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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXVI

No. 14

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1998

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

## Canada's Immigration Act under legislative review, "Not Just Numbers" report examined at hearings

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — On March 11 in Ottawa, the Canadian government held the last of its public consultations during a review of the 1978 Immigration Act and its policies in the area of citizenship and immigration.

A report, commissioned in November 1996, was made public earlier this year under the title "Not Just Numbers: A Canadian Framework for Future Immigration." The 178-page document, which includes 173 recommendations, has been scrutinized with a mixture of outrage, suspicion and hope by immigrants and sponsoring groups. Since mid-February these feelings have been given play in the nation's press.

The report's authors are Susan Davis, a former program officer of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and former national executive director of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada; Dr. Roslyn Kunin, president of an economic consulting firm and a West Coast academic; and Robert Trempe, a retired senior bureaucrat from Quebec's provincial Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration.

On March 4, Eugen Duvalco, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Immigration Committee (UCC-IC); Bohdan Mykytiuk, president of the Toronto-based Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (CUIAS); and Mykhailo Wawryshyn, a member of the UCC-IC and of the CUIAS board of directors, participated in a public hearing in Toronto's cavernous Metro Convention Center.

They also submitted a joint response to the government-sponsored report. In addition, Mr. Duvalco told The Weekly that the UCC-IC and the CUIAS contributed to the brief prepared by non-governmental organization representatives of the NGO-Government Committee on the Private Sponsorship of Refugees and presented in Ottawa on March 11.

### A "confused" report

Asked to give the "Not Just Numbers" report a grade, Mr. Duvalco, also the CUIAS executive director, paused and then said: "How do you average out good points and absolutely miserable points?"

"The report is confused about its attitudes to immigration," the UCC-IC chair said. "On one hand, it contends that immigration is essential to economic and cultural vibrancy; and on the other, it becomes obsessed with the financial burdens immigration imposes."

Mr. Duvalco said the opportunity for the UCC to offer formal submissions as the report was being prepared was limited. He said there were few calls for input from the community, and that most of the legislative review committee's consultative research focused on comparative studies of immigra-

tion policies in other countries.

The UCC-IC chair said the Ukrainian umbrella body has asked to be consulted about preparations of the Citizenship and Immigration Bill, but added that constraints on his time will limit his ability to lobby the government effectively in the coming months. However, he encouraged interested parties to contact the CUIAS, the minister, and their local members of Parliament.

### Heat over language issue

Suggestions to make proficiency in English or French mandatory requirements for applicants wanting to immigrate to Canada have been particularly irksome.

In their introduction, the "Not Just Numbers" authors contended that along with the "unique value base" articulated by the country's Charter of Rights and Freedoms, "language is a defining value of Canada," which led them to suggest a number of measures that has gotten the government into hot water.

Citizenship and Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard has been attending the majority of hearings held in major cities across the country, and in February she faced harsh reactions from Vancouver's large Asian Canadian community. The resultant media coverage has led the minister and the government to soft-pedal the language requirements.

Mr. Duvalco called the recommendations concerning language proficiency "clearly unfair." He criticized Recommendation 35, which calls for a tuition fee for "all sponsored ... immigrants who are 6 years of age or older and have not achieved a basic knowledge of English or French," saying it is blatantly discriminatory.

"First off, Canadian parents are not asked to pay additional funds for remedial classes within the public education system, so why should such a burden be placed on immigrants?" asked Mr. Duvalco.

"Secondly, sponsors already pay a [recently introduced] Right of Landing fee into the system," he pointed out.

Mr. Duvalco said the employment market has changed since the 1950s-1970s, a time when many non-English/French-speaking immigrants could be accommodated by a wider range of low-skilled jobs, but "language proficiency is an easily acquirable skill that proceeds well as individuals integrate with host communities."

In addition, according to the joint response, Ukrainian Canadians in the three Prairie provinces "warmly welcome children who are not conversant in English into their Ukrainian-English Bilingual schools. These children enrich the bilingual school program and do not suffer academically from not having the initial proficiency in English."

The report's framers stated baldly that

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## Communist Party draws nearly 25 percent support in Ukraine's parliamentary elections

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Communist Party of Ukraine won a convincing victory in elections to the Verkhovna Rada on March 29, finishing well ahead of the Rukh Party as well as Ukraine's political center.

Although political pundits are predicting that the results of Ukraine's second democratically held parliamentary elections since independence in 1991 will change little in the composition and the paralysis of the 450-member Verkhovna Rada, even political opponents to the Communists agree that their victory was stronger than foreseen.

"What would you expect when wages, pensions and stipends are not paid out?" asked Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma at a press conference with Finland's president on March 30. "We should get on our knees and thank the pensioners who limited the extent to which they voted the way they did."

Pensioners, as predicted, along with residents of rural areas and citizens of Crimea overwhelmingly supported the Communists.

President Kuchma also criticized those who had supported the mixed election system law by which these elections were run and those political centrists who could not find room for compromise to form a united center. "(The election results) will come as a cold shower to many politicians," said Mr. Kuchma.

Voters cast two votes: one for a specific candidate to directly represent their district and one for a political party of their choice.

In the voting by party, the Communist Party, which had been predicted to win about 17 percent of voter support, finished much stronger, at 24.7 percent. The Rukh Party, whose standing was slipping in the final weeks of the parliamentary races, according to election polls, finished a respectable 9.4 percent in the real thing. After Rukh came the Socialist Party/Agrarian Party bloc at 8.54 percent

and the Green Party at 5.46 percent.

In all, eight political parties passed the minimum 4 percent mark in the vote for parties in the mixed election system that Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada instituted for these elections. Candidates from party lists will occupy 225 seats in the Parliament.

In the single-mandate, direct representation portion of the vote, by which the other 225 seats to the Verkhovna Rada were filled, independents took the most

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## Communists plan major changes

by **Pavel Politiuk**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Ukrainian Communists declared on the day after elections that, even though Ukraine's Central Election Commission showed them attaining only about 25 percent of the vote, they have calculated that they received 33 percent in political party support and about 30 percent of the seats in district elections.

And with that mandate they said they are ready to begin the deconstructing of Ukraine's modest reform efforts.

"The people who voted and supported Communists indicated their negative attitude to this regime, demanding to change it," the leader of the Communist Party, Petro Symonenko, said at a news conference on March 30.

The chief of the presidential administration, Yevhen Kushnariov, confirmed that the results were a result of today's difficult life for most Ukrainians, but suggested that the vote was a warning, not a demand for change. "A significant number of people voted against the poor lives they lead today, and this is a warning to those conducting reforms in this

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## HOW POLITICAL PARTIES FARED IN THE VOTING FOR PARTIES/BLOCS

The following results were released by the Central Election Commission in Kyiv on April 1. The CEC said these are the complete results, though they are not yet official.

Party	Votes	Percentage of vote	Number of seats
Communist Party of Ukraine	6,550,268	24.68	84
National Rukh Party	2,494,381	9.40	32
Socialist/Agrarian Parties coalition	2,267,675	8.54	29
Green Party	1,448,608	5.46	19
National Democratic Party	1,325,931	4.99	17
Hromada Party	1,242,215	4.68	16
Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine	1,071,611	4.04	14
Social Democratic Party — United	1,067,114	4.02	14

## Jewish leaders in Ukraine appeal for understanding of Ukraine's problems

*Jamestown Foundation*

WASHINGTON — The leaders of Ukraine's Jewish organizations last week appealed to the U.S. Congress and to Jewish American organizations to "urgently endorse" U.S. economic and political support for Ukraine.

Observing that Ukraine "must pay a high, sometimes prohibitive price for its aspiration to be an independent country," the appeal listed Ukraine's main vulnerabilities, such as: immaturity of democratic institutions, political obstacles to economic reforms, official corruption and other consequences of the Soviet system.

The Jewish leaders also recalled independent Ukraine's achievements, including its renunciation of nuclear weapons, cooperation with the neighboring countries, interethnic harmony and support for

U.S. foreign policy on Iran and other issues.

On the eve of Ukraine's parliamentary elections, Ukrainian news agencies reported on March 23 that the Jewish leaders reminded Washington that "the crucial question at this juncture is, who will lend Ukraine a helping hand: the West or the East, the future or the past?"

Ukraine has recently absorbed cuts and deferrals in international lending and in U.S. aid. Kyiv is now being told publicly that it faces additional cuts next month, contingent on a State Department report to Congress. In addition, G-7 and international lending institutions put off on various pretexts the delivery of long-promised aid for the safe decommissioning of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and for completion of compensatory power-generating capacities.

## Congressional resolution cites rights violations in Belarus

by Orest Deychakiwsky

WASHINGTON — Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Christopher H. Smith, on March 5 introduced House Concurrent Resolution 237, voicing concern about the serious limitations on human rights and civil liberties in Belarus, including lack of compliance with commitments made to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Joining Mr. Smith as original co-sponsors were Helsinki Commissioners Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.), John Edward Porter (R-Ill.), Ranking Member Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.), and Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) and House International Relations Committee Chairman Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.).

H. Con. Res. 237 calls upon the government of Belarus to abide by its international commitments and the principles of the 1994 Belarusian Constitution; urges Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka to restore the rights of the Supreme Soviet (the Parliament dating back to before the November 1996 referendum parliament); and encourages cooperation with the newly established

OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus — the mandate of which is to assist in the development of democratic institutions there.

The resolution also supports the development of independent non-governmental organizations in Belarus dedicated to promoting democracy and respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Moreover, H. Con. Res. 237 urges the president and State Department to press the Belarusian government to live up to its international human rights commitments and urges President Bill Clinton to consider human rights conditions in the review of most-favored-nation status for Belarus.

Belarus has seen an increase of human rights violations over the last few years, following the 1994 election of President Lukashenka. Following an illegitimate November 1996 referendum to amend the Belarusian Constitution, Mr. Lukashenka subordinated the legislature and judiciary to his control. Freedoms of expression, association and assembly have been curtailed. The state controls most media outlets, and has harassed or shut down independent newspapers and radio stations.

## IMF stalls on new tranche of stand-by loan

by Pavel Politiuk

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — An International Monetary Fund mission left Kyiv on March 14 without approving a new \$50 million tranche of the stand-by loan launched last August, saying that Ukraine's government had not fulfilled several conditions of the program and in the last two months had not maintained financial indicators as had been agreed.

President Leonid Kuchma has ordered the government to tackle the shortcoming that prompted the delay of the latest installment of the \$542 million loan, said presidential economic advisor Valerii Litvitski.

"Today the problems are found in the financial situation — the implementation of a mechanism to manage spending and the revival of the bond market," Mr. Litvitski said.

The fund said the government must determine how it will keep spending down this year and work harder to revive its struggling treasury bill market, Mr. Litvitski explained.

Last year President Kuchma signed a decree to cut the state's budget deficit from 3.3 percent to 2.5 percent in 1998, saying that the achievement could help Ukraine

receive more foreign credits and loans.

Ukraine's economic reform program, launched by President Kuchma in 1994, has been slow to take hold, and the cash-strapped country has lately resorted to borrowing on international markets after foreign investors stopped buying its domestic debt.

After the IMF mission left, President Kuchma summoned ministers responsible for the economy and "assigned them the task of resolving the problems," said Mr. Litvitski. He said the IMF review of Ukraine's progress would resume next month.

"We hope that the April mission will allow Ukraine to receive the tranches that we have not received, Mr. Litvitski said. "This is our only route, and the government must pursue it."

Ukraine has already lost two tranches that were scheduled for disbursement in January and February, estimated at more than \$100 million, which Ukraine had expected to cover spending from the state budget.

Ukraine's officials expect that the most recent postponement does not mean a halt

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### *Symonenko wants to abolish presidency*

KYIV — Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko said on March 30 that he expects his party to receive 30 to 35 percent backing in the party-list vote. He commented that preliminary results show that "we must cast off this ruinous [reform] course." Mr. Symonenko accused President Leonid Kuchma of "bringing Ukraine to the brink of economic collapse" and he reiterated his call to abolish the presidency. Mr. Symonenko has also strongly criticized international aid organizations, saying they treat the Ukrainian economy like a "marionette." The Communist Party, which was banned from 1991 to 1993, had 80 seats in the outgoing legislature. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *President did not enfranchise Tatars*

KYIV — Leonid Kuchma said on March 26 that signing a decree giving Crimean Tatars who are not citizens the right to vote would be unconstitutional. He commented that he cannot violate the Constitution, even if such a move would relieve tension in Crimea. Thousands of Tatars in Symferopol had clashed with police in protests demanding they be granted suffrage in time for the March 29 elections. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *CEC looks at voting by expatriates*

KYIV — A recent meeting of the Central Election Commission reported that 110,000 Ukrainian citizens are registered in 71 diplomatic missions abroad. A working group was created to coordinate all the work on this issue. At the moment, there are 65 electoral offices in 55 countries. Approximately \$92,000 (U.S.) is to be spent on polling outside Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### *Ukraine clarifies position on NATO*

KYIV — Ukrainian officials said at a March 26 session of a NATO-Ukraine Commission that Kyiv "does not rule out" joining the alliance but that such a move is currently unrealistic, an RFE/RL correspondent in Brussels reported. The Ukrainian delegation named three conditions for joining NATO: decisive public opinion in favor of accession; bringing the Ukrainian military into line with NATO standards; and a guarantee that joining the alliance will not hurt relations with neighboring countries, particularly Russia. The NATO-Ukraine Commission is meeting to discuss how to implement the partnership charter signed last year in Madrid. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### *Viedomosti to cease publication*

KYIV — The newspaper Vseukrainskiye Viedomosti will cease publication on

March 30, Editor-in-chief Volodymyr Ruban announced on March 27. The decision to suspend publication was made as a result of severe pressure from government structures, he said, stemming from a court case launched against the newspaper last December by the president of Dynamo Kyiv soccer club, which resulted in the paper paying the club 3.5 million hrv in damages. On a positive note, he added that Vseukrainskiye Viedomosti may resume publication in mid-April. (Eastern Economist)

### *Donors focus on Chernobyl disaster*

GENEVA — Representatives from 29 countries, including the U.S., Canada, Japan, Israel, Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and international organizations met here on March 26 for the second U.N. donors' conference to assist in the amelioration of the long-term health and environmental consequences of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster. The first donors' conference was held November 25, 1997, in New York. In Geneva, delegations from the U.S. and Greece announced commitments; delegations from Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, among others, committed funds in principle with approval for final amounts still pending with their governments. (Ukrinform)

### *Ukraine begins to eliminate landmines*

KYIV — Ukraine has begun to voluntarily eliminate part of the huge stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines inherited from the former Soviet Union by recently destroying 1,152 of its HE anti-personnel mines (APMs). Ukraine does not produce the APMs prohibited by the Ottawa Convention (on the prohibition of landmines), and will demolish all HE APMs still found on its territory by April 9, 1998, at a cost of \$242 million. (Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations)

### *Meeting discusses trafficking of women*

KYIV — The NIS-U.S. Women's Consortium organized an informational meeting on the prevention of trafficking of Ukrainian women at the American Business Center on March 16. The meeting of representatives of Ukrainian NGOs, government agencies and embassies discussed problems surrounding the trafficking of Ukrainian women abroad to work illegally as prostitutes. According to Cara Galbraith, NIS-U.S. Consortium coordinator, "white slavery" has become widespread in Ukraine because of economic stagnation and unemployment. Financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and consisting

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices. (ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA: Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to: The Ukrainian Weekly 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280 Parsippany, NJ 07054

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The Ukrainian Weekly, April 5, 1998, No. 14, Vol. LXVI

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# Gloom descends upon Lviv as nationwide results are released

by Marta Dyczok

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LVIV — Gloom has descended upon Lviv in wake of Sunday's election. Though voters here cast their ballots for democrats, they were dismayed to learn the results from other regions of Ukraine.

Despite the generally depressed atmosphere in the city, the election itself and its results in the Lviv Oblast are interesting, possibly heralding future political trends. Once again breaking with national patterns, this democratically inclined western region did not elect any Communists to the Verkhovna Rada or city council. It came as no surprise to Ukraine watchers that Rukh was the most popular party, winning 34.28 percent of the popular vote. Viktor Pynzenyk's Reform and Order Party came in second with 13.6 percent of the vote, followed by the right-wing National Front bloc, which earned support from 10.4 percent of the voters.

Of the 12 Lviv Oblast seats to the national legislature, Rukh took four, while Reform and Order won two, as did the

National Front. The Christian Democrats, Agrarians and National Socialists each took one seat. The remaining deputy's chair went to independent candidate Yuriy Kryvoruchko, a former student leader.

Among the Rukh winners were deputy vice-chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych and regional leader Oleksander Hudyma, who co-initiated the Rukh/NDP coalition on the local level. Rukh member Mykhailo Kosiv defeated former Rukh radical Stepan Khmara, who broke away to form his own Conservative Republican Party. Without a seat in Parliament, the future of that break-away party has become uncertain.

Mr. Pynzenyk, a well-known reformer did win his own parliamentary seat, but his new party did not get 4 percent of the vote necessary to gain formal representation as a party in the mixed voting system employed in this election.

Locally, democratic forces did well. For the first time since independence, the city of Lviv is now clearly in their hands.

Showing political acumen still lacking

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Roman Woronowycz

Voters in a Kyiv district look over the lengthy ballots handed to them on election day.

## Communist Party...

(Continued from page 1)

seats with 114. After them came the Communists with 39 elected representatives, then Rukh with 13, followed by the National Democratic Party (NDP), considered the "party of power," with six.

The NDP, which is considered closest to President Kuchma and includes among its members Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, achieved a humble total of 23 seats in the new Ukrainian Parliament. NDP Chairman Anatolii Matvienko at a press conference on April 1 called the results "a defeat for the democratic forces."

President Kuchma said that, regardless of the outcome, he feels that a sufficient numbers of centrist and democratic national deputies in the Parliament will work with the president, and that he is ready to work with them. "This Parliament will be no worse than the old one," said the president.

The Communists, who have won a total of 123 seats (43 more than in the previous Parliament) will not have a majority. However, because other leftist parties and political blocs also received strong electoral support, the left may find the votes needed to pass legislative measures on broad, social-based issues, such as raising the minimum wage and paying long overdue wages and pensions.

The leftist political parties are far from being a united front. The leader of the Progressive Socialists, Natalia Vitrenko, in the past has regularly criticized Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko as well as Socialist Party leader and Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Oleksander Moroz.

A fight may yet ensue over the chairman's seat, as well. Mr. Symonenko said on April 1 that he does not exclude the possibility of nominating his own party member for the position.

Also, almost one-quarter of the newly elected national deputies were elected as independents, therefore, the alliances they forge or the factions they enter will, in large part, determine the strength of the political left.

Former President Leonid Kravchuk, who was at the top of the slate of the Social Democratic Party—United and whose party barely made it over the 4 percent hurdle with 4.02 percent, said the independents are not likely to contribute to the strength of the Communists in the Parliament. "These are not the sort of people who are going to strike alliances with the Communists, or press ahead for a change in policies or press for the impeachment of the president," said Mr. Kravchuk on April 2.

The Communists led in most regions in party voting. However, in the west, long a stronghold of national democrats, the Rukh Party finished on top in all but two of the six oblasts that make up the region. They placed second in Zakarpattia behind the Social Democratic Party—United and finished well behind the Communist Party in the Chernivtsi Oblast.

The only other party to win an oblast was Pavlo Lazarenko's Hromada Party, which took 35.3 percent of the vote in Mr. Lazarenko's Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

In Crimea, where authorities had prepared for the

staging of civil demonstrations by Crimean Tatars on election day over perceived denial of their voting rights, everything was calm. As expected, since a large percentage of Crimea's voting population is on pensions and there is strong pro-Russian sentiment among the peninsula's populace, Communists received 39 percent of the vote, followed by the Soyuz Party, whose platform calls for reunion with Russia, with 10 percent.

Ukrainian voters had much to choose from on March 29, with 30 parties listed on the ballots along with almost two dozen candidates in each voting district. In addition ballots for local and district leaders were included, which made for long lines at the polling districts. In some polls, voters were handed as many as five ballots to fill out.

The cumbersome balloting resulted in violations of election procedures that most international and domestic observers have judged to be insufficient to have influenced the final results.

The Committee of Voters of Ukraine, the largest of the observer organizations in place, had 17,356 monitors located at polling stations throughout Ukraine on March 29. It described the elections as "in general, open and free." The major violation noted was in the lack of privacy during voting.

Because of the long lines, many voters filled out their ballots not in the voting booths provided, but at tables, on window ledges and, at times, on each others' backs. Some observers even reported people going outside on the sunny election Sunday to vote at picnic tables or on the concrete steps of the schools and office buildings, where polling stations are typically established.

Voter turnout nationwide was 64.6 percent, down approximately 10 percent from 1994, but still a much higher percentage of the eligible voters than in most Western countries, including the United States (where voter turnout in the last presidential election was 49 percent).

The Ukrainian voters returned at least 90 national deputies to office by electing them in the single-mandate portion of the elections. Additional national deputies were re-elected on party tickets, but those numbers had not yet been determined by the CEC.

Ukrainian voters also double-elected 44 candidates, who now must decide whether they will take their seats as representatives of the party on whose ticket they ran, or whether they will represent the electoral district that picked them.

Twelve Communist Party candidates who ran both on the party lists and in single-mandate voting districts must now decide which seat they will take.

As proof of how difficult it would have been to elect a sufficient number of legislators to this Parliament without a new election law, CEC Chairman Mykhailo Riabets cited the fact that if the 1994 election law had remained in effect only 19 candidates would have met the combined requirements of 50 percent voter turnout and a "50 plus one" majority vote needed to avoid a runoff. In the 1994 elections, some areas of Ukraine went to the polls four or five times to elect a national deputy. And some districts, many of them in Kyiv, never elected representative.

## HOW PARTY REPRESENTATIVES FARED IN SINGLE-MANDATE DISTRICT VOTING

The following results were released on April 1 by the CEC, which explained that they are not yet official results.

Party	Number of seats
Independents	114
Communist Party of Ukraine	39
National Rukh Party	14
National Democratic Party	11
Agrarian Party	8
Hromada Party	7
Christian Democratic Party	3
Socialist Party	3
Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists	3
Reform and Order Party	3
Soyuz Party	2
Party for Regional Rebirth	2
Peasants Party	2
Republican Party	2
Twelve other parties had one candidate each	

## Kuchma will face new difficulties

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Speaking on the eve of election day, leaders of popular Ukrainian political parties predicted that the results of parliamentary elections scheduled for March 29 would make it increasingly difficult for President Leonid Kuchma to remain an effective head of state, which could threaten his re-election in 1999.

"Unfortunately, we should recognize that the chances for political parties that can be considered pro-presidential to form a majority in the future Parliament are very small," said Ivan Pliushch, a leader of the pro-presidential National Democratic Party (NDP).

"We are a single political party that stated directly that we are supporters of the Ukrainian government and have full responsibility for the economic situation in the country. And we will not deny it," said Mr. Pliushch.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of the national-democratic Rukh party, added, "This situation, in which political parties that have declared their opposition to President Kuchma will form the parliament's majority, means that Kuchma's chances to be president of Ukraine [again] are seriously hindered."

"President Kuchma and some of his allies claim the Parliament and opposition parties do not want to cooperate with the president, and that the absence of this cooperation is the cause of slow economic and political reforms in Ukraine," said former President Leonid Kravchuk, today a leader of the Social Democratic Party — United. He added that he thinks what the president really wants is to be the one to set the nation's agenda. "We will cooperate with Kuchma, as well as with any other president, only when our vision and the president's ideas are the same."

President Kuchma has said he is ready to cooperate with the future Parliament but only if lawmakers are ready to cooperate with him.

# Radekhiv's citizens take their rights seriously and head for the polls

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

RADEKHIV, Ukraine – In this town 50 miles north of Lviv, the inhabitants take their democratic rights seriously: from morning until late afternoon on March 29 the voters lined up to cast their six ballots in the made-in-Ukraine carton ballot boxes with large golden tridents on blue shields.

Radekhiv happens to be the town where in the 1950s, Levko Lukianenko worked as a Soviet lawyer – before he got the idea of forming a political party in competition with the “one and only” Communist Party in what then was the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. This virulent idea ended in a death sentence for Lukianenko, later commuted to life imprisonment.

Today he is no longer in prison, because the system that sentenced him collapsed. Mr. Lukianenko went on to become a statesman in independent Ukraine, now a nation with more political parties than he could have dreamed of. Now he is the honorary chairman of one of them, the Ukrainian Republican Party.

I walked to polling station No. 189 of the 119th election district with voter Osep Baran who will be 90 this summer. Dressed in his best dark blue suit, white shirt and tie, a topcoat and a Homburg hat, supporting his ramrod body with a cane, he walked the three blocks to the polling place with the seriousness of one who knows well what it means not to have a vote. (In 1947 this former school-teacher was sent from these parts to Stalin's Siberian gulag for 10 years, and

his only daughter, now a professor at Lviv's veterinary school, carries a passport listing a Siberian birthplace.)

Around 10:30 a.m., the long and narrow hall of the Radekhiv National Home (former Soviet cultural club) looked like a Times Square subway platform during rush hour, with voters lining up in front of the 15 officials who were issuing six ballots to each eligible voter: one two-foot-long sheet with the names of the parties trying to win half the seats in the new Verkhovna Rada, one shorter ballot with the names of the candidates running for the 119th district seat who will be part of the other half of the new Rada, and four other letter-size ballots for city council, raion council, oblast council and the town's mayor.

As in other places in Ukraine, a secret

vote was not possible for most voters. There were only five booths available for working with the ballots in privacy, so many voters used window sills, tables or just their laps to mark the sheets before putting them into the boxes. Consultations with relatives and friends were frequent. No one prevented a younger person from accompanying an older one into one of the booths.

Ten chairs for observers along one wall of the hall were empty in the morning, then they were filled by older women voters too tired to stand. Around 4 p.m., the polling place was still crowded and one woman sitting in an observer's chair said that this was her third visit to the polling place that day, and this time she wouldn't leave until she voted.

All age groups were represented among the voters, with several 18- and 19-year-olds voting for the first time.

Mr. Baran waited patiently, standing, for about 20 minutes to complete his civic duty; then he showed me the town where he began his teaching career in the 1930s.

A couple of blocks from the National Home are the grounds of the palace of Count Joseph Badeni, the viceroy for the Halychyna province of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The palace is gone, destroyed during World War II, but a good part of the intricate brick wall surrounding the grounds still stands. Tall trees planted by Badeni's landscape architects form straight park alleys, and the neat houses built by the count for his servants line the street parallel to the palace grounds.

Nearby is the old and present market square, one side of it still lined with almost identical white townhouses once owned by Radekhiv's Jewish merchants. There also are a few buildings that went up between the two world wars when Radekhiv was part of Poland. A majority of the town's 15,000 inhabitants live in detached one- and two-story homes with a plots of cultivated land surrounding the buildings.

Even the homes built during the 1960s, and more recently, are in the style that evolved from the 19th century. In this environment, the boxes constructed by the Soviet cookie-cutting designers look simply silly. They represent the half-century-old bad dream that was very real here during the time Radekhiv was part of the “unshakable” Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

One inhabitant sarcastically remembered that during the Soviet period voting used to be 99 percent complete by noon on election day in Radekhiv. But he didn't seem to mind today's “messy democracy” with its multi-party ballots after he emerged from the crowded polling place around 4 p.m.

*R.L. Chomiak, a veteran journalist who writes for The Weekly on a free-lance basis, is now stationed in Ukraine, where he heads a project for Continuum International of Alexandria, Va., to train journalists in regional media to write on economic topics, or “pocketbook issues.”*

## Gloom descends...

(Continued from page 3)

on the national level, the local Rukh and National Democratic Party formed a bloc, Our City, and swept almost half the municipal seats. “Many are afraid of this move because they fear this will lead to the creation of a single, powerful centrist party,” said Mr. Hudyma one of the bloc's initiators, speaking on election day.

“Please note that this initiative was taken by younger leaders of both parties – not the older national leaders,” he added. This successful strategic move may set the pattern nationwide in future elections.

As *The Ukrainian Weekly* was going to press, municipal results were available for 82 of 90 seats. Forty-four have been taken by the Our City bloc, with another six going to the Reform and Order Party. The 17 independent candidates represent a variety of interests, ranging from the city's bureaucracy (for example, housing official Yevhen Voloshyn), to business circles,

emerging local media moguls and the medical establishment.

Popular Lviv mayor, Vasyl Kuibida of Rukh, won re-election with an estimated 70 percent of the popular vote. This was predictable, as on election day most people expressed their verbal support for Ukraine's youngest mayor, who is 39.

Iryna Kateryna was the first voter to show up at polling station No. 4 in the Halytskyi electoral district of Lviv. At 7:15 a.m. it was still dark outside and election officials were scrambling to get the five, multi-colored ballots ready for voters. “I voted for Rukh,” she said, “although there was a lot to read and I didn't know all the candidates.” The two federal electoral ballots listed 30 names and parties, and were printed on longer-than-legal-size paper.

“For mayor I voted for Kuibida,” said the early morning voter, “because he has done a lot for the city.” During his previous term he solved the city's chronic transportation problem by legalizing private minibuses and cleaned up the city by increasing the number of public garbage cans.

He also said a radical change in the current policy of wide cooperation with foreign financial organizations is needed.

“We will not reject foreign credits, but there should be a state policy on borrowing, which must be directed to create new jobs for Ukrainians,” Mr. Symonenko declared.

He seriously criticized the current cooperation agreements with the International Monetary Fund, charging President Leonid Kuchma with allowing the IMF to dictate conditions for Ukraine. “If the policy of diktat continues, we will urge Parliament to break cooperation with the IMF.”

Mr. Symonenko also indicated that his party will try to reduce the independence of Ukrainian commercial banks, stating that in the context of the country's difficult economic situation “the interests of commercial banks must be placed below the interests of the people.”

He declared that the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as commercial banks, should be placed under the control of the Verkhovna Rada because current policy is aimed at “killing” the Ukrainian hryvnia and does not support

As in other parts of the country, many people came out to vote. Lviv Oblast registered the sixth highest voter turnout – 76.96 percent. Polling stations were overcrowded, and election officials strained to make things run smoothly. A total of 1,188 international and local observers carefully monitored the emerging democratic process and noted that, save for minor violations, the vote went off without a hitch.

There was a real sense that people were taking the election seriously and believed that their vote was important. After attending Sunday liturgy, 63-year-old Lviv native Ivan Syvynyn made his way to his polling station on Panas Myrnyi Street in the Novyi Lviv suburb. “I'm going to vote for candidates who are ready to defend the interests of the Ukrainian people,” he said confidently.

A citywide depression began setting in, however, when election results were announced and Lviv residents saw the much-feared “return of the Reds” in the east.

Ukrainian manufacturers.

According to information released by the CEC, the Communist Party was set to occupy more than a quarter of the 450 seats in Parliament. Other leftist parties, which capitalized on declining living standards in their election campaigns, also fared well.

The head of the presidential administration, Mr. Evhen Kushniarov, predicted a Verkhovna Rada divided into two camps: one in favor of keeping the Constitution as it is and further pursuing reforms; the other – led by the Communists – calling for changes to the Constitution and a halt to reforms.

While the results of the election point to a continued stand-off with the Parliament, Mr. Kushniarov reiterated a pledge made by President Kuchma to work with the new Verkhovna Rada to push measures needed to boost the economy.

Mr. Kushniarov added that he did not see the Parliament shaping up as “anti-presidential” and indicated that there is room for agreement with centrists, moderate nationalists and legislators unaffiliated with parties.

## Communists plan...

(Continued from page 1)

country today,” he said.

Although the Communists attained more than the 17 to 18 percent that had been predicted by independent pollsters, party chairman Mr. Symonenko accused Ukrainian government leaders and the Central Election Commission (CEC) of fraudulently reducing the percentage. “I think that they (Ukrainian authorities and the CEC) have stolen about 15 percent from the Communists because now their main objective is to deny the Communists a parliamentary majority,” Mr. Symonenko said.

The leader of the Communists said his party, in coalition with other leftists, will implement wide-ranging changes – most notably in the Ukrainian Constitution ratified in July 1996.

He declared that the power of the presidency must be reduced, initially in its influence over the Cabinet of Ministers and the government. “The country of Ukraine does not need this post,” said Mr. Symonenko.

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# Ukraine's U.N. Mission celebrates 40th anniversary

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK — The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations commemorated its 40th anniversary on March 27 at an afternoon reception at the Mission for 150 guests, including U.N. diplomats, representatives of the U.N. Secretariat, U.S. businesspeople and representatives of Ukrainian American organizations. Although Ukraine was one of the 51 original member-nations to the United Nations and a signatory on the United Nations Charter at its founding conference in San Francisco in 1945, the government of Ukraine did not establish its Permanent Mission at the U.N. headquarters until March 24, 1958.

At a press conference held on March 13, Ukraine's 10th ambassador to the U.N., Volodymyr Yelchenko noted Ukraine's consistent participation in U.N. activities, beginning with the efforts of Ukraine's first delegation, headed by Dmytro Manuilsky, towards drafting the U.N. Charter, to the present day, when Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko holds the top post at the U.N. General Assembly.

Ambassador Yelchenko explained that a key priority of the Mission at present is to ensure Ukraine's election to one of the non-permanent (rotating) seats on the U.N. Security Council for the years 2000-2001. Twice before, in 1948-1949 and 1984-1985, Ukraine served as a non-permanent member of the Security Council. According to Ambassador Yelchenko, Ukraine is considered by most member-states to be an excellent candidate for the seat, offering Ukraine's consistent payment of U.N. dues, participation in U.N. missions and U.N. specialized bodies, and Ukraine's status as one of the very few countries in the world that can claim peaceful relations with all its neighbors — Russia, Belarus, Poland, the Czech Republic, Moldova and Romania — as reasons for positive consideration. The decision will be made in autumn 1999. Slovakia also is a contender for the seat.

During its 52 years as a member-state of the U.N., Ukraine has belonged to many key U.N. committees and currently has membership in nearly 100 U.N. bodies, specialized agencies and committees. Since proclaiming its independence in 1991, Ukraine consistently has been among the top countries to participate in U.N. peace-keeping missions around the globe, sending 10,000 Ukrainian soldiers to participate in nine out of 17 U.N. missions. Last year Ukraine's U.N. contribution totaled more than \$28 million, making Ukraine the 12th largest contributor to the this organization.

Mr. Yelchenko noted that while Ukraine was not well known in the world prior to 1991, its U.N. presence, nonetheless, made Ukraine a familiar entity to world diplomats, in particular to those from the countries with whom Ukraine served on two key U.N. committees: the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Ambassador Yelchenko, who is 38 years old, noted that he is considered to be a veteran of the Ukrainian diplomatic corps. Offering perspective on the changes in Ukraine's diplomatic service since 1991, he said that at the time of independence there were approximately 250 people working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, some of whom left the service shortly after the break-up of the USSR. Since then many more have retired and some have passed away. Presently there are no more than 50 diplomats that remember "stari chasy" (the old days) prior to 1991, Ambassador Yelchenko among them.

In turn, the pressure to expand the foreign service was intense. Now approximately 1,600 people are in the service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 600 of those in Kyiv and 1,000 abroad. He said

that Ukrainian diplomats consider five year's service since 1991 to be equal to at least a decade of experience under more normal circumstances since the level of responsibility for each diplomat was heightened. He also commented that though Ukraine was not completely without diplomatic experience at the time of independence, there was no independent base of bilateral relations and contacts; now Ukraine has 70 embassies abroad and there are 80 foreign embassies in Kyiv.

Noting other changes since independence, Ambassador Yelchenko commented that unlike Soviet times during which Ukraine and Belarus (the only Soviet republics with representatives at the U.N.) followed the lead of Russia in voting, nowadays, most of the former republics, who have had representatives at the U.N. for only a few years, orient themselves on Ukraine's positions and follow Ukraine's lead during votes — yet another indicator, according to Ambassador Yelchenko, of Ukraine's important regional role.

Responding to questions about the apparent discrepancy between Ukraine's praiseworthy foreign policy and dismal internal policy, Ambassador Yelchenko speculated that whereas there was basic and almost immediate unity among all parties and leaders on the tactics and strategy to pursue regarding Ukraine's foreign policy after the break-up of the Soviet Union, there was no such consensus regarding domestic policy. Furthermore, in terms of human resources, there were very few foreign policy experts and professionals in Ukraine, therefore much less vested interest, whereas this was not the case in domestic politics.



Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the U.N. Volodymyr Yelchenko (left) with Yuriy Bohaievsky, deputy permanent representative, and Col. Vasyl T. Sydorenko (right), military adviser, at March 13 press conference at Ukraine's U.N. Mission.

## PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Udovychenko, Petro Platonovych     | (1958-1961)     |
| 2. Kyzia, Luka Yehorovych             | (1961-1964)     |
| 3. Shevchenko, Serhii Tymofiiiovych   | (1964-1968)     |
| 4. Polianychko, Mykhailo Deonysovych  | (1968-1973)     |
| 5. Martynenko, Volodymyr Nykyforovych | (1973-1979)     |
| 6. Kravets, Volodymyr Oleksiiiovych   | (1979-1984)     |
| 7. Udovenko, Hennadii Yosypovych      | (1985-1992)     |
| 8. Batiuk, Viktor Havrylovych         | (1992-1994)     |
| 9. Zlenko, Anatolii Maksymovych       | (1994-1997)     |
| 10. Yelchenko, Volodymyr Yuriiiovych  | (October 1997-) |

## Canada's Immigration Act...

(Continued from page 1)

"we do not believe that persons dealt with as war criminals under the Citizenship Act should also have a right to full process, including appeal and review rights, under the Immigration Act."

Such individuals, according to the report, should be "dealt with" after they were "found to be war criminals or to have been members of organizations involved in war crimes or in crimes against humanity [and] removed from Canada as quickly as possible."

Recommendation 137 states that "The Immigration and Citizenship Act should include a provision to the effect that a revocation of citizenship should result, without appeal rights, in loss of all status in Canada and subsequent deportation in cases of:

- a criminal conviction for war crimes or crimes against humanity committed before citizenship was granted,
- a finding that the person was a war criminal or had committed crimes against humanity, or
- fraud because of membership in an organization involved in war crimes or crimes against humanity.

Mr. Duvalco called this a "dangerous recommendation that tries to circumvent the basic rights afforded to citizens of this country."

"It goes against what is afforded in the Charter of Rights, a document that the report's authors themselves say spells out Canadian core values, in terms of protection of citizens," the UCC-IC chair added.

John Gregorovich, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, assisted in writing the joint response to Recommendation 137.

"This recommendation creates two levels of citizenship," Mr. Gregorovich said. "If you're a Canadian-by-birth, you have the right to a criminal trial with full rights that have been built up by the past 800 years under the British legal system."

"If you're a Canadian-by-choice," the

UCCLA chair continued, "you should apparently be dealt with in a summary fashion. This is the starkest statement yet of the creation of a separate status of citizenship."

Mr. Gregorovich said that safeguards are necessary because accusations of so-called "capital crimes" (such as murder, rape, torture and kidnapping, and by extension, war crimes) carry such a heavy weight.

"What they're doing is trying to retroactively solve a problem in the screening process," the Toronto-based jurist added.

### Encouragement for NGOs, refugees

On a positive note, Mr. Duvalco said he was encouraged by the report's support for further expansion of the role of NGOs through the establishment of an Advisory Council.

Other positives included:

- Recommendation 23, which includes NGOs in the drafting of policy;

- Recommendation 24, which suggests that "the federal government should ... provide adequate funding for settlement and integration services" and allow the community "to continue to deliver integration services on behalf of the federal government."

- Recommendation 63, which allows for federal-provincial arrangements for selection of immigrants, and thus enables a Manitoba UCC Provincial Council project in this area;

- Recommendation 88, which suggests "means tests" for refugees be abolished; and
- Recommendations 90 and 91, which give NGOs a strong voice in selecting refugees for admission.

However, adding to the confusion were demands in Recommendation 92 that refugees submit "paper pre-screening" of applicants. Mr. Duvalco said this would create an unwelcome bias in favor of those with access to the best lawyer or advocate in the form of written submissions and applications, and open the door for corruption.

### Family class, care givers

Additional enthusiasm was expressed for recommendations concerning an expansion

of the "family class" of immigrants to include children of age 22 or older, rather than the previous cut-off age of 19, and the creation of a "tier-three" level of family which would include "relatives or close personal acquaintances of [a] sponsor's choice," (Recommendation 40).

The joint UCC/CUIAS response suggested that, because of the 50-year separation of families by the Iron Curtain, strong ties remain with distant relatives although closer relatives might be deceased, and the new provision would provide for old-age care and a mechanism of assistance for those relatives a sponsor deems deserving.

The concept of care-giver immigration was complicated by Recommendation 75, which proposes to abolish the category.

### Maintaining Ukrainian identity

Among the presenters to the public hearings, there was an interesting range of opinion. Mr. Wawryshyn contended that Ukrainian Canadians, as taxpayers and as a group that was cut off for so long from their compatriots, had a right to select immigrants that would "assist the local maintenance of heritage for one of Canada's principal constituent groups — Ukrainians."

Mr. Duvalco was more cautious, saying that the UCC-IC and CUIAS "are interested in promoting the arrival and increasing the number of Ukrainians to strengthen our community here, but this desire should be stated in a generalized way so that we can avoid accusations of being a narrow interest group."

Mr. Duvalco encouraged those interested in lobbying the government on immigration issues to contact the CUIAS at 2150 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8; telephone (416) 767-4595; fax, (416) 767-2658.

To obtain a copy of the "Not Just By Numbers" report contact the the Immigration Legislation Review Secretariat by sending a fax request to (613) 946-0581. The report can also be downloaded off the Internet, from the address: <http://cicnet.ingenia.com/legrev/final/emain.html>

## Scholar of nationalism delivers Petryshyn Lecture at Harvard

by Lilianna Hentosh

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. – Dr. John A. Armstrong, professor emeritus of political science, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the recipient last year of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies' Distinguished Contribution Award for his many scholarly works, delivered the 1988 Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture.

Among his numerous influential books on the study of nationalism are "Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939-1945" and "Nations Before Nationalism." Each of these books, along with numerous other books and articles, has shaped the way two generations of scholars have approached the study of nationalism in general, and the study of Ukrainian nationalism, in particular.

It was for this reason that a large crowd of faculty, students and community members assembled on March 12 to hear Prof. Armstrong's lecture, "Independent Ukraine in the World Arena: Prospects for the Republic and Implications for Studies." Prof. Armstrong focused on several aspects of contemporary international relations that concern Ukraine. Beginning with a survey of Ukraine's relationship with its neighbors, Prof. Armstrong praised the dramatic improvement of relations with Poland, a country transformed over the past 50 years – with the assistance of the intelligentsia on both sides – from a threatening neighbor to a useful ally.

He went on to discuss Ukraine's relations with its southern neighbors – including Moldova and Romania – and the significance of the GUAM alliance, an informal policy grouping initiated by Ukraine together with Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova. The main goal of this alliance, as Prof. Armstrong stressed, is to prevent Russian domination in the realm of energy resources.

Noting the current energy shortfalls in Ukraine, Armstrong predicted that foreign



Dr. John A. Armstrong

policy initiatives like GUAM will only intensify with time, as Ukraine searches for foreign partners to help reduce Russian leverage over its external and internal affairs. The main Ukrainian assets in such a partnership would be its ports on the Black Sea, which could be used for the processing and transportation of energy resources from Azerbaijan, Kazakstan and Iran for use domestically and for export to Europe. Such an arrangement would not only resolve Ukraine's energy problem but could provide much-needed hard currency.

Prof. Armstrong concluded his presentation by reflecting on the decline of interest in Eastern European studies. Not wanting to end on a sad note, the scholar encouraged those in the audience to employ broad, comparative approaches to analyzing events in the region, without losing an appreciation for those characteristics – language, religion, culture – that make the region unique.

## Ucrainica exhibit marks 25th anniversary of Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

by Ksenya Kiebuszinski

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University greeted guests on Thursday, March 12, in the elegant surroundings of the Houghton Library. Faculty, staff, students and guests gathered to raise a toast at the opening reception of the institute-sponsored exhibit of rare books and manuscripts, "Ucrainica at Harvard."

The exhibit celebrates the establishment of the Ukrainian Research Institute by the president and fellows of Harvard University 25 years ago on June 4, 1973. This is the first event in a yearlong anniversary that will officially begin with the 1998-1999 academic year, and will include conferences, cultural events and special seminars.

The evening's festivities began with a general viewing of the exhibits before proceeding to the formal program. Guests were welcomed first by Michael S. Flier, the Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology. Prof. Flier stressed the importance of the Ukrainian library collection at Harvard University to the overall mission of the Ukrainian Research Institute. He emphasized that the scope of the Ukrainian collection, the largest outside Eastern Europe, could not have taken place without the hundreds, if not thousands, of generous gifts from individual donors and the many endowed book funds established by private individuals.

Prof. Flier then introduced Roger E. Stoddard, curator of rare books at Houghton Library. Mr. Stoddard reminisced fondly of the time when an obscure 1798 edition of a Ukrainian book published in St. Petersburg came to his attention via a book dealer located in Milwaukee. Before he knew it, Mr. Stoddard was being photographed with Ivan Kotliarevskyi's "Eneida" for the front page of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, as back in 1971 no other copy could be located, not even in Russia.

Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, and George G. Grabowicz, the Dmytro Cyzevs'kyj

Professor of Ukrainian Literature, continued the evening's program with remarks about the history of Ukrainian studies at Harvard University.

The Ukrainian studies program began with the appointment of a Committee on Ukrainian Studies in 1968. Ukrainian Studies came about through the initiative of students, members of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations (SUSTA) in the United States. In 1957 they began a fund drive within the Ukrainian-American community under the guidance of Stepan Chemych, founder and president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, to raise an endowment to support not only three professorial chairs, but later a research institute, and a librarian for Ukrainian collections.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund, together with the tireless efforts of Omeljan Pritsak, the institute's founder and first director, and Ihor Sevchenko, the Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History, had by 1973 successfully completed its fund-raising drive to endow the three chairs in Ukrainian studies, witnessed the public defense of the first thesis in Ukrainian studies, and moved into its present location at 1583 Massachusetts Avenue.

A further integral part of Ukrainian studies at Harvard University was the development of an adequate research collection of Ucrainica within the University Library. The Committee on Ukrainian Studies issued an appeal to private collectors either to donate or to help purchase library materials that would benefit research and instruction in Ukrainian studies. The appeal was answered enthusiastically by members of the Ukrainian American community who made their private collections available to the Harvard University Library either through gift or sale. Donors, through financial contributions, also made possible the purchase of library materials, such as the rare items of Ucrainica from the library of Sergei Diaghilev, the renowned ballet impresario, as well as their technical processing and preservation.

"Ucrainica at Harvard," the eighth exhibit of rare Ukrainian books and manuscripts held by the Houghton Library, celebrates the first 25 years of the Ukrainian Research Institute and recognizes the extraordinary contributions of library benefactors. The material spans 800 years of written literature on what historically became Ukrainian territory. While it is the most extensive exhibit yet to be held, it represents only a small fraction of the rare Ucrainica within the collections of the Harvard University Library.

The 55 items on display range from a late 12th century Slavonic Psalter (the oldest Slavonic manuscript in the United States) written during the period of Kyivan Rus' to the futurist journal *Nova Generatsiia* published in Kharkiv during the late 1920s. The books and manuscripts comprise 16th- and 17th-century religious works, the first printed histories of Ukraine, Baroque and 19th-century literature, philology and linguistics, late 19th- and early 20th-century historiography, and modern Ukrainian theater.

Some of the more significant items exhibited include the earliest Ukrainian Cyrillic imprints, such as Ivan Fedorovych's "Bukvar" (1574), one of two known extant copies of the first Church Slavonic primer, and the Ostrih Bible (1580-1581) – the first full edition of the Bible to be printed in Church Slavonic. In 1573-1574, Fedorovych, a refugee from Muscovy, established the first printing press on Ukrainian territory in Lviv, and later, in 1577-1579 helped establish the Ostrih printing press.

(Continued on page 20)

## Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute receives Soros grant

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Each year for the next three years, 10 Ukrainian students will attend Harvard University's Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) thanks to a three-year grant from the International Renaissance Foundation (IRF), an organization founded by George Soros.

HUSI, which has been run by Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute for 25 years, offers U.S., Canadian and other foreign students college credit for courses in Ukrainian language, history, politics and literature.

Since 1992, students from Ukraine have made HUSI an increasingly international program. The students from Ukraine attending HUSI learn Western perspectives on Ukrainian studies and for these students, the Harvard experience is an important step in their development as future scholars, public servants and professionals in Ukraine. Last summer 21 students from Ukraine attended HUSI, the largest enrollment of Ukrainian students ever in any Harvard program. The Harvard experience inspired this new generation of Ukrainians to return to their homeland and form the first Harvard Alumni Club of Ukraine.

The 1998 program will once again offer Ukrainian studies courses of the highest quality. Returning by popular demand as HUSI director will be Prof. Vera Andrushkiw from Wayne State

University. In addition to her duties as director of the Summer Institute, Prof. Andrushkiw will again teach "Advanced Ukrainian for Business." Her experienced language team includes Natalia Shostak from the University of Alberta, who will teach beginning Ukrainian and Yuri Shevchuk from the New School for Social Research, who will teach intermediate Ukrainian.

The language courses will be supplemented by courses in Ukrainian literature, history and politics. Prof. George Grabowicz, former director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, returns to the Summer Institute with a course on "Twentieth Century Ukrainian Literature: Tradition, Social Action and the Avant-Garde." Newcomers will be Prof. Christine Worobec from Kent State University teaching "Social History of Modern Ukraine, 1770-1945," and Taras Kuzio, research fellow from the University of Birmingham in England, who will teach "Contemporary Ukraine: Dynamics of Political Transformation" for undergraduates and "Ukrainian Politics in Comparative Perspective" for graduate students. The academic program will be complemented by a full calendar of special events. The program for 1998 will include a lecture series by prominent faculty and guests, roundtable discussions on current Ukrainian affairs, and theater and music programs,

literary readings, contemporary films, and excursions to Boston attractions and local beaches.

The mixture of students from Ukraine with Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian students and non-Ukrainian graduate students, provides an exciting and stimulating international program that engages and challenges all who attend. Friendships and contacts made in past years at Harvard have led to new horizons and opportunities for many participants. The institute is now enrolling second-generation applicants whose parents met at the institute.

The 1998 intensive eight-week program will take place June 22-August 14. As in past years, HUSI will offer reduced tuition, substantially less than the regular Harvard summer school tuition. Students with demonstrated financial need may qualify for further fee reductions, but must apply by April 15 for consideration. Dormitory housing is available at Harvard. Admission is based on the applicant's academic record, a letter of recommendation and an essay. The application deadline is June 1.

For application materials, contact Patricia Coatsworth at Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; or by telephone, (617) 495-7833, fax, (617) 495-8097; e-mail: huri@fas.harvard.edu; or web page at <http://www.sabre.org/huri/>.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

### Detroit

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr

WARREN, Mich. – The annual meeting of the Detroit/Toledo/Windsor District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association convened in Warren, Mich., on March 1. Nine branches sent approximately 30 delegates to the meeting. After a quorum was established, the assembly was called to order by Dr. Alexander Serafyn, chairman of the Detroit District Committee, who greeted branch secretaries, officers, guests, UNA Advisor Roman Kuropas and UNA Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydyk-Petrenko. UNA Auditor Anatole Doroshenko, who was listed as an official speaker, was unable to attend.

A memorial service was conducted for UNA members who died in 1997-1998. A presidium was selected with Dr. Serafyn as chairman, and Roman Lazarchuk as secretary. Mr. Lazarchuk then read the minutes of the March 1997 annual meeting, which were unanimously accepted with a commendation.

The reports of outgoing officers began with that of the chairman. Dr. Serafyn, who is also a UNA advisor, summarized his UNA activities on both the national and local levels. These included participation in UNA General Assembly meetings, the blessing of the newly acquired UNA Corporate Headquarters building, deliberations of various UNA subcommittees, organizing meetings, the author's night for Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA Day at the Dibrova estate, and screenings and distribution of the film "Hryvnia" to interested groups.

Also listed by Dr. Serafyn as his duties were representation of the UNA at the Michigan Fraternal Congress, a meeting with U.S. Sen. Spencer Abraham regarding immigration issues and a mass naturalization ceremony, as well as the presentation of special UNA diplomas to graduating students of the local school of Ukrainian studies.

Mr. Lazarchuk presented a report covering his duties as secretary and commented on local and national UNA



Participants of the Detroit District Committee's annual meeting listen to officers' reports.

issues. Yaroslav Baziuk, treasurer, reported on the financial status of the Detroit District, noting that it was a relatively inactive year in terms of both income and expenses.

Advisor Kuropas followed with a report on his activities with Michigan Gov. John Engler's office and the Republican Party.

Olha Maruszczak, the district's auditing committee chairperson, commented on her audit of the treasurer and secretary, noting that both officers follow high standards in organizational bookkeeping. She added a verbal commendation for Zenon Wasylkevych and Stephen Wichar Sr. for their performance in the sphere of public relations and publicity. She offered her highest praise to Mr. Serafyn, who "provided much-needed UNA leadership in the Metropolitan Detroit area; he has, indeed, fulfilled his role as a national advisor."

At this point, Ms. Maruszczak made a formal motion to grant the outgoing board a vote of confidence; the proposal was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Wasylkevych, chairman of the nominations committee, presented a slate of candidates for the coming 1998-1999 term. The following were named: Dr. Serafyn, chairman; Mr. Wichar, vice-chairman and public relations/publicity (English) officer; Mr. Baziuk, treasurer and financial secretary; Mr. Lazarchuk, corresponding and recording secretary; Dr. Atanas Slusarczyk, PR (Ukrainian); Mr. Wasylkevych, publicity (Ukrainian); Jurij Rub and Osyp Bihun, programs and hospitality; Gregory Korbiak, Dmytro Koszylowsky, Mr. Kuropas and Petro Zaluha, advisors; Ms. Maruszczak, Josef

(Continued on page 16)



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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Counting the votes

Independent Ukraine's second parliamentary elections are over. The good news was the voter turnout: over 64 percent nationwide, ranging from just over 50 percent in Sevastopol and 58 percent in Kyiv, to 84 percent in Ternopil Oblast. But voter turnout does not tell the whole story. As Ukrainian Media Club President Serhii Naboka told the Eastern Economist, "democracy may have won, but democratic forces lost."

The results certainly are not encouraging, considering that Communists — who had been expected to get 17 to 18 percent of the vote — won nearly 25 percent in the party poll, giving them 84 seats in the Parliament. They also won an additional 39 seats in the single-mandate district voting. Thus, the Communist Party has 123 seats in the new Verkhovna Rada — significantly more than the 80 it had in the outgoing Parliament. And, the Communists already are talking about changing things now that their presence has been reinforced — like diminishing the power of the president and altering the current policy of cooperating with foreign financial institutions such as the IMF.

Their fellow travelers, the Socialist/Agrarian coalition earned 8.5 percent in the party voting, winning 29 seats; in the single-mandate voting the Agrarians won eight seats and the Socialists three. Also included in this left category is the Progressive Socialist Party, which won 14 party seats as a result of its 4.04 percent showing in the party balloting. And, there are several minor parties/blocs, such as Soyuz and the Peasants Party, whose deputies can be expected to side with the leftist forces.

That means the Communists/Socialists/Agrarians/Progressive Socialists/et al have at least 181 votes in the 450-member Parliament — that's 40.2 percent.

On the other side are the democrats: Rukh, which had 9.4 percent of the party vote for 32 seats, plus 14 seats in single-mandate voting; the Greens, 5.4 percent for 19 seats; the National Democratic Party, 4.99 percent for 17 seats, plus 11 individual seats; the Hromada Party, 4.68 percent for 16 party seats, plus seven individual seats; and the Social Democratic Party — United, 4.02 percent for 14 party seats. Add to that the Reform and Order Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists with three seats each, and the Republican Party with two. Now you have a picture of the strength of democratic forces in Ukraine's next Verkhovna Rada: 141 seats, or just over 31.3 percent of the Parliament.

Do the results indicate a continuing stalemate in Parliament? The immediate answer seems to be: yes. But, there still is some hope in the good news that 114 independents were elected in single-mandate districts. Observers, including former President Leonid Kravchuk, say the independents, most of whom are said to be democrats and nationalists, businessmen and high-profile activists, are not likely to vote with the Communists or leftists. Thus, the three-way split that has defined Ukraine's Parliament will continue. What may change is the way the various forces interact.

President Kuchma underlined that he believes there are enough centrist and democratic national deputies in the Verkhovna Rada who will work with the president, and that he is ready to work with them. "This Parliament will be no worse than the old one," he added. He also assured Ukraine and the rest of the world that "despite the election results there will be no going back. Ukraine will pursue its reformist policy."

Whether that assessment is justified will become evident soon enough.

April  
3  
1994

### Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, this newspaper reported on the results of independent Ukraine's first parliamentary elections. Following are excerpts from the news story filed by our Kyiv correspondent.

\*\*\*

KYIV — Defying predictions of voter apathy, over 75 percent of Ukraine's electorate went to the polls on Sunday, March 27, to cast their ballots for a new Parliament in the first democratic elections in independent Ukraine.

Although Ukraine's registered voters succeeded in electing only 49 deputies to a 450-member Supreme Council, the high turnout reflects their anger with the state of affairs in Ukraine under the leadership of President Leonid Kravchuk, a former Communist Party ideologist who has talked of market reforms, but done little to initiate change.

In eastern Ukraine — in the regions of Luhansk and Donetsk and in the autonomous republic of Crimea — voters approved plebiscites on closer ties with Russia, posing the threat of separatism for this country of 52 million. Although these regional opinion polls had been banned by President Kravchuk, nearly 75 percent of the Crimea's voters, the majority of whom are Russian, responded to the plebiscite, which has no legal binding, stating that they wanted more autonomy from Ukraine and dual citizenship. Nearly 90 percent of the voters in Luhansk and Donetsk voted in favor of dual Ukrainian-Russian citizenship, making Russian a state language alongside Ukrainian and closer ties with the Commonwealth of Independent States.

But even with only one-tenth of the parliamentary slots filled on March 27 and runoff's scheduled for April 3 in 48 districts and April 10 in 353 districts, the results after the first round show a growing division between eastern and western Ukraine.

"What we see is a polarization of forces," commented Serhii Holovaty, who was elected to a second term as a deputy from Kyiv, winning over 50 percent in the first round of voting. "The highest voter turnout was at the two extremes — Luhansk and Halychyna," he said. (In the Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv regions, 85-90 percent of the electorate came out to vote; in Donetsk, Luhansk and Dnipropetrovsk, 70-75 percent hit the polls.) ...

"The citizens of Ukraine understand very well that these are no ordinary elections in Ukraine. They are not just elections, but they are a vote for a new state, a new Constitution, a new path for reforms. This is a vote for future social peace," said Viktor Pohorilko, vice-chairman of the Central Election Commission.

Source: "Over 75 percent of electorate turns out to vote for Parliament; 49 deputies elected; 401 seats in runoff," by Marta Kolomayets, Kyiv Press Bureau, April 3, 1994, Vol. LXII, No. 14, The Ukrainian Weekly.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Canadian law creates two classes of Canadians with different rights

by John B. Gregorovich

The major issue in the denaturalization and deportation of suspected war criminals in Canada is whether Canadians-by-choice (immigrants) have the same rights to justice as Canadians-by-birth.

A Canadian-by-birth accused of war crimes is tried in Canadian criminal courts.

A Canadian-by-choice, whether citizen or not, accused of war crimes, is not tried for the crimes in the Canadian criminal system with the safeguards built up over the years that provide the accused with the right to a fair trial. Instead, the Canadian-by-choice is accused of having failed to answer questions correctly upon entry to Canada, and is denaturalized and deported without having been convicted of a crime.

However, a Canadian-by-choice accused of a serious crime other than a war crime is tried in a Canadian criminal court. Only if he is convicted of the crime is a proceeding to denaturalize and deport him commenced.

The current situation is a result of events in Canada after the second world war. Millions of East Europeans fled to Western Europe to escape the Russian Communist holocaust. After the initial period of repatriation of these victims to Russian galleys and concentration camps, public opinion in the West forced Western countries to suspend repatriation. With Western Europe at a low ebb economically, the emigration of the displaced persons to the rest of the world began.

The entry of displaced East Europeans to Canada was opposed vocally and vehemently by overtly Communist groups, pro-Communist organizations and organizations of ethnic groups.

The Ukrainian Canadian community was successful, however, in convincing the prime minister, MacKenzie King, that displaced persons should be allowed to enter Canada.

Since the 1950s, accusations that Canada is harboring hordes of war criminals, — 5,000, 10,000 and so on — have been a staple of the Canadian media. No proof has been offered, but that has not stopped the accusations and the resulting publicity.

A particular target has been the Waffen-SS 14th Grenadier Division, composed of Ukrainian patriots, popularly known as the Galicia Divizia (Division). The attack is based on the fraudulent equation of "SS" and "Waffen-SS." The (Nazi political) SS was a police organization that ran concentration camps, killing units, etc. The Waffen-SS comprised elite military units of non-Germans serving in the German armed forces exclusively in the war against Soviet Russia. Whereas the SS was judged a criminal organization at the Nuremberg trials, and membership automatically made a person a war criminal, no such findings were made against the Waffen-SS. By ignoring this crucial difference, the slanderers — including those now active on the Internet — are pushing the Canadian government to declare all members of the Division to be war criminals who should be automatically denaturalized and deported.

The campaign to denaturalize and deport East Europeans continued during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. This continued until the attackers found a prime minister without the backbone to refuse to act on suspicion, not proof. Brian Mulroney

John B. Gregorovich is chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Commission.

panicked and set up the Deschenes Commission in 1985. The Ukrainian Canadian community reacted strongly and in a three-year campaign through the Civil Liberties Commission (now the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association), in alliance with other ethnic groups under the umbrella group Canadians for Justice, successfully convinced the Deschenes Commission, the Canadian public and the government that alleged war criminals should be tried in Canadian criminal courts under Canadian criminal law. The result was an amendment to the Canadian Criminal Code that gave Canadian courts the right to try persons accused of any war crimes committed anywhere in the world. The person is then tried for specific crimes under Canadian law, i.e., kidnapping, torture, murder, manslaughter, etc.

Cases were then brought forward in Canada under Canadian criminal law. They were not successful because the evidence provided did not meet Canadian standards of criminal proof. The Finta case is interesting because of its misuse by the proponents of denaturalization and deportation without proof of complicity in war crimes. A jury found Imre Finta not guilty at his first trial. The government appealed the finding and ultimately the matter arrived at the Supreme Court of Canada, which upheld the jury decision of insufficient evidence to convict Mr. Finta. The judgment is twisted by those who allege that the Supreme Court decided that no accused could be convicted if he argued that he followed orders. That was not the court's finding, however. The Supreme Court concluded that the evidence against Mr. Finta did not meet Canadian standards. The organizations pushing for denaturalization and deportation falsely claim no one can be convicted of a war crime in Canada. They assert that accusations are enough, that evidence is unnecessary to deport and denaturalize suspects.

Three years ago the government advised the central organizations of the affected communities of the government's intention not to prove that the suspects are criminals via criminal trials, but to proceed by alleging that they could not have gotten into Canada without concealing their past. The government, in contrast to a normal case whereby it has to prove with evidence that the person actually lied, is simply asserting in lieu of evidence that a person must have lied.

Groups in Canada asking for this type of kangaroo court justice point to the success of the United States, where over a 20-year period about three people a year have been denaturalized and deported, some to their deaths. The American law is odd. It covers only crimes on behalf of Germany committed during 1933-1945. War crimes before and after, or elsewhere, are not covered.

In contrast, Canadian war crimes legislation covers all war crimes in the past, present and in the future, anywhere in the world. It is the first legislation of its type anywhere in the world. Canadians can be proud that Canada pioneered this field.

The agency in the United States charged with enforcing American law on Nazi war crimes, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), has been found by American courts to have concealed evidence and lied to the courts. It is from this background that the Canadian government has hired a former head of the OSI, Neal Sher. Will he now introduce such sleazy tactics into Canadian law enforcement?

(Continued on page 17)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### "Dirt" presents accurate picture

Dear Editor:

After reading the story "Dirt" by Vadym Semenko, I fully agree with his depiction of the situation in Ukraine and the rest of the former Soviet empire.

There has not been one single trial of the people responsible for mass murder, genocide, deportations, etc.; no trial of persons implicated in murder, executions, crimes against humanity. There never will be – not until they get rid of the criminals running the country now. How can they prosecute each other?

My father was shot at Katyn Forest with thousands of other Polish officers. Why such silence from Poland? The Reds were involved; now they are running the country again. No one was ever charged with that crime. They are sitting comfortably collecting pensions.

I have one suggestion: cut out all support to Ukraine from all our Canadian and American organizations until they put their house in order.

**Richard Lubiak**  
Princeton, British Columbia

### A clarification about Society of St. Andrew

Dear Editor:

In Viktor Rud's article of March 8, there are comments about a relationship between the Society of St. Andrew and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., that call for clarification.

Mr. Rud correctly stated that the Society of St. Andrew is independent, is separately incorporated (1990), tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) and has its own board.

Most likely Mr. Rud was not aware that in 1996 the society accepted the status of church-affiliated organization (prytserkovna orhanizatsia), without losing much of its independence. The Society of St. Andrew continues to retain its own independent board and auditors, separate and it continues to file separate reports with the IRS. But now the society also submits its annual financial report and activities report to the Metropolitan Council and the Sobor of the Church.

The advantages to the society by being affiliated with the Church greatly outweigh the obligations. The president of the society is an ex-officio member of the Metropolitan Council; the privilege is not being used at this time because the present president was elected to the council by the Sobor. The society can send its representative to the Sobor with the right to vote, can publish appeals, reports and information about its activities in the official organ of the Church, free of charge, or, with the approval of the Metropolitan, mail them directly to the parishes.

As to the requirement to channel funds raised by the society for the church projects in Ukraine through the Consistory, this applies only to those funds that are designated for the continuous programs of the society, such as assistance to the elderly or to the Kyiv Theological Academy. However, funds raised for short-term projects, such as the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the UAOC or the bells of St. Michael's Cathedral, for which the society forms special committees that do not necessarily include only members of the Society, often are not channeled through the Consistory for a variety of different reasons. In such instances the society chooses, on its own, not to appeal directly to the

parishes for funds.

It must be stressed that channeling funds through the Consistory that are designated for Church programs in Ukraine does not harm these programs in any way. On the contrary, in many instances it was beneficial. For instance, last year the society sent its regular monthly check designated for the Kyiv Theological Academy to the Consistory. Within a few days the society received the Consistory check, double the original amount, and then the society transferred the doubled amount to the academy in Kyiv. The rector of the academy, Bishop Danyil, favors such an affiliation between the Society of St. Andrew and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

**Michael Heretz**  
Rutherford, N.J.

*Michael Heretz is president of the*

### Taxpayers should demand answers

Dear Editor:

Where's our outrage? Dr. Myron Kuropas was much too kind to Neal Sher (ex-OSI commissar) in his March 1 column in asking whether Mr. Sher should be disbarred. What we taxpayers should be demanding to know is why he and his cohorts are not in jail.

Also, by what strange set of coincidences (or is there an international conspiracy – you can't blame the KGB this time) does Mr. Sher get placed into a position in Canada where he can again persecute and prosecute innocent people and ruin the lives of their families?

In addition to us Americans, our Canadian counterparts also should be outraged and concerned.

Not only that, but Ukrainians in Ukraine must be most concerned because, if Canada starts exporting "illegal aliens" (that's all Mr. Sher needs to establish) to Ukraine, you can be quite confident that there will be "international" pressure to execute the "Nazis."

Something doesn't seem quite kosher here.

**Jaroslav Sawka**  
Sterling Heights, Mich.

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.**

**The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.**

### The Weekly archive now on Internet

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Weekly on April 6 will unveil a website dedicated to archival materials published in the newspaper since its founding in 1933. The site currently encompasses 3,300 articles and may be found at <http://www.panix.com/~polishuk/TheWeekly/home.shtml>.

The Special Issues Section includes year-in-review issues of The Ukrainian Weekly for the years 1986 through 1997, as well as the "Decade in Review" published at the end of 1979, which examined the key events of the 1970s from the Ukrainian perspective.

Also on The Ukrainian Weekly Archive site are: the first issue of The Ukrainian Weekly dated October 6, 1933; two issues devoted to the 1960 visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States; the special issue published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933; as well as issues dedicated to the 60th anniversary of The Weekly and the centennial of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Weekly issues which reported on the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant (1986), Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty (1990), its proclamation of independence and the results of its referendum on independence (both in 1991) also may be found in the site's Special Interest Section.

Full texts of all issues published in 1996 and 1997, and excerpts of top stories from the newspaper's 1998 issues also are available. All sections of The Ukrainian Weekly Archive are searchable. The site is created and maintained by Serge Polishchuk, member of The Weekly production staff.

## Scholarly evening features Fulbright scholar and her new anthology of Ukrainian drama

by Tetiana Keis

NEW YORK – On February 14, the Shevchenko Scientific Society welcomed the return from Ukraine of Dr. Larissa M.L.Z. Onyshkevych, a Fulbright senior scholar who taught at the Ivan Franko Lviv State University last fall.

The program was chaired by Prof. Myroslava Znayenko of Rutgers University, who introduced the speaker and noted that the program would consist of Dr. Onyshkevych's impressions of cultural life in Lviv and the presentation of the book she compiled and edited, titled "An Anthology of Drama of the Ukrainian Diaspora: Blyzniata Sche Zustrinutsia" (The Twins Shall Meet Again), Kyiv/Lviv: Chas, 1997.

During opening remarks, Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky emphasized the scholarly and educational value of Fulbright programs for both Ukraine and the United States. This evaluation was upheld by Dr. Hanna Chumachenko (now a Fulbright scholar from Ukraine at the Harriman Institute), who recounted an earlier visit by Dr. Onyshkevych to Ukraine to teach at the Kherson Pedagogical Institute.

In her lecture, Dr. Onyshkevych described the extensive and diverse cultural programs that continue to flourish in Lviv, despite the harsh economic conditions in the country. She especially stressed the role played by the younger generation of poets and scholars, and the atmosphere supportive of individual initiative in the cultural field. There is a visible thirst for scholarly contacts and publications (at some universities the speaker had audiences of 200 to 500). Younger scholars, in particular, appear to be well acquainted with the publications in the diaspora. It was a rewarding feeling to see how greatly these works are appreciated and used she noted.

The speaker also described the December conference in Kyiv on current Ukrainian language and orthography, stressing the benefits of the current period, before a new orthography is approved, since it provides scholars in Ukraine with more opportunity to become acquainted with works the expos the Soviet-enforced changes in the Ukrainian language, as well as to develop more tolerance to pre-Soviet spelling, especially of foreign words.

In the second part of the program, Dr. Tamara Hundorova of the National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine (now a Fulbright scholar at Columbia University)

*Tetiana Keis is a librarian at Barnard College of Columbia University in New York.*



introduced the anthology as representing a historical occurrence, being the first Ukrainian anthology of drama in general. While this volume covers the drama of the diaspora, it also represents various literary styles and trends in drama of this century, and makes them accessible to readers in the West and to the readers in Ukraine. The anthology bridges the gap that existed in Ukrainian literature, making it whole, allowing "the twins to meet."

Dr. Onyshkevych then presented some of her major postulates on Ukrainian drama of the diaspora. She also noted that the anthology includes eight Ukrainian American playwrights, who wrote between the 1920s and today: Ielysei Karpenko, Ludmyla Kovalenko, Juri Kosach, Ilarion Cholhan, Iuri Tys, Bohdan Boychuk, Yuriy Tarnavsky and Vasyl Barka. Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Leonid Mosendz, Yurii Lypa, Ivan Bahrianyi and Vira Vovk lived (or live) in other Western countries. Originally, the playwrights came from different parts of Ukraine, but all of them felt an obligation, perhaps even a mission, to write on topics and genres prohibited by the Soviet regime. They also had a desire to express themselves freely and to experiment with styles and ideas current in the Western intellectual world. Some of the plays, especially those written immediately after World War II, were in the forefront of the literary movements in Western Europe.

This is noticeable in the presentation of problems of communication between individuals, in the decanonization of language, of anti-heroes which Ionesco and later Harold Pinter made famous several years after Eagor Kostetzky's plays. Similarly Kovalenko's and Kostetzky's plays stressed elements of feminine essentialism, a philosophy that Simone de Beauvoir was beginning to articulate then. Another unique element may be found in the Ukrainian existentialist plays in the anthology, which, in contrast to Western European plays, provide their own more optimistic variant for individual self-fulfillment. The plays in the anthology represent almost all the literary styles of the century, from symbolism to the theater of the absurd. The 1948 plays by Kostetzky and Kovalenko were among the earliest Ukrainian post-modernist works.

The program concluded with a tribute to the newly published anthology by two of the distinguished playwrights whose works were included in the volume, Dr. Cholhan and the poet Mr. Boychuk.

In her closing remarks, Prof. Znayenko once again stressed the significance of this timely publication at the close of the century. Last October, in Ukraine, the anthology was listed among the 10 best on a "hit parade of books."

## New York Times praises Krovtytska in "Butterfly"

NEW YORK — Soprano Oksana Krovtytska's performance in the title role of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" at the New York State Theater at Lincoln Center on March 8 was singled out in a review by critic Allan Kozinn in the March 10 issue of The New York Times.

Under the headline "'The Butterfly' Puccini Wanted," the review noted that "A Ukrainian singer seems to know what the geisha must have felt."

This season, the City Opera's production of "Madama Butterfly," under the direction of George Manahan, is based on the better-known 1906 ver-

sion of the score which had been revised by Puccini for the work's Paris run. In recent seasons the City Opera had been presenting Puccini's original 1904 version, which did not prove to be a success at its premiere at La Scala.

In his review, Mr. Kozinn noted:

"The principal attraction in the current run is Oksana Krovtytska, a Ukrainian soprano whose vocal agility, graceful movement and dramatic sensibility make the title character's ingenuousness both believable and touching. Throughout the performance, and particularly in the final two acts, Ms. Krovtytska sang with a fluid combination of depth and luster that gave her character dimension. She consistently made Butterfly's most crucial moments — her rendering of 'Un bel di,' the end of her meeting with Sharpless and the entire final scene, for example — as revealing and wrenching as they demand to be.

"Ms. Krovtytska's best partner in this endeavor was Victor Ledbetter, who as Sharpless, the America consul, provided a sensitive counterpoint to Butterfly's misguided hopefulness in the second act."

Mr. Kozinn refers to tenor Joseph Wolverton in the role of Pinkerton as "easier to resist."

The cast for the performance included Peter Blanchet as Goro, Timothy Truschel as Yamadori and Matthew Lau as the Bonze.



Oksana Krovtytska dressed for the role of Musetta in "La Boheme" with Gary Lehman, who played Marcello.

## DRAMA REVIEW: Kurbas Theater's 10th anniversary presentations

by Julie-Ann Franko

From its inception in 1988, the Les Kurbas Theater strove to develop theatrical methods and practices upon which a new stage of theater could emerge. The troupe began by embracing the aspects and standards of Ukrainian and world theater and, in so doing, brought together Wagner's concept of total theater whereby all aspects of theater — actors, text, audience, stage design, music, costumes, lighting — are used as ingredients to be combined into a whole performance with ancient Ukrainian theatrical tradition.

In the first of its productions, Lina Kostenko's "Marusia Churai," a testimony to the solidity of this beginning's aim was achieved. The production brought together a newly formed collective of actors who lifted Kostenko's verse drama off its page and transformed it into a breathing series of Ukrainian cultural landscapes. The scenes were interwoven into hauntingly beautiful icons painted onto floor to ceiling canvas scrim (painted by Lviv artist Andrii Humeniuk) through which music floated as the embroidered characters passed through, as if caught in a painting of their moment in time. Clearly this presentation is not a traditional means of telling the tale of the Ukrainian songstress Marusia Churai (Tetiana Kaspruk). It is almost ironic then, that what resonated out of the work, and 10 years later continues to resonate, is the grace of the traditions it holds. The core of a Ukrainian spirit — the collective spirit of a land's thoughts, voices, colors and textures — rises up and is literally revived through the ambition of theatrical probe.

In revisiting this work a decade after its first appearance, the Kurbas Theater's public is given a context through which it can measure the theater's history and accomplishment.

(Continued on page 17)

Julie-Ann Franko is associate artistic director and dramaturg of the Les Kurbas Theater. She received her master of fine arts degree in dramaturgy and drama criticism from Yale University.

## "New Horizons": an exhibit of contemporary art at the Ukrainian Institute

by Olya Shevchenko

NEW YORK — A rather mysterious large triangular shape is currently visible from street level through the central second-story window of the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. This object is a painting featured in an exhibit titled "New Horizons," which opened on Saturday, March 21, at the institute.

A reception for the artists was held on Saturday at 5 p.m. during which the public had the opportunity to view the art works on display and meet the four artists represented in the show. Featured in the exhibit were Anya Farion, Roman Hrab and Marko Shuhan, all young American artists of Ukrainian descent, and Nelli Fedchun, a visiting artist from Ukraine.

The first works of art encountered upon entering the building are by Mr. Hrab, who is responsible also for the aforementioned strategically hung triangular painting. His installation "A Wing and a Prayer," in which he brings together many media, including painting on steel, photography, kinetic sculpture and even a digital video occupied the library on the first floor. In the spirit of Dada, Mr. Hrab creates works of art in which he brings together objects that seemingly have no relation to one another. However, he does not create such juxtapositions in order to simply confound, but rather to encourage contemplation and interpretation of the new relationships created. For example, the lit candles he places on his "altar" satisfy the expectations created by this designation, but the printing plates attached above them suggest a less transparent interpretation. The central sculpture of the installation unites a motorized propeller with a pendulum-like object and four wings cast in beeswax. Mr. Hrab explains that the images and symbols found in his work are "metaphors for influences and inspirations, aspirations and fears," making his work admittedly personal, yet not unapproachable.

Paintings by Mr. Shuhan occupied the walls of the two exhibition rooms on the second floor, while the floor space is devoted to the work of the two sculptors represented in the show. Turning right at the top of the main staircase, one entered a room occupied by the marble sculptures of Ms. Farion. Together with the monochromatic paintings by Mr. Shuhan, they gave the room a somewhat muted quality. Mr. Shuhan's paintings in this room were presented linearly in three groups of four, floated in horizontal black box frames. The paintings are decidedly abstract and decorative. Each grouping features a basic shape that has been cloned and

whose orientation has been repeatedly manipulated to result in mirror-image, Rorschach-like decorative patterns painted in a hard-edge style against a painterly background.

In contrast to the rather conservative palette and restraint of the works in this room, the paintings hung in the room, which was occupied also by the sculptures of Ms. Fedchun, are somewhat more energetic. In these paintings, Mr. Shuhan recycles motifs randomly created on printing screens at an earlier time by transferring them onto richly painted, active surfaces. Four of the six paintings share the same glyph-like blue symbol which reappears twice in each painting, side by side. Of special interest is a painting executed in luxurious shades of red against which the blue glyphs stand out in a particularly vivid manner.

Viewed from a specific angle, the blue color of Ms. Fedchun's "Blue Bird" was picked up nicely by the blue in Mr. Shuhan's red and blue painting that hung on the wall just beyond. This sculpture is not typical of the pieces by Ms. Fedchun included in this exhibit because it is the only one of eight that does not represent the female form, her favorite subject. In turn, her sculptures of the female form are not typical in that they are not carved in stone or cast in bronze, but are fashioned from porcelain. Their smooth, buffed surfaces and substantial appearance give them an air of being wrought from stone. Indeed, they have something of the quality of the smooth pebbles we find washed up on the shore after being polished by the waters of the sea. Ms. Fedchun abstracts the female figure, discarding unnecessary details and concentrating on the lines, in search of the quintessential form. Interestingly, she chooses to represent her female figures as armless, suggesting a kinship with the now armless sculptures of classical goddesses with which we are acquainted. She also turns to classical mythology as a source for subject matter, as in "White Venus," "Black Venus," and "The Kidnapping of Europe," whose story may be familiar to us from Titian's famous painting of the same subject. In Fedchun's highly original version, the bull has been reduced to simply its head, while the elegant, reclining figure of Europe rests precariously on his horns.

The marble sculptures of Ms. Farion have a more overt stylistic connection to classical art, which is especially evident in works such as "Travertine Torso," "Small Pink Torso" and "Draped Torso." Although abstract in the sense that the figures are idealized, the human form is not distorted in these works. Farion has taken great care to preserve the integrity of the human form and to celebrate it, in the tradition of Greco-Roman sculpture. Perhaps for reasons

similar to those that resulted in Ms. Fedchun's armless female figures, Ms. Farion's finished works are conceived from the start as fragments, a state in which most ancient marble sculptures exist today. In fact, several of her titles include the very word, such as "Dream Fragment." In this work, a softly modeled face just barely surfaces from the rough matrix, expressing features that appear merely suggested rather than laboriously chiseled out of stone. The assembled group of sculptures by Farion was very mood-evoking, creating a sense of peaceful calm through gentle modeling and quiet palette.

"New Horizons," which was on view through March 29, offered the public a good opportunity to view a small cross-section of work currently being created by Ukrainian artists living in the New York area. For further information about the exhibit, organized by Anya Hnateyko and Ihor Terleckyj, contact the Ukrainian Institute of America at (212) 288-8660, or refer to the website [www.brama.com/uia](http://www.brama.com/uia).



Nelli Fedchun's "Bluebird" (foreground) and Marko Shuhan's "Series I" (background) at the UIA.

# Kyiv hosts Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition

by Prof. Luba Zuk

MONTREAL – From November 19 to December 6, the Ukrainian capital city, Kyiv, hosted the prestigious Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition.

The Lysenko competition was founded in 1962 by a group of prominent Ukrainian composers and performers: Andriy Shtoharenko, Yevhen Stankovych, Myroslav Skoryk, Yelysaveta Chavdar, Yevhen Rzhynov and Ariadna Lysenko. It began as a national music competition and was held in such cities as Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Odesa and Zaporizhia. Over the 35 years of its existence the competition developed into one of the most influential musical events in Ukraine. In 1992, on the 150th anniversary of Lysenko's birth, it acquired international status. It is gratifying to note that several of Ukraine's best-known and celebrated performers have been winners of previous Lysenko competitions.

The 1997 Mykola Lysenko competition, held under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine and the Ukrainian State Center of Cultural Initiatives, was open to four performance areas: piano, violin, cello and voice. The excellent reputation of previous Lysenko competitions in particular, and the high level of musical standards in Ukraine in general, as well as substantial monetary prizes, attracted over 100 talented, highly trained young musicians from 12 countries. It was wonderful to hear such an abundance of musicianship, technical mastery and professionalism. Participants came from Armenia, Belarus, China, Georgia, Kazakstan, Korea, Latvia, Moldova and Russia, but the majority of competitors were from Ukraine.

Renowned pedagogues and performers were invited to act as jury members for each individual area of the competition. Depending on the discipline, jury panels had seven or eight members each, three members from Ukraine, and four or five members from the international music community. This year several laureates of previous Mykola Lysenko competitions were invited to serve on the jury.

Members of the piano jury were Prof. Mychailo Stepanenko, chairman of the jury, Ariadna Lysenko, granddaughter of Mykola Lysenko, Ethella Chupryk (all three from Ukraine), Yuriy Ayrapetian (Russia), Jaroslaw Drzewiecki (Poland), Igo Koch (Austria) and this author (Canada). Among other prominent jurors from outside Ukraine were violinists: Simon Camartin (Switzerland), Dyusen Kaseinov (Kazakstan), Michael Striharz (Germany), Ihor Frolov (Russia); cellists: Medeia Abramian (Armenia), Wang Xiang (China), Maris Villerush (Latvia), Jerzy Wujtewicz (Poland), Yulia Panteliat (Austria), Serhiy Usanov (Russia); and vocalists: Lyudmyla Kolos (Belarus), Vasile Martiniou (Romania), Mati Palm (Estonia) and Branislav Jatych (Yugoslavia).

The competition consisted of three rounds: two solo rounds (or solo with piano accompaniment) and the final round with orchestra. A festive gala concert with performances by the laureates and the distribution of medals, diplomas and prizes concluded the competition.

During all three rounds of the competition the contestants performed in several well-known locations: pianists in the Hall of Columns of the Philharmonic, others at the House of Scholars of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, at the Tchaikovsky National Music Academy, and at the State Opera House. All performances were open to the public free of charge.

As the performances were scheduled in several locations at the same time, it was very difficult to follow in detail the progress of all participants in each area. However, at the end of each round the results were discussed with great enthusiasm by the public, young performers and jury members.

The required program was most demanding, similar to that of other important international competitions such as the Chopin, Tchaikovsky or Queen Elizabeth of Belgium competitions, to name but a few. A wide range of standard repertoire with emphasis on large works was presented by most contestants. Perhaps the most important requirement of each of the areas of the competition was the performance of works by Lysenko and by contemporary Ukrainian composers. In the final round all finalists also performed a Ukrainian work – a concerto or an aria – with orchestral accompaniment.

The competition offered a unique opportunity to hear excellent performances of seldom heard or virtually unknown works by Mykola Lysenko, as well as many works by other Ukrainian composers. It was a veritable celebration of Ukrainian repertoire and, for many, a real discovery. It was also very interesting to hear compositions by composers from other countries, as each contestant was required to perform at least one work from the country he or

*Luba Zuk, associate professor in the faculty of music at McGill University in Montreal, was a member of the piano jury at the Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition in Kyiv.*



Three members of the piano jury at the Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition in Kyiv, in front of a monument to the composer near the State Opera House.

she represented.

First prize winners in each category were awarded \$5,000 (U.S.), the title of laureate and a gold medal; second prize – \$3,000 (U.S.), the title of laureate and a silver medal; third prize – \$2,000 (U.S.), the title of laureate and a bronze medal. The fourth- and fifth-place finalists each received a diploma and \$1,000 (U.S.). There were also prizes of \$1,000 (U.S.) each for the two best performances of works by Lysenko, for the best performance of a work by a contemporary Ukrainian composer, for the youngest contestant admitted to the semifinal round, as well as eight prizes of \$500 (U.S.) each for two accompanists in each of the violin, cello, women's and men's voice areas.

For three weeks, Kyiv was filled with glorious music, excitement, anticipation and speculation as to which of the young artists was going to win the much coveted first prizes.

Inna Soldatenko, a brilliant 20-year-old Ukrainian pianist, a third-year student at the National Music Academy in Kyiv, was awarded the first prize in piano. The young laureate demonstrated excellent technique, astounding virtuosity, professional preparation and assurance in all three rounds. The second prize was won by Alina Chalikova, a highly deserving pianist, also a 20-year-old third-year student at the National Academy. She performed with a strong

sense of drama and commitment, using a very large scale of dynamics.

The winner of the first prize in violin was Dmytro Tkachenko; the second prize was won by Ostap Shutko. As a first prize was not awarded in the cello area, the second prize was divided between Diana Havata and Kateryna Danylenko. The winners in the women's voice category were soprano Ludmyla Povstenko (first prize) and Zhanna Nimenska (second prize); in men's vocal area the first and second prizes were won by baritones Stanyслав Tryfonov and Mykhailo Kirishev, respectively.

It should be mentioned that all winners of top prizes, as well as the recipients of other prizes and diplomas, and several participants of the second and even the first round have participated, and were often winners, in several previous music competitions, both national and international. This attests to the very high standards of music education and professional music performance in Ukraine in particular, and the contemporary music world in general.

The official organizers of the competition – the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine and the State Center of Cultural Initiatives – were generous and gra-

(Continued on page 16)

## Mykola Kolessa inducted into Academy of Arts

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Lviv composer and doyen of Ukrainian music Mykola Kolessa was recently inducted into the Academy of Arts of Ukraine as a full member of the academy. The ceremony took place on December 2, 1997, at the academy building, with Andrii Chybykin, academy president, officiating.

He was honored along with composer Yevhen Stankovych (1942-), one of the central figures of contemporary Ukrainian music. (See *The Weekly*, November 16, 1997 issue.)

Prof. Kolessa is the second member of the distinguished Kolessa family upon whom this honor was bestowed. In 1929 Prof. Kolessa's father, the composer and well-known Ukrainian folklorist Filaret Kolessa (1871-1947), was similarly honored by being elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Among the numerous congratulatory messages, received by Prof. Kolessa in connection with the event, were greetings from the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., which read: "We hold you in great esteem both as composer and conductor. Your books, articles and memoirs, as well as professional and pedagogical work have served researchers of different generations and are an important contribution to the field of music and as such, to raising the prestige of Ukraine throughout the world."

The 94-year-old Prof. Kolessa is distinguished professor emeritus at the department of opera and symphony conducting at the Mykola Lysenko Lviv State Music Institute. His music is widely performed throughout the world.



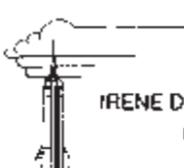
Mykola Kolessa

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

### World-class shinny

No matter what changes the NHL institutes to its All-Star Game format – this year, for the first time, it was North America versus the World – it remains a non-hitting game of shinny. A goal by Mark Messier proved to be the winner as the North American side edged the World team 8-7 on January 18.

League officials hoped the new format would lead to more spirited physical play, and there were more nudges along the boards than usual, but no major collisions.

“You think guys are going to go out there and hammer each other in an exhibition game?” asked Captain Coyote Keith Tkachuk, one of three NHLers of Ukrainian descent participating in the 1998 gala event. “Not a chance. We’re not out there trying to hurt each other. That would be dumb.”

The closeness of the score kept things interesting, though the World team threatened to make it a blowout in the early going. Four minutes into the first period, it had built a 3-0 lead on the fastest two goals from the start of an All-Star game.

North America’s comeback from the 3-0 deficit was the biggest in All-Star Game history. The excitable Tkachuk led the North American attack with a pair of goals. No. 1 NHL player of all time Wayne Gretzky drew two assists, the first of which moved him past Mario Lemieux into sole possession of first place in All-Star Game scoring. Gretzky has 12 goals and 22 points in 17 games.

Washington’s Peter Bondra assisted on a tally by Jaromir Jagr. Tkachuk netted three points by setting up a goal by Theo Fleury.

### Winter break reviews

The 1997-1998 National Hockey League regular season was on hiatus February 8-24 to accommodate the Nagano Winter games. Upcoming are team-by-team mini-evaluations of pre-break performances. Teams are listed in alphabetical order within divisions. Ukrainian pro hockey stars’ contributions are briefly included.

All in all, the 1997-1998 NHL campaign has been quite different and entertaining. The final two months of the regular season should be phenomenally fun to follow.

Well, here goes:  
The **Boston Bruins** kiddingly rued the All-Star break, which interrupted some of their best hockey of 1997-1998. Boston sailed into mid-January with its longest unbeaten streak of the season (4-0-3), and with a 21-16-9 record, the Bruins were actually considering the possibility of home ice advantage in the first round of the playoffs (A 2-6-2 skid before the winter (Olympics) break had Boston re-thinking priorities. While still sixth in the East, the Bruins had let Ottawa and Buffalo creep within one point and left themselves in a fight for their playoff lives. Forward Dimitri Khristich is enjoying a solid season playing on the No. 1 line.

The Buffalo Sabres, cellar dwellers for

much of the early part of the season, were making a run in the Northeast Division. Buffalo ran up to the break with a nine-game unbeaten streak, including an impressive road win over Montreal at the end of a five-game-in-seven-night run. The Sabres actually were not pleased to see the break as they were playing their best hockey of the season. Their offense, dormant for much of the campaign, was beginning to rise above the two-goals-per-game average. Defenseman Alexei Zhitnik is logging lots of minutes on the power play and regular blueline shifts.

Frustrating sums it up best; as the **Carolina Hurricanes** would knock off the league’s best teams – including the Devils, St. Louis Blues, les Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings – only to erase those wins with disappointing defeats. This lack of consistency left the Hurricanes in last place in the division when they had hoped to compete for first. A 1-7-0 stretch in December may be what keeps the franchise out of the playoffs for a sixth straight season. Defenseman Curtis Leschyshyn quietly continues to play steadily, though unspectacularly on the backline.

**Les Canadiens de Montreal** had plenty to think about – mostly bad during their 17-day Olympic break. While they remained one of the league’s most improved teams with a 28-21-7 record, their play left something to be desired. They lost two consecutive games prior to their hiatus: to the lowly Buffalo Sabres and the New York Islanders. With three losses in their past four games and five over a seven-game stretch, the Canadiens truly needed a break.

The **Ottawa Senators’** first 58 games can best be described as inconsistent. The Senators were the third-worst offensive team in the league. While the club was ahead of where it was at this point last year in the standings, offensive production was down 28 goals. “Defensively, we’ve done a good job. Offensively, I hope that’s an area that will improve in the second half,” said Ottawa coach Jacques Martin.

There wouldn’t be much argument if anyone picked the **Pittsburgh Penguins** as the surprise story in the entire NHL this season. The retirement of Super Mario (Lemieux), the influence of a new coach and a system foreign to almost anyone who has ever played in Pittsburgh left more questions than answers. But the Pens embraced the new system and through 58 games this year, allowed 54 fewer goals than in the same time slot last year. Over all, the Penguins are just “mahvelous.” Veteran Eddie Olczyk is still popping in goals as an effective second-line contributor.

Coach Craig Hartsburg had three words to describe the **Chicago Blackhawks** at the Olympic break: not good enough. The Hawks were 22-25-9 and in seventh place in the Western Conference. Before slipping in the last week, the Blackhawks had been on an 11-4-1 run since mid December.

(Continued on page 13)

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## Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

These guys need a trade or something to give the team a spark and let the players know that management cares.

The **Dallas Stars** don't often need a reminder from coach Ken Hitchcock that this thing can fall apart at any time. The Edmonton Oilers' job in last year's playoffs should last as a reminder all season. But the most refreshing thing to Hitchcock and the Stars' players is how quickly this team seems to be able to right the ship after a mishap. After losing the first two games of a recent road trip, the Stars responded with some of their best hockey of the season to enter the break first overall with 80 points.

The **Detroit Red Wings**, who started the season without a top forward (unsigned free agent Sergei Fedorov), top defenseman (Vladimir Konstantinov) and goalie (Mike Vernon), entered the break tied for second place over all. The strangest part is Detroit led all NHL teams in offense. They had a league-high nine players with 10 or more goals. During that time, the defense remained strong, yielding an average of 2.34 goals against.

The surging Los Angeles Kings overtook the **Phoenix Coyotes** for fifth place over all in the Western Conference just before the Olympic break, temporarily putting the Coyotes' intent of catching the fourth-place St. Louis Blues for home-ice advantage on hold. The Coyotes did what they could, going 10-6-4 in their final 20 games leading up to the break. But back-to-back sloppy losses to the Blackhawks and Flyers and an 0-2-1 homestand to finish things off killed any momentum the might have had.

It's amazing what a fast start can do. The **St. Louis Blues** won seven of their first eight games and posted a franchise record mark of 11-2-2 in their first 15 to catapult to the top of the NHL. After that, however, they were 19-19-6 – a .500 team that still exceeded expectations considering the roster (10 players who played in the American or International leagues last season) and the injuries that plagued them all year.

Oddly, for a team this deficient in raw talent, the **Toronto Maple Leafs'** biggest enemy this season – and noticeably in a 5-5-0 stretch between the All-Star break and the winter break – was complacency. When this team shows up to work, despite being one of the lowest scoring clubs in franchise history, it can often compete with any NHL squad. However, after two or three consecutive solid games, it's as if the Leafs foolishly believe they can abandon their defensive style to skate and shoot with the good teams.

Ukrainian hockey stars in this Central Division include defenseman Richard Matvichuk, a stalwart on the Dallas Stars' blueline, little tough guy Joey Kocur, third-liner with the Red Wings, and the tandem of Captain Coyote Keith Tkachuk, having still another in a series of fantastic offensive seasons, and young defender Oleg Tverdovsky, back into NHL life after a long holdout. Tverdovsky, after an initial period of re-adjustment, has regained his deft scoring touch from the blue line.

The **Mighty Ducks of Anaheim** suffered from the absence of superstar Paul Kariya, inconsistent goaltending, an inexperienced defense, season-long scoring slumps from Tomas Sandstrom and Scott Young, injuries to Steve Rucchin and an atrocious power play. Now for the bright spot: Right-winger Teemu Selanne was brilliant at almost singlehandedly keeping the Ducks two points out of a playoff spot.

The **Calgary Flames** could hardly be faulted on effort – there were only a handful of games where coaches point to a lack of hard work costing a game. But with 16 wins in 57 games, it has become apparent the Flames are good enough to fall just

short as they continue the rebuilding process. While the forwards, led by Theo Fleury, were relatively consistent, the defense, as a group, was guilty of major and quite costly breakdowns. Forward Todd Hlushko has thus far served two tours of duty with the parent club.

The **Colorado Avalanche** entered the Olympic break having won five of six games and starting to look like a dominant team again. The team didn't always look that way though. The Avs had a 29-13-16 record, but there were times Colorado looked like an average club. The low point was a loss to Dallas in late January when the 'Lanche were outshot 40-20. Goalie Patrick Roy blasted his team, saying "there is no way we're going to win the Stanley Cup the way we're playing." There were some questions still to be answered – surely chief among them whether the Avs' nine Olympians will be too fatigued to be effective through the playoffs.

The **Edmonton Oilers'** six-game win streak turned into a seven-game slide into the winter break. In a word, abysmal. The Oilers were beaten by the two worst teams in the Western Conference: Vancouver (twice) and Calgary. They lost three of four home games. They stunk in the first period of every loss. It was an amazing sight, given the proficiency just a few weeks earlier. Long-shot-to-make-the-team backliner Drake Berehowsky has added a needed physical presence in front of the net. Centerman Tony Hrkac, acquired in a waiver deal from Dallas, has injected a badly needed scoring presence into a team desperately needing some kind of firepower.

The **Los Angeles Kings** were, without question, one of the surprise teams of the season with a 26-20-9 record and fifth place position in the Western Conference. They were remarkably consistent throughout and positively brilliant heading into the winter break with a 9-1-1 record in their last 11. The Kings were already two wins shy of their total from last season and were on pace to have their best record since 1992-1993, the season they reached the Stanley Cup final. Coach Larry Robinson and his staff were getting the most from one of the youngest teams in the league.

Until losing three of their final four games before the Olympic break, the **San Jose Sharks** looked very much like a legitimate contender for a playoff berth in the Western Conference. Buoyed by the acquisition of forwards Mike Ricci and John MacLean, the Sharks battled back from a 9-18-2 start by going 11-7-5 from December 4 through the end of January. Continuing such a pace would almost certainly have landed a post-season berth, but San Jose's slump at the outset of February left some serious questions. Back-up goaltender Kelly Hrudey has proven there still is a definitive place for him in this league, based on his exploits as a proven NHL net-minder.

In what may be a case of far too little far too late, the **Vancouver Canucks** began to resemble a hockey team in the final nine days before the Olympic break. They went 4-1-0 in a five-game stretch, knocking off the Devils, the Oilers twice and San Jose, while losing a narrow 2-1 decision to Colorado. Coach Mike Keenan's revamping of the roster through four trades seemed to rejuvenate the roster. "Old Man River" Dave Babych has been utilized on the Canucks' blueline as needed in 1997-1998.

Despite adding unrestricted free agents Dave Gagner and Esa Tikkanen over the off-season, and tying up veterans Scott Mellanby, Johan Garpenlov and Kirk Muller with long-term deals, the **Florida Panthers** entered the Olympic break nine games under .500 and scraping the bottom of the Eastern Conference with Tampa Bay and the New York Islanders. The Panthers' offense was abysmal – second worst in the East. Add to that the fact that their blue

line, led by Ed Jovanovski, which was very inconsistent. Forward David Nemirovsky started the season with the big club before being demoted to the minors.

The **New Jersey Devils** stormed into the break with a three-game winning streak and four-game (3-0-1) unbeaten streak that kept them atop the Atlantic Division. Two of the three victories were back-to-back shutouts by Martin Brodeur in a home-and-home series against Ottawa. Bobby Holik continued his career-best year, and Doug Gilmour made sure his price as an unrestricted free agent would remain high with his exceptional playmaking. Veteran sniper Dave Andreychuk is suffering through a major goal scoring drought. Tough guy-defenseman Kenny Daneyko is expected back to full time duty following a lengthy and successful battle with alcoholism.

The **New York Islanders** finally seemed to develop a sense of purpose in their last six games before the break, going 4-1-1 and allowing only 10 goals. The problem was that they had gone 1-13-2 before that streak, leaving a lot of ground to make up. "Too bad it took a while," said center Brian Smolinski. "I think a lot of guys were in a fog. A lot of guys had a lot of soul-searching." The winning streak seemed to have brought back goaltender Tommy Salo's confidence. He's a key.

So this is what \$44 million gets you? The **New York Rangers** played 57 games and failed to win 40 of them. Their 17 victories placed them ahead of only three teams. They didn't have a single shutout. They didn't have a single short-handed goal. They lack speed and size, and they happen to be the oldest team in hockey. They hit the break seven games under .500. They were looking like a real longshot for the playoffs.

Hey, wait a minute. What about Wayne? Hockey's all-time top player had accumulated 56 points in 57 games with this awful Rangers' imitation of a team. Thirteen

goals and 43 assists is great!

Winter break started about two weeks early for the **Philadelphia Flyers**, who dropped six of their last eight games before the Olympic break. Goal scoring was the team's biggest problem. Excluding a 6-2 win over the Phoenix Coyotes on February 5, the Flyers averaged fewer than 1.5 goals per game since January 24. Only four players had double-digit goal totals, causing GM Bobby Clarke to go looking for help in the form of a trade for Vancouver Canucks' forward Mike Sillinger.

The **Tampa Bay Lightning's** performance going into the break – aw, what the heck, make it the whole season – was simply horrendous. Its top goal-scorer, with 14, was defensive forward Rob Zamuner. Twelve new players were added since December 30. The Lightning had two different franchise-record 16-game winless streaks. Tampa had 13 straight losses heading into a February 4 game against Carolina, during which the Bolts drew a lead in the last two minutes to tie 3-3. "Most of all," said Coach Jacques Demers, "I'm just so happy that the damn (losing) streak is over."

There usually is more than one way to look at a situation and that is certainly the case with the **Washington Capitals**. Since January 1 the Caps had been on a pretty good roll, going 9-4-3. But they entered the Olympic break on a very depressing note, allowing Tampa Bay to end its 16-game winless streak with a 4-3 victory at the MCI Center. "We may look back at this game, and it could be what cost us home ice advantage (in the playoffs)," said Coach Ron Wilson. Winger Peter Bondra continues his Herculean efforts as the one and only Capital offender. Checking wing Steve Konowalchuk is quietly having his usual season. Center/wing Andrei Nikolishin is just rounding into true game shape after knee surgery and a rehab stint. Go, Niko!

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until April 15, 1998.

## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Named to USA Today's team of top students

FARMVILLE, Va. – Longwood College senior Raissa Czemerynski is one of 20 students nationwide selected to USA Today's 1998 All-USA College Academic First Team, the only student from a Virginia school, and the first Longwood student to be chosen for this honor.

Among the First Team winners of 11 men and nine women are students with majors in biology, agricultural development, theater, community development, applied physics, and biomedical engineering, representing schools such as Harvard, Johns Hopkins University, Dartmouth College and Texas A&M. Ms. Czemerynski is a therapeutic recreation major.

Nearly 1,200 undergraduates nationally were nominated for the 1998 awards, the ninth year that USA Today has sponsored the program. "We at USA Today are proud to continue a commitment to honoring academic excellence and community service throughout the country," said Editor David Mazzarella.

Nominees were judged for outstanding individual scholarship or intellectual achievement, and leadership roles in activities on or off campus as the most important criteria, but also for academic performance, honors, awards, rigor of academic pursuits and the ability to express themselves in writing.

The winners were invited to an awards luncheon on February 13 at USA Today headquarters in Arlington, Va., and were featured that day in a two-page color section of the newspaper, "saluting the best and the brightest."

A check for \$2,500 and a trophy were presented to each student by Tom Curley, president and publisher of USA Today, before an audience of well over 100 family and friends. Ms. Czemerynski was accompanied by her parents, and several professors.

In her letter nominating Ms. Czemerynski for the award, the director of Longwood's honors program, Susan Bagby, wrote "Raissa has always quietly gone about creating her own learning experience ... she is highly motivated, musically gifted, academically talented, athletic and extremely hard-working."

Ms. Czemerynski, 21, is a Longwood Scholar; a member of the college's honors program, Phi Kappa Phi national honor society, and Mortar Board, an honorary leadership society; and a former president of the Therapeutic Recreation Organization. She received the Virginia Recreation and Park Society's Student Recognition Award last September, which recognizes distinguished performance in academics and the therapeutic recreation field, and she was nominated recently for a Michael Schwerner Activist Award from the Gleitsman Foundation of Malibu, Calif.

Ms. Czemerynski, who grew up in a Ukrainian American family and also



**Raissa Czemerynski with the award she received for being named to USA Today's 1998 All-USA College Academic First Team.**

speaks Ukrainian, organized and partly financed a three-week internship last summer at Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital in Ukraine to conduct therapeutic recreation activities with young victims, children between 8 and 10 years-old, of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

She is currently doing an internship in her hometown of Philadelphia, with children under age 6 at the Children's Seashore House, one of the oldest hospitals in the nation for long-term care of children with chronic illnesses. She'll graduate from Longwood in May and plans to work with children and adolescents in the therapeutic recreation field. She was one of 15 therapeutic recreation majors at Longwood who worked as volunteer aides at the 1996 Paralympic Games in Atlanta.

"Raissa is perhaps the most gifted student I have ever had the pleasure of working with during my 18 years of teaching," said Dr. Patricia Shank, associate professor of therapeutic recreation at Longwood. "She is extremely committed to her profession and her work with people with disabilities ... She is one of the most caring, sensitive and genuine persons I have ever met. She is truly in a league of her own."

Ms. Czemerynski graduated from the Philadelphia High School for Girls.

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# NOTES ON PEOPLE

## Sworn in as judge in Montgomery County, Pa.



NORRISTOWN, Pa. – Judge Wasyl "William" Ihor Maruszczak was sworn in on January 12 by Judge Joseph Smythe for a six-year term of office as a judge of the District Court in Montgomery County, Pa. Holding the Bible are his parents, Wasył and Anastasia Maruszczak of Clifton, N.J. Judge Maruszczak is a first-generation Ukrainian American and was elected by a landslide victory in November 1997.

## Selected as intern at Ohio Statehouse

COLUMBUS, Ohio – Larysa (Lesia) Wallace was named a 1997 Legislative Service Commission intern at the Ohio Statehouse.

Ms. Wallace, a 1993 graduate of Fairbanks High School and a 1997 graduate of Bowling Green State University, is the daughter of Irena and James Wallace of Plain City, longtime members of the Ukrainian American community in Columbus.

The 13-month internship at the statehouse attracts highly qualified and motivated people to careers in public service. The program was established more than 30 years ago and offers college graduates the opportunity to work as staff assistants to members of the Ohio House and Senate.

Intern duties include assisting legislators by answering constituent inquiries, writing press releases and speeches, researching prospective legislation, attending legislative meetings and drafting legislation. They also include working in the Ohio Government Telecommunication Center and performing other administrative duties.

Ms. Wallace is one of 24 interns selected from more than 250 applicants. The internships are full-time paid positions.

## Re: Ukrainian language test

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. – Parents are asked not to call the New York State Department of Education in reference to the annual high school Ukrainian language test.

As was clearly stated in the announcement (published March 8), only the principal's office may contact the Department of Education, not anyone individually. Students must apply to their school principal.

Also, copies of the previous years' exams should be available at the listed schools where such exams are given; they should be requested there, and not at the Department of Education. Inappropriate calls to the department have created problems and uncalled-for complications for the committee preparing this exam, according to Oksana Bakum.

Ms. Wallace majored in international studies at Bowling Green State University and was inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. She spent the fall semester of 1996, working as an intern at the Center for Democracy in Washington. She assisted in planning and organizing the International Judicial Conference (IJC) in the capital, and worked with the international Supreme Court justices during the IJC, especially those from Ukraine.

For six weeks in the summer of 1997 Ms. Wallace studied Ukrainian at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv.

In her current legislative internship, she is working for three senators with assignments on the judiciary committee and the criminal justice subcommittee.

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Abstract deadline extended to April 15, 1998.

Administrative matters regarding the Congress are being handled by Scope Travel, Inc., 1605 Springfield Avenue, Maplewood, NJ; tel.: (800) 242-7267, fax: (973) 378-7903.

We hope to see you in Uzhorod!

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Detroit

(Continued from page 7)

Postolowsky and Serafina Marzotto, auditors. The proposed slate was unanimously elected.

After congratulations were offered to the new board, Dr. Serafyn invited Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko to address the delegation. After briefly welcoming the audience, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko provided data about the Detroit District. Thirteen branches enrolled 29 new members for total insurance coverage of \$184,000. Only 41 percent of the district's assigned quota of 70 members was achieved. Total membership of the Detroit District is 1,982; a loss of 95 members was sustained in 1997. Among the UNA's 27 districts, Detroit placed 20th in terms of organizing activity. The district's top organizers were: Vera Krywyj (Branch 174), who enrolled 10 new members; Alexandra Lawrin (Branch 175), five members; and Ms. Maruszczak (Branch 82), four members.

In an informal dialogue, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko fielded all pertinent questions. A major portion of the discussion was devoted to the proposed merger between the UNA and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. Other subjects included payment of dividends, and the UNA's official publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Next on the agenda was a plan of work for the next term, including a UNA Day at Dibrova, an organizing conference, a meeting with professors from Ostroh, Ukraine (a project of Dr. Kuropas), a seminar with the Self-reliance Federal Credit Union regarding consumer fraud and continued screenings of the UNA video "Helm of Destiny" to interested groups. The district also plans to re-energize dormant branches and to better manage publicity that can advance the fraternal interests of the UNA.

After the 1998 annual meeting was formally adjourned, participants enjoyed an evening repast and camaraderie.

Kyiv hosts...

(Continued from page 11)

cious hosts, providing comfortable accommodations and excellent meals not only to the jury members, but also to those contestants who were admitted to the two final rounds. There were several guided tours and official visits: to lay wreaths at the Lysenko monument near the Opera House and at his gravesite in the Baykiv cemetery, visits to the Mykola Lysenko Museum, to historical and architectural landmarks, such as St. Sophia Cathedral and the Pecherska Lavra, and invitations to performances at the State Opera House, as well as several receptions with the participation of Minister of Culture Dmytro Ostapenko, Vice Minister of Culture Dr. Volodymyr

Rozhok, who also was vice-chairman of the Organizing Committee, Mykhailo Burak, director of the competition, as well as high government and civic officials, and sponsors of medals and prizes.

The press and Ukrainian State Television and Radio provided coverage. The opening ceremonies and concert, the concluding gala concert as well as interviews with several jurors, both from Ukraine and abroad, were transmitted live. On the occasion of the opening of the competition President Leonid Kuchma sent warm greetings and congratulations to the participants and guests, wishing them "creative success and inspiration." While the final events were coming to an end, plans were already being made for the next Mykola Lysenko International Music Competition in the year 2001.

THE TRIBUTE TO MY DAUGHTER



Our Angel

In the misty, trembling air of the glorious sunset, a time was passing by.
And our Angel Marta, on invisible wings,
rose to the starry blue yonder to Almighty God.
Neath the light of the golden sun, rain fell softly upon the earth, amid the
miracle of growing flowers and trees and our lives -
all in the hands of the Lord.

Through the mystery of life, a wreath unknown and unreal, only God, through
Jesus Christ, leads our sacred souls to heaven, to the other divine world.

Our Angel Marta, with bright blue eyes like shining stars, was, with all her
heart, devoted to hear family and all people.
She was a generous and wonderful human being.

Her tragic death on January 11, 1997 left her family in the inexplicable pain.
Our memories about our lovely and unforgettable Marta will be with us forever
and ever, and the pain deep in our hearts will be endless.

In memory of my daughter, Marta Anna Procinsky Flannery.

Mother

## Kurbas Theater's...

(Continued from page 10)

"Going back to this work," observes actor Oleh Drach, "is like going back to your first love. It's a reunion between the impulse of innocent beauty and experience." As no attempt was made to reinterpret the work from the theater's modern professional standpoint (a practice that until now has been observed), the revival is a metaphor of itself. A painting of its cultural genesis caught in time onto its scrims.

When this painting is held up to Hryhorii Skovoroda's "Grace-given Erodii," another work being presented on this American tour, a distinct course of theatrical evolution is overtly visible. The theater's interpretation of Skovoroda's 18th century parable on the significance of being brought up in grace is a full realization of the theatrical potential begun in "Marusia." Where "Marusia" can be praised for its successful weaving of text, set, lights, actors and song, these elements are nonetheless confined to a kind of flat theatricality: as an audience you are invited to look at the painting, but ultimately not asked in.

The theater's production of "Grace-given Erodii," by contrast, asks much more of itself. The two-character parable is played out by the entire company, with every actor taking turn playing either the haughty monkey Pishek, or the young humble stork, Erodii – thereby bringing these "characters" out onto a playing field through the interpretations of several different players: Ms. Kaspruk's Erodii is the wide-eyed innocent; Andrii Vodychev's is the graceful, evangelical prodigy; Oleh Tsiona's the impassioned orator; Yuri Mysak's is the young man who's coming into his wisdom. Mr. Drach begins playing the role of Pishek with enormous physical presence (and with a love of playing with the text's words), while Natalia Polovynka's Pishek is a sprightly flip inquisitor, and Marianna Podoliak's understanding corresponds to one whose "wonder has been opened."

All these points of interpretation are made experimental by pushing the actors farther out into this extremely physical playing field by having them transform themselves into the choir that envelops the work, or into the visions of a heavenly heart and hellish nightmares that grow out of Erodii's monologues. And as the actors function to bring together all these aspects into the whole of one character (or rather two characters), so do all the elements in this production coalesce to bring about a theatrical whole.

Nina Lapchuk's earthtone costumes intermesh between the "characters" and Andrii Humeniuk's set design. These

## Name omitted

In Helen Smindak's story (March 15) on the New York dinner welcoming Ukraine's new envoy to the United Nations, it should have been noted that greetings to Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko were extended also by John Oleksyn, vice-president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

## Canadian law...

(Continued from page 8)

The fundamental questions remain:

Are Canadians-by-choice (immigrants) to have less safeguards than Canadians born in Canada?

Are Canadians-by-choice to be treated by the government as second-class citizens?

Are Canadians born in Eastern Europe to have fewer safeguards than Canadians



The cast and director of the Les Kurbas Theater's production of "Marusia Churai."

sets, which echo "Marusia's" painted canvas scrims, do not hang down as a barrier to the action but open inwardly as a gate that leads toward a path (and on a big enough stage, toward a depth) that ends in a very large basket. This basket, a single structure woven out of assorted materials (a metaphor of the work), literally and figuratively contains all the lessons of Erodii's father's teachings (the role of Father, a "character" that rises up out of Erodii's monologues is alternately played by Volodymyr Kuchynsky and Oleh Stephan). The point of everything, to paraphrase Father, is that the thousands of everything that exist to create one whole thing do not mean anything by themselves. In living with these thousands of things everyone will be cursed, "cursed until he finds the oneness."

In bringing together the depth and insights of Skovoroda's dialogue, its colors, tones, textures and resonant melody of language, with the colors and textures of all that is available to Kuchynsky's theater, an epitome of total theater is realized, and is the standard by which all of the theater work should be measured.

With this tool of measurement in mind, it is clear that the Kurbas Theater's production of Lesia Ukrainka's Dona Anna play, "The Stone Host" is on a path to such a realization. Given that its American presentation is a work in progress (slated to premiere next August), it is futile to discuss the work in analytic terms. Rather than dole out prophetic criticisms, this space shall be used to comment on where the work is at this time and space.

Having made its "premiere" in Maplewood, N.J., at the beginning of March, the work presented itself in its courtship stage. It is apparent that the relationship between actors, text, music and costumes, while not fully mature, were nonetheless connected. Of these elements, the most cohesively developed aspect is the actor/text/music relationship: there was a clear consummate understanding between Ukrainka's text and the Spanish sibyl and court music that scores the work. And, as usual, the relationship between the actors as an ensemble proved to be full with tempo and flow.

Ms. Polovynka and Mr. Stephan, joined as Dona Anna and Don Juan, were the force of a wave upon the company's shore. Ms.

born elsewhere?

Are Canadians-by-choice of East European origin to be third-class citizens?

The choice of first-class or second-class or third-class citizenship will be made by Canadians affected by the Canadian government's decision to introduce classes of citizenship in administering justice. If they allow Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to make the choice for them, instead of insisting on their rights to full Canadian citizenship, they will have chosen to be less.

Kaspruk as Dolores and Mr. Tsiona as the Commandor stood as the pillars which moderated the work. Mr. Mysak's Sganarelle slithered through all the events while court members Mr. Vodychev, Mr. Drach, Ms. Podoliak and Mr. Kuchynsky garnished the work with the rhythmical hand clapping, foot stomping, drum beating and voice chilling tones of ambiguous celebration.

Less readable was the relationship between the costumes and the work. From a dramaturgical standpoint, the use of outrage and color seemed oddly misplaced between and worlds of Seville and Madrid. It must be restated, however, that the costumes, too, are works in progress, and they, along with the shapes and distinctions of the two

worlds, most likely will become more refined.

As the Les Kurbas Theater winds down this American tour, these works have unwittingly created a monument to the theater's legacy and aspirations. In viewing those three works collectively, the Les Kurbas Theater's past, present and future are presented as a living history and testimony of modern Ukrainian theater's potential and triumph. The process and message these works give to all roads the theater will travel down – both here in America and throughout the world, is best epitomized by Mr. Drach, "We love where we come from, we respect how we've grown, and there by the grace of where we're from and what we've done, we shall go on."

### THE TORONTO CONVENTION COMMITTEE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

announces that the

## Vesnivka Choir

(winner of international competitions in Europe)

will hold a

### SPRING CONCERT

to commemorate the 104th anniversary

of the

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

and on the occasion of the

### UNA's 34th Convention

(the first UNA convention to be held in Canada)

ALEXIS KOCHAN, soloist from Winnipeg, will perform as a soloist, as well as in concert, with the Vesnivka Choir.

KVITKA ZORYCH-KONDRATSKA.

will conduct the Vesnivka Choir

The concert will be held on

**SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1998, AT 7 P.M.**

at St. Patrick Church, 141 McCall St., Toronto (next to Art Gallery)



Kvitka Zorych-Kondratska

### The Convention Banquet

to be held on

**Saturday, May 16, 1998, at 7 p.m.**

at the Toronto Hilton Hotel

Convention delegates and guests, as well as the Ukrainian community of Toronto, are invited to take part in these events



Alexis Kochan

# IMF stalls...

(Continued from page 2)

to the stand-by program in general, but it does indicate that Ukraine must continue to work carefully to limit and cut spending.

In Warsaw, Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhytko said his country and the IMF were working out a financing program and hoped to have it finished this month. He did not provide details.

The IMF approved the stand-by loan arrangement last summer after rejecting a \$2.5 billion, three-year loan because of

stalled structural reforms, which have yet to be implemented.

Government officials have said they hope to win approval for the larger loan later this year. President Kuchma has pledged to improve the economy before presidential elections in 1999. Ukrainian authorities all agree the country has to significantly strengthen its budget and structural reform program.

As if confirming the slow pace of economic reforms, the World Bank also announced this week that it would postpone two loans totaling \$200 million. Bank officials said the money was withheld because

of similar concerns on the movement of economic reforms.

Western financial institutions also are concerned about the situation in Ukraine's treasury market, which has been slow to come out of a serious financial crisis that occurred last November.

Ukraine is scheduled to spend about \$4 million on treasury bill redemptions this year.

Alarmed by tremors on the international financial markets, foreign buyers stopped buying treasury bills last year and have been slow to return, leaving Ukraine with little money to support its hryvnia.

# Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

of 170 women's NGOs in the U.S. and the new independent states, the Women's Consortium strives for equality between the genders. (Eastern Economist)

## Kuchma, Yeltsin to meet in June

KYIV - The third informal meeting of President Leonid Kuchma and Boris Yeltsin is planned for June, reported ITAR-TASS on March 25. Questions related to that meeting were discussed by Oleksander Razumkov, deputy secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, and Sergei Yastrzembyskiy, vice-chairman of Russia's Presidential Administration. (Respublika)

## Georgia claims wineries in Russia

TBILISI - Georgian Deputy State Property Minister Zurab Bakhtadze told journalists on March 26 that Tbilisi is claiming ownership of seven wineries and distilleries in Russian cities, ITAR-TASS reported. Moscow, for its part, has laid claim to 70 Georgian facilities, mostly at health resorts on the Black Sea coast. (RFE/RL Newswire)

## Authorities bust counterfeiting operations

KYIV - Twenty-seven counterfeiting operations were uncovered in 1997, the Internal Affairs Ministry reported. Law enforcement agencies arrested four people in the Cherkasy Oblast town of Vatiutino on March 16. They had been using a scanner, a computer and specially designed computer programs for printing Ukrainian, Russian and U.S. currency on a color printer. Investigation revealed that the group had ties with the Russian mafia. (Eastern Economist)

## Kyiv high-rise office building is unveiled

KYIV - Kyiv's first high-rise office building was topped off at a ceremony organized by Jones Lang Wootton, the sole leasing agent on March 19. The developer was ISA Developments, and the main contractor was Kadima Group, a Canadian construction company. The tower offers second-generation office accommodations for between \$45 and \$75 (U.S.) per square meter. The entire project contains over 16,000 square meters and is in the downtown area of the Pechersk district. The building was originally developed as a mixed residential project called the Tracy Center. When the project was revived the balconies were closed in to create a proper air-conditioned office tower. (Eastern Economist)

## Ukrainian-U.S. founding memo is signed

DONETSK - A memorandum on the founding of a Ukrainian-American educational center has been signed between the rector of the Donetsk Academy of Management, Stanislav Povazhnyi, and the head of the USAID mission to Ukraine, Gregory Huger. The memorandum foresees further development of a strategic partnership between Ukraine and the U.S. within the framework of the Kuchma-Gore Commission. The Donetsk Academy will cooperate with the Will Rodgers University in Tulsa, Okla. U.S. specialists will share their experience of local budgets and organization of communal services. (Eastern Economist)

## American fighter dies from injuries

KYIV - An American citizen who was badly injured in a no-holds-barred fighting match at the Palace of Sports complex on March 16 died in the early hours of March 18. The father of five failed to recover from injuries sustained from his opponent from Kharkiv. (Eastern Economist)

# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 1997	15,881	36,508	4,574	56,963
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER 1997</b>				
Total new members	28	26	0	54
New members UL	0	3	0	3
Canadian NP	0	5	0	5
Reinstated	1	0	1	2
Transferred in	15	54	5	74
Change class in	3	2	0	5
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	7	0	7
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1997</b>				
Suspended	7	23	6	36
Transferred out	15	54	5	74
Change of class out	3	2	0	5
Transferred to adult	7	0	0	7
Died	0	56	0	56
Cash surrender	20	39	0	59
Endowment matured	31	23	0	54
Fully paid-up	23	43	0	66
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	9	10	19
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER 1997</b>				
Paid-up	23	43	0	66
Extended insurance	3	13	0	16
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1997</b>				
Died	0	27	0	27
Cash surrender	11	17	0	28
Reinstated	1	0	0	1
Lapsed	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
AS OF NOVEMBER 1997	15,836	36,368	4,559	56,763

MARTHA LYSKO  
Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR NOVEMBER 1997

Dues From Members	\$	144,512.96
Annuity Premiums From Members		86,644.86
Reinsurance Allowance-Canada		10,725.70
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		85,561.84
<b>Investment Income:</b>		
Banks	\$	133.86
Bonds		271,756.42
Certificate Loans		2,582.31
Mortgage Loans		39,042.22
Real Estate		126,267.93
Short Term Investments		49,818.17
Stocks		4,059.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>493,659.91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>821,125.27</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>		
Annual Session Exp Ret'd		0.99
Bank Charges		50.05
Death Benefits		4,093.47
Employee Benefit Plan		1,124.97
Fraternal Activity		184.29
General Office Maintenance		85.38
Insurance Department Fees		338.04
Investment Expense		200.00
Printing & Stationery		4.05
Rent		414.84
Reward To Organizers		586.99
Scholarship		700.00
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		90,729.23
Telephone		103.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>98,625.76</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>		
Annuity Surrender Fees		378.75
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		354.82
Exchange Account-UNURC		37,230.00
Profit On Bonds and Stocks Sold or Bonds Matured		45,922.00
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"		342.80
Transfer Account		1,550,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,634,228.47</b>
<b>Investments:</b>		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	3,103.48
Certificate Loans Repaid		1,608.16
Mortgages Repaid		29,007.12

Short Term Investments Sold	85,050,722.80
Stocks	637,619.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 85,722,061.49</b>
<b>Income For November, 1997</b>	<b>\$ 88,276,040.93</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1997

<b>PAID TO OR FOR MEMBERS:</b>			
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 81,941.68		
Cash Surrenders	40,159.82		
Death Benefits	78,989.20		
Dividend Accumulations	2,116.08		
Endowments Matured	90,486.00		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	900.00		
Interest On Death Benefits	105.98		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	11,427.09		
Scholarships	650.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 306,775.83</b>		
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>			
Real Estate	\$ 116,703.00		
Svoboda Operation	97,074.49		
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>			
Advertising	837.34		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	3,137.79		
Field Conferences	1,835.14		
Medical Inspections	23.70		
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	444.43		
Reward To Organizers	3,412.44		
Reward To Special Organizers	14,852.84		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	5,421.09		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 243,742.26</b>		
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>			
Employee Benefit Plan	44,797.17		
Salaries Of Executive Officers	18,663.45		
Salaries Of Office Employees	72,586.03		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	88,777.65		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 224,834.30</b>		
<b>General Expenses:</b>			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 3,607.84		
Bank Charges	1,819.59		
Books And Periodicals	190.89		
Furniture & Equipment	809.33		
General Office Maintenance	3,255.53		
Insurance Department Fees	551.00		
Legal Expenses-General	305.45		
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00		
Postage	3,475.42		
Printing and Stationery	4,200.60		
Rental Of Equipment And Services	953.11		
Telephone, Telegraph	10,036.26		
Traveling Expenses-General	1,437.89		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 39,817.91</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>			
Auditing Committee Expenses	5,690.36		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	19,816.91		
Due To Broker	740,283.06		
Exchange Account-UNURC	75,554.22		
Expenses Of Annual Sessions	24,681.97		
Fraternal Activities	194.29		
Investment Expense	2,000.00		
Moving Expense	307.94		
Professional Fees	10,909.00		
Rent	41,518.84		
Transfer Account	1,542,500.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,463,456.59</b>		
<b>Investments:</b>			
Certificate Loans	7,282.31		
Short Term Investments	83,890,258.38		
Stocks	1,121,763.50		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 85,019,304.19</b>		
<b>Disbursements For November, 1997</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 88,288,931.08</b>		
<b>BALANCE</b>			
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash	\$ 91,730.96	Life Insurance	\$ 66,771,134.08
Short Term Investments			
Bonds	11,257,601.99		
Mortgage Loans	42,247,830.56		
Certificate Loan	6,961,541.32		
Real Estate	768,941.22		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	3,078,143.52	Accidental D.D.	2,271,900.96
Equipment	494,765.13	Fraternal	0.00
Stocks	4,518,790.63	Orphans	434,239.25
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	0.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	0.00	Emergency	47,522.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 69,524,796.37</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 69,524,796.37</b>

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Treasurer

## World premiere for Ukrainian-born composer

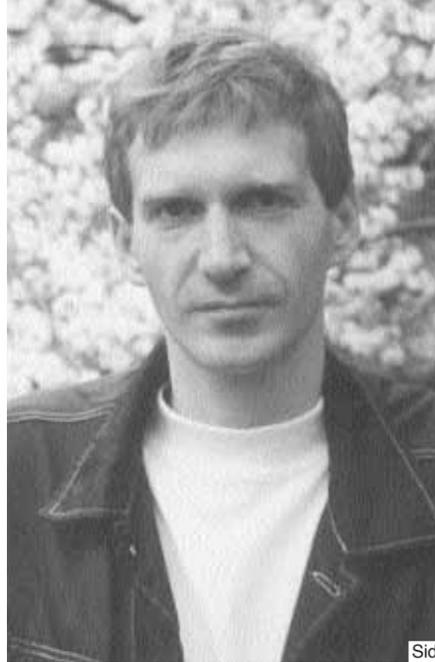
NEW YORK — Music by Ukrainian-born composer Dmitry Polischuk will form part of the American Ballet Theatre Studio Company's presentation of "Five World Premieres," featuring works of various choreographers in a performance being held at The Sylvia and Danny Kaye Playhouse in Hunter College on April 14 and 15 under the auspices of The Kaye Playhouse and American Ballet Theatre (see "Preview of Events").

Mr. Polischuk's composition "Pulsar," scored for synthesizer, will be used for the choreography of Robert Hill, principal dancer at ABT. Long Island-born Mr. Hill, who has been with ABT for several years, choreographed two pieces prior to the work that will be performed April 14 and 15. One work is set to the music of Sergey Taneyev, the other is the solo piece "Phoenix."

The 32-year-old Mr. Polischuk is a native of Vinnytsia, Ukraine, where he attended the State Music School and College. He received his master's degree in music as a composer from the prestigious Gorki State Conservatory of Music, in Gorki, Russia. Also during this time, he wrote several compositions for drama theater.

Since his emigration to the U.S. in 1991, Mr. Polischuk has been working as an accompanist with the Eliot Feld Ballet Company and New Ballet School (aka Ballet Tech), American Ballet Theatre, Ballet Arts at City Center and Scarsdale Ballet Studio, among others.

Throughout this time he has also been writing chamber, orchestral and electronic music. Among Mr. Polischuk's compositions are: Symphony for Full Orchestra; "To Stockhausen" for soloists, choir, organ, and full orchestra; two



Dmitry Polischuk

string quartets; a piano sonata; sonata for two pianos; a compilation of pieces for solo piano; and a sonata for solo violin.

His scores for the theater include: "Dream of a Funny Man" by Dostoyevsky; "11 Doors" by Andrey Orlenko; "The Lady with a Dog" by Chekhov and "When Cuba Opens Up" by Benji Olfsson.

Mr. Polischuk has also composed music for the first act of the ballet "Giselle" (aka "Life Situations") for the New York dance company Donald Byrd, The Group. Apart from "Pulsar," his scores for synthesizer include the work "Baroque Game" for full orchestra and synthesizer, and music for ballet class composed and recorded on a synthesizer, using sounds imitating orchestral instruments.

1430 | wnjr | am

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