk.

The program, which she labeled "100 weeks to an honorable life," is a comprehensive plan that includes a new tax code, details for economic stimulation and social reform. She said the party has already submitted the plan to the Verkhovna Rada and to the Cabinet of Ministers. It calls for, among other things, a 50 percent cut in business taxes, payment of wage and pension arrears, and changes to the Constitution so that the prime minister is appointed by the Verkhovna Rada, not the president. She also accented the all-encompassing nature of the 100-week plan, stating that it also proposes methods by which the cultural and scientific sectors in Ukraine could be revitalized.

"We are not the only party in opposition," explained Ms. Skoryk, "but we are the only one with a real program that could be started today — but only if the government changes."

Although she said she had not analyzed who would be her toughest competition in the election, she said she was concerned only with the current administration and the current president. "It [the competition] will be with the government and those who support it," she said. "There is a paradox, which is the truth, as well. The government with which we are currently fighting supports practically all the centrist political organizations and the important leaders of the Communist Party of Ukraine."

## British

(Continued from page 8)

granted," he added, "despite the fact that supporting a different party in Ukraine these days is no more dangerous than swapping one's shopping allegiance."

Zdorov, an English-language magazine for Ukrainians, published in Canada, in its winter 1997 issue ran a feature on "The New Immigrants." It wrote: "At first (after 1991), our foreign cousins were welcomed with open arms as liberated people. Later, scare stories of families arriving to claim back the inheritance of deceased relatives they had never seen or spoken to started to appear. Stories of racketeering and mafia connections have appeared even in the British press and our new-found cousins have suddenly become the black sheep of the family. Where did it all go wrong, and how can we repair the damage?"

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# The Ukrainian Museum schedules Easter programs, pysanky workshops

NEW YORK – The exhibition “Pysanky, Ukrainian Easter Eggs” will open at The Ukrainian Museum on Saturday, March 14. Hundreds of decorated eggs will be on display, showing the intricacies of the traditional ornamentation, the mysteries of ancient symbolism and the timeless beauty of color and ornamentation. The pysanky are from the museum’s folk art collection. The exhibit will be on view through June.

The museum will also hold a Ukrainian Easter Egg Decorating Workshop, offering the opportunity for adults and children over age 12 to learn the art of making pysanky, using traditional tools and applying traditional designs. The workshops will be held at the museum, at 2-4 p.m., on March 28 and 29, and April 4 and 5. Fee (per session): adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$10; children 12-16, \$3; members, 15 percent discount.

A Ukrainian Easter Traditions workshop will offer the opportunity to learn, hands-on, how to bake traditional

Ukrainian Easter breads such as babka and paska, as well as many holiday customs and traditions. The workshop will be held April 4 at 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

The fee is adults, \$15; students over 16, \$12.50; members, 15 percent discount.

On April 11 experienced artisans will demonstrate the art of decorating pysanky at the museum. The award-winning film “Pysanka” by producer Slavko Nowytski will be shown continuously. Egg decorating tools, dyes, beeswax and complete decorating kits, as well as pysanky in a wide range of designs will also be on sale. The demonstration will take place at 2-4 p.m.

The fee is adults, \$2.50; seniors, students, museum members, \$2; children under 12, free. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave.; museum hours: Wednesday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For more information call the museum at (212) 228-0110. The museum’s e-mail address is: UkrMus@aol.com; webpage: [http://www.brama.com/ukrainian\\_museum](http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum)

## About columnist's view...

(Continued from page 7)

Foundation, the Eurasia Foundation, the Parliamentary Development Project, Laboratory 4F, Democratic Initiatives, the Center for Independent Political Research, IFES and several others have been doing something extremely important: pressing for openness, respect for the law, and accountability on the part of Ukraine’s elected officials and nomenklatura. Although their efforts have not filtered down to the general public, they have assisted highly motivated and democratically oriented activists in Kyiv and other cities, who are working hard to make their government more open, effective and honest.

These organizations are assisting the core of Ukraine’s future democratic government. They deserve greater support, not criticism.

Dr. Kuropas, however, seems to want to use these funds, U.S. taxpayer money, to

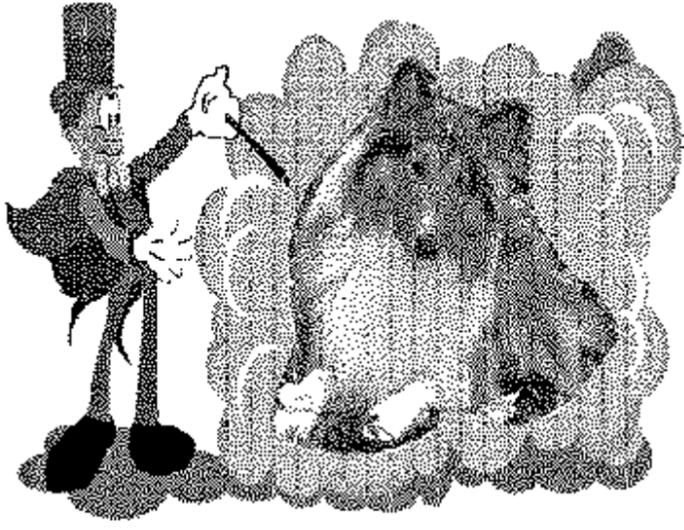
engage in religious and nationalistic crusades. First, raising religious and national awareness in a foreign country is not the job of any department of the U.S. government. The U.S. can condemn religious intolerance, as it recently did in Russia, but should never get involved in another country’s religious affairs. Secondly, whose version of nationalism should we support – eastern, western or Crimean? If such a program were to work, perhaps the U.S. government could expand it to include Russian nationalism and religion as well.

Such aid programs are not based on American “hubris,” as Dr. Kuropas alleges, but on self-interest increasingly tempered by modesty. They are aimed at incrementally chipping away at the oligarchy that both he and I dislike, and at making Ukraine a normal European country. It should not be any other way.

**Victor Chudowsky**  
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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 39**  
As of January 20, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 39 were assumed by Mrs. Joyce Kotch.  
We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mrs. Joyce Kotch  
314 Demong Drive  
Syracuse, NY 13214  
(315) 446-3814

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 25**  
As of February 20, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 25 were assumed by Mrs. Oksana Trytjak.  
We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mrs. Oksana Trytjak  
P.O. Box 280, 2200 Route 10  
Parsippany, NJ 07054  
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For applications – please call or fax Soyuzivka at the numbers listed above.

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

(Continued from page 16)

Spadina Ave. is holding a pysanka workshop with Irene Sirant, beginning Monday, March 16, and to be held on subsequent Mondays, through April 13, at 7-9 p.m. Fee: \$12 per session. For registration and information call the institute (416) 923-3318.

**Monday-Friday, March 16-20**

**TORONTO:** St. Vladimir Institute presents, as part of its children's program, a "Mystery Week" featuring activities for children age 6-13 to be held at 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Supervision is available 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Fee: first child, \$25 daily, \$100 per week; additional child, \$20 daily, \$80 per week. Weekly fees include materials and snacks, but not lunch. Enrollment is limited to 50 children. To register call the institute, (416) 923-3318.

**Wednesday, March 18**

**TORONTO:** St. Vladimir Institute, as part of its "Ukrainian 102" – lecture series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Danylo Husar Struk, professor, Ukrainian language and literature, University of Toronto, and editor-in-chief, Encyclopedia of Ukraine, who will speak on the topic "Ukrainian Language – Its Development in Canada." The lecture will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30-9 p.m. Admission: \$5.

**Saturday, March 21**

**LAS VEGAS:** The Ukrainian-American Social Club of Las Vegas will hold a St. Patrick's Day and Spring Celebration. The

festivities will be held at 2704 Beachside Court, starting at 6 p.m. Admission: \$7. The club will furnish several entrees; please bring a side dish (check with Mary on what is needed). For reservation and more information call Mary, (702) 228-2312. Dress is very casual.

**Monday, March 23**

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta is holding a lecture by Dr. Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, on the topic "The Development of a Ukrainian National Historiography in Imperial Russia." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

**ONGOING  
 March**

**TORONTO:** The St. Vladimir Institute Library, 620 Spadina Ave., is holding, as part of its monthly exhibits, the exhibit "Ukrainian Mountaineers – Lemkos, Boikos, Hutsuls – Their History and Folklore," featuring books, materials and specially prepared fact sheets. Library hours: Monday-Friday, 6:30-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, noon-5 p.m. For additional information call the library, (416) 923-1227.

**CANCELLATION**

**WILMINGTON, Del.:** The presentation "Evening of Readings and Song" by the Les Kurbas Theater was to have been held Thursday, March 12, at Borders Bookstore has been cancelled.



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## ANNUAL MEETING

The 39th Annual Meeting of the Membership of

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will take place on

**Saturday, March 28, 1998, at 6:00 P.M.**

Ukrainian Community Center  
 140 Prospect Avenue  
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**Registration begins at 5:30 P.M.**  
*Refreshments will be served.*

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Total Donations Collected to Date: \$9,412

The fundraising drive in Halya's memory continues. The Duda Memorial Fund will be designated for physician training and for the purchase of medical equipment to provide improved cancer screenings for Ukrainian women and children.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Ukrainian Medical Association of North America seeks highly motivated individual to provide secretarial support to the Board of Directors. (15-20 hrs/week) Bilingual proficiency (English/Ukrainian) desired. Duties include: telephone message retrieval, letter responses, perform delineated administrative and secretarial duties. Also includes keeping letter and telephone contact with local chapters nationwide. Computer experience required. Mail or FAX resumes to UMANA, 2247 W. Chicago Ave.,

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, March 7

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to a meeting with Dina Udovenko, wife of Hennadii Udovenko, president of the 52nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine. The meeting will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 4 p.m. For additional information call (212) 533-4646.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will present Lina Kostenko's historic verse novel "Marusia Churai" at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Rd., Jenkintown, Pa. The matinee production will begin at 1:30 p.m. Tickets, available at the door, are: \$15, adults over 18 years; \$12, seniors; \$5, children and youth to 18 years of age. In the evening at 7:30 p.m., the group will present the poetry of Bohdan Ihor Antonych (1909-1937) and traditional Lemko musical selections in the center's gallery. Admission: \$10. For additional information call the center, (215) 663-1166.

**ETOBICOKE, Ont.:** The renowned Arkan Dance Company, under the direction of Danovia Stechishin and Scott Stefura, presents "In the Dancing Spirit" — a concert of regional folk dances of Ukraine to be held at the Etobicoke School of the Arts, 675 Royal York Rd., at 7:30 p.m. The dancers will be accompanied by a live orchestra of musicians from Ukraine, led by Valerie Samolienko, of the Trio Hopak, whose credits include arranging for national folk dance companies such as Virsky and Verioivka of Kyiv. In conjunction with the dance show, there will be an art show and sale, featuring Ukrainian artists from across Canada, to be held in the theater lobby, commencing at 6:30 p.m. Reserved seats are available for \$18 and \$15. For further information, or to order tickets, contact the company at (416) 255-8577.

**WINDHAM, N.Y.:** The KLK Ukrainian Ski Club annual ski weekend races will be held at Ski Windham. Race registration and bib assignments will be held at the KLK table on the third floor of the ski lodge at 8:30-9:30 a.m. The race will begin punctually at 10:30 a.m. Every racer must be registered by 9:30 a.m. The cost of race registration and lift ticket: adults, \$45; juniors, \$35, race only, \$10. Discounted lift tickets will be available for non-racers. There will be a dinner (buffet style), awards presentation and socializing in Windham. There will be a cocktail party (with complementary hors d'oeuvres) at 6:30 p.m. Adults: \$25; children under 12, \$25. For additional information and to register, contact Severin Palydowycz, P.O. Box 698, Hunter, NY 12442; (518) 263-4866, or Art Larsen, (518) 734-3737.

Sunday, March 8

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Music Institute of America will hold a commemorative concert dedicated to the institute's founder and first director, the distinguished pianist-educator Roman Sawycky (1907-

1960). Featured in the program will be pianists Daria Karanowycz (UMI president), and Taissa Bohdanska; violist Halyna Kolessa, with Oksana Ravluk-Pruteniak, accompaniment; and students Melanie and Lydia Doll (class of Daria Karanowycz). Roman Sawycky, Jr. will present a montage of historical slides and recordings by his father. Of special interest will be incidental comments (on tape) by Lviv composer and doyen of Ukrainian music Mykola Kolessa and musicologist Natalia Kashkadamova. The program will be supplemented by an exhibit of music materials by artist Alexander Zakharov (formerly of Kyiv and Moscow). The event will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 4 p.m. For additional information call (908) 276-3134.

**NEW YORK:** Soprano Oksana Krovtytska will appear with the New York City Opera in the title role of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" on March 8 (matinee). Other performances are March 12, 15 (matinee), 24 and 27. For additional information, call the NYCO Box Office, (212) 870-5570.

Monday, March 9

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture, as part of its seminar series, by Stephen Rapawy, adjunct professor of political science, George Washington University and demographer, U.S. Bureau of the Census (retired), on "Ethnic Reidentification in Ukraine Since Independence." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Thursday, March 12

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding The Vasyi and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture — "Independent Ukraine in the World Arena: Prospects for the Republic and Implications for Studies," with Professor John A. Armstrong, professor emeritus of political science, University of Wisconsin, Madison. The lecture will be held at the Center for European Studies, Harvard University, 27 Kirkland St., at 4-6 p.m. The lecture will be followed by a reception celebrating "Ucrainica at Harvard: The Ukrainian Research Institute's 25th Anniversary Exhibition," at Houghton Library, Harvard University at 6:30 p.m.

Sunday, March 15

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Association of Washington is sponsoring a Shevchenko concert, featuring the Dumka Choir of New York. The concert will take place at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Rd., N.E., at 2:30 p.m. Tickets may be purchased in advance for \$12 or at the door for \$15. School children are admitted free of charge. For additional information call (301) 770-6911.

Monday, March 16

**TORONTO:** St. Vladimir Institute, 620

(Continued on page 14)

### PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

• Text should be double-spaced.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.