

INSIDE:

- Kuchma-Gore Commission to focus on Ukraine's economic problems — page 3.
- Roundtable discusses interpretations of Ukrainian history — page 9.
- The late artist Mychajlo Moroz gains international recognition — page 11.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXV

No. 19

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1997

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Lazarenko tries a positive spin

by Marta Kolomayets

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko told journalists on May 6 that he expects Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada to pass the 1997 budget by May 20, which, in turn, will lay the groundwork for new foreign investments of more than \$1.2 billion this year.

"I'm convinced the government has enough strength to do this and Parliament has enough intelligence to do the same," said the prime minister during a 90-minute press conference.

He attempted to put a positive spin on the current economic situation in Ukraine, predicting an economic rebound, adding that it is possible for Ukraine's GDP to grow by about 1.5 percent this year (GDP declined by 54 percent in the last five years) bringing to an end the post Soviet-economic collapse. He also noted that the economic situation is stabilizing because inflation has been brought down to 0.1 percent in April, from 2.2 percent in January and 1.2 percent in February.

Mr. Lazarenko told journalists that he sees two main priorities in Ukraine today: passing three tax reform laws and speeding up the privatization process which is to be completed by the end of 1997. Two of the tax reform laws have now been passed by the Verkhovna Rada: the value-added tax law and the draft law amending the law on taxation of business profits. The third law, which is expected to be passed soon, is the personal income tax law.

Mr. Lazarenko explained that he is now in the process of forming a panel of 15 economic experts who will advise the government on the steps needed to succeed with economic reforms.

In his first press conference since he became prime minister in July of last year, Mr. Lazarenko tried to dispel various rumors about corruption in Ukraine highlighted in the Western press over the last few weeks. He charged that "certain forces" stand behind this campaign of discreditation.

The prime minister's press conference — to which Western journalists were invited by a Washington-based public relations firm — was also clearly an attempt by Mr. Lazarenko

(Continued on page 6)

NATO secretary-general underlines Ukraine's importance

by Marta Kolomayets

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — Welcoming a new phase in relations between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Ukraine, Secretary-General Javier Solana arrived in Ukraine for a one-day visit on May 7, to open the new NATO Information Center in Kyiv and "to illustrate the high regard the allies have for Ukraine."

"The alliance acknowledges that Ukraine has an important and even unique place in the European security order. An independent, democratic and stable Ukraine is one of the key factors of stability and security in Europe. Its geographic position gives it a major role and responsibility. Ukraine's decision to renounce nuclear weapons and to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty greatly contributed to the strengthening of security and stability in Europe. It has earned Ukraine special stature in the world community," said Mr. Solana, after a full day of meetings with President Leonid Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz and Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko.

"NATO attaches a special importance to its relationship with Ukraine. In 1995, NATO and Ukraine jointly issued a statement in which we agreed to strengthen and expand our relationship. I have already mentioned the areas of progress; in the

Partnership for Peace, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in our frequent diplomatic and military meetings.

"Now we want to go further. We want to develop a document which will see the NATO-Ukraine relationship go beyond what we have today," he said addressing journalists invited to attend a meeting organized by Ukraine's association of journalists, the Ukrainian Media Club, at the Ukraine House (formerly the Lenin Museum).

Mr. Solana was referring to a draft agreement presented to President Kuchma outlining a "special relationship" between Ukraine and NATO. Although details of the agreement were not available, Mr. Kuchma told journalists that in principle he agrees with the document. It is expected that the document will be signed at the NATO summit in Madrid in July, when the alliance is scheduled to announce its plans for expansion.

President Kuchma also said Ukraine and NATO do not diverge on the issue of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty. During his discussions with the NATO secretary-general, the Ukrainian leader said that the two men discussed the issue of flank restrictions, adding that guarantees were given that the deployment of military units from foreign countries would not be allowed on Ukrainian territory without Ukraine's consent. [The deadline for

Ukraine to ratify the CFE Flank Agreement is May 15. Mr. Solana said this is important if the current talks in Vienna on modernizing are to move ahead.]

Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko also expressed satisfaction with the course of the meetings held in Kyiv on May 7. He said the draft agreement presented to President Kuchma reflected many of Ukraine's proposals, yet added that the negotiating process has not yet been completed.

Minister Udovenko and Secretary-General Solana signed a memorandum of mutual understanding between Ukraine and NATO regarding the opening of the NATO Information Center in Kyiv, the first of its kind.

"This paper seals the interest and the wish of NATO's member-countries and independent Ukraine to inform each other about the role and functions of NATO, as well as public attitudes toward the alliance, proceeding from the new realities on the continent," said the Ukrainian diplomat, who was accompanied by Ukraine's ambassador to the Benelux countries and special envoy to NATO, Borys Tarasiuk.

The new center, which opened in the building that once housed the Higher Party School of the Communist Party of Ukraine, is meant to dispel myths about the Atlantic alliance, said Roman Lishchynsky, a

(Continued on page 6)

Ukraine's defense minister in U.S. to strengthen strategic partnership

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksandr Kuzmuk came on his first visit to the United States on April 28. Four days later — after talks with American military and political leaders and visits to numerous American military bases — he returned home a satisfied man, with a strengthened U.S.-Ukraine "strategic partnership," a better understanding of the U.S. military and how it works, two military medical cooperation agreements and an additional \$47 million for Ukraine's disarmament process, and a promised visit to Ukraine this summer by Defense Secretary William Cohen.

"The visit was a very fruitful one, in my estimation," Gen.-Col. Kuzmuk said before flying back to Kyiv. "We achieved the goals we set for ourselves."

The military side of the visit schedule for Gen.-Col. Kuzmuk and his delegation, which included the commanders of Ukraine's armed forces and top Defense Ministry officials, took them to the major U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps bases in the southeastern United States, to the Pentagon for talks with Secretary Cohen, and to National Defense College for discussions with military strategists and historians.

On the political side, Minister Kuzmuk and his commanders met with officials at

the National Security Council and the State Department as well as with members of the U.S. Congress. The highlight was the Pentagon visit for talks with Defense Secretary Cohen, which included the ceremonial arrival parade with a 19-gun salute and the inspection of U.S. Armed Forces

units, and a signing ceremony at which Minister Kuzmuk and Secretary Cohen signed three bilateral agreements:

- The Amendment to the Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination Agreement, which gives Ukraine an additional \$47 mil-

(Continued on page 3)



Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksandr Kuzmuk (right) explains Ukraine's position on expanding NATO as U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen listens. Standing behind Minister Kuzmuk during the Pentagon briefing is Volodymyr Havrylov, the Ukrainian military attaché in Washington.

ANALYSIS

Eight reasons why Ukraine and Russia will not sign an inter-state treaty

by Taras Kuzio

During the summer 1994 presidential elections, candidate Leonid Kuchma regularly accused his main rival, incumbent President Leonid Kravchuk, of being a "romantic," in contrast to his own "pragmatism." When Mr. Kuchma came to power in July 1994, he expressed optimism that this "pragmatism" would lead to the normalization of relations with Russia through the signing of an inter-state treaty that would legally recognize current borders and resolve the issue of the Black Sea Fleet.

This normalization of relations would then allow for the establishment of a strategic partnership between Ukraine and Russia through which Ukraine could seek its role in Eurasia. The ideologues of this Kuchma pragmatism (Volodymyr Hryniov, Dmytro Tabachnyk and Dmytro Vydryn propagated this thesis in a pair of books published after the elections.

Nearly three years after Mr. Kuchma's election, his pragmatism seems to have been little different from the romanticism of his predecessor. Russian-Ukrainian relations have improved, but they are far from normalized. In a recent interview in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, President Kuchma argued that Russian-Ukrainian relations have never been at such a low level. The Black Sea Fleet issue still has not been resolved and Russian naval forces have been stationed illegally in Ukraine since January. Ukraine's borders remain recognized by all except one country — Russia.

In fact, there are eight reasons why no inter-state treaty with Russia has been signed — or, indeed, will ever be signed.

First, NATO will hold a summit in Madrid in July at which it will be decided which Central European countries will be asked to join. Opposition to NATO enlargement has cross-party consensus in Russia, as well as support throughout its elites. It seems highly unlikely that Russia will sign an inter-state treaty with Ukraine after the NATO summit. After the enlargement process begins, many believe that Russia will attempt to pressure Ukraine into joining the Belarusian-Russian Community of Sovereign Republics. In addition, Russia will continue to hold out on legally recognizing Ukraine's border, because to do so prevents Ukraine from meeting one of the key criteria (lack of border disputes) required to apply in the future for NATO membership.

Second, we are told by the Russian government that the reason why no treaty has been signed thus far is because President Boris Yeltsin was too ill to travel to Ukraine. This is a blatant excuse based on little truth (unfortunately it is repeated by the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry like an ancient aboriginal chant). When Mr. Yeltsin was healthy he failed to travel to Kyiv to sign the treaty. He is now expected to travel to Kyiv in June, but such expectations have repeatedly been unrealized in the past.

Third, Moscow shows no interest or urgency in signing the treaty. If it did so, it would agree to Ukrainian demands to separate the Black Sea Fleet/Sevastopol issue from the treaty. After all, according

to the December 1993 Russian Constitution, the executive conducts foreign policy. Therefore, there is nothing legally stopping Mr. Yeltsin from traveling to Kyiv to sign the treaty; in fact it is perfectly within the realm of his powers to do so. Ultimately, Russia has not legally recognized Ukraine's borders because it is not interested in doing so, seeing no strategic advantage for itself. With only one side interested in the treaty (Ukraine), there is little wonder that it has not been signed.

Fourth, the support given by the Russian executive to the territorial claims made against Ukraine is reflected in a variety of actions. The political party led by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin — Our Home is Russia — regularly supports imperialist claims against Ukrainian territory in the State Duma and the Federation Council. In the Federation Council, which voted unanimously in November 1996 to assert Russian sovereignty over Sevastopol, the Russian executive has the greatest number of supporters among deputies. Both Messrs. Yeltsin and Chernomyrdin use the resolutions and draft laws prepared by these two houses of the Russian Parliament in attempts to pressure Kyiv into giving up Sevastopol.

Fifth, Russia assumes de facto territorial claims against Ukraine. When Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov travels to Sevastopol to make imperialist claims that this city is the "16th prefecture" of Moscow he is never criticized by the Russian executive. This is unlike the criticism made by Moscow against the governor of the Primorskie Krai over his anti-Chinese statements. We can only conclude that the Russian executive also supports the views advanced by Mr. Luzhkov and the Russian Parliament; but, at this moment in time, chooses to advance them in a more subtle manner. At a talk to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London in March, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Yevgenii Primakov said, "Sevastopol as a Russian city is in the heart of every Russian." He is right — 75 percent of Russians believe that Sevastopol and Crimea should be returned to Russian sovereignty.

Sixth, Russians have a psychological problem in recognizing Ukrainian independence as a permanent entity. Three-quarters of those surveyed do not consider Ukrainians to not be a separate ethnic group. Surveys of the Ukrainian question in the Russian press by the Russian historian A. Miller show that Russians simply do not understand what is happening in Ukraine. They remain convinced that if it were not for a former communist, turned corrupt nationalist, elite in Ukraine then the Ukrainian "narod" would agitate for the "re-union" of the three east Slavic branches of the "Russkii narod." Moscow, therefore, sees the actions of President Aleksandr Lukashenka in neighboring Belarus as the example that Ukraine should follow. If Ukrainians are not a separate ethnic group, then how can Moscow psychologically come to terms with erecting a border between two branches of the same "Russkii narod?"

Seventh, Russian policies towards the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) remain consistent over the border question. Their refusal to sign an inter-state treaty with Ukraine reflects their

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine and Romania move on treaty

WASHINGTON — On May 3, the foreign ministers of Ukraine and Romania initialed the text of the Bilateral Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. During consultations held in Kyiv, Romanian and Ukrainian delegations led by Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Adrian Severin and his Ukrainian counterpart, Hennadii Udovenko, exchanged opinions about ways to further bilateral relations. They agreed that the treaty will be signed by the two nations' presidents on dates that are to be determined by both sides. Afterwards, the treaty will be submitted for ratification to the Ukrainian and Romanian Parliaments. The document confirms the inviolability of existing borders between the two countries and proclaims that both sides will not have any territorial claims against each other now and in the future. On May 3, Mr. Severin was received by President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine. (Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S.)

GM, Daewoo to produce cars

KYIV — U.S. carmaker General Motors and South Korea's Daewoo Group will form a joint venture in Ukraine to produce cars at the AvtoZAZ car plant in the city of Zaporizhia, Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko said on May 6. "There is the agreement that Daewoo and General Motors will sign a deal and form a joint venture," Mr. Lazarenko told a news conference. "The plan is for 220,000-255,000 cars annually in four years." He said GM would produce 35,000 Opels and 150,000 Daewoo cars in Zaporizhia, some 600 kilometers (330 miles) southeast of Kyiv. Mr. Lazarenko added that AvtoZAZ would produce its Tavria and Dana small city cars, but they would be modernized with the help of Daewoo and GM. Senior Daewoo officials have said previously the group was ready to invest up to \$1 billion into AvtoZAZ. (Reuters)

Udovenko: society divided over NATO

KYIV — "Our society is still divided into two parts — those who are in strong opposition to Ukraine's cooperation with NATO and those who are in favor," Foreign Minister Hennadii Udovenko said in an interview on the eve of NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana's one-day visit to Kyiv on May 7. "I understand why many people are in opposition to NATO because of our Soviet mentality, when we considered NATO was enemy number one. And many people still think so." Mr. Udovenko said he hoped the Western alliance's new infor-

mation center would help calm fears shared by about a third of the population who oppose expansion of the Western alliance. "The aim of the center is to show NATO is in the process of transformation, that this is not only a military bloc ... that NATO does not pose a threat to independent Ukraine," he said. An opinion poll carried by UNIAN news agency on May 6 said 37 percent of the population back the idea of Ukraine joining NATO, 28 percent oppose it and 34 percent are undecided. (Reuters)

Kuchma creates Energy Ministry

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma has folded the state nuclear regulatory agency, Derzhkomatom, into the Energy and Electricity Ministry, which has been renamed the Energy Ministry, the presidential press service announced on May 7. Energy and Electricity Minister Yuriy Bochkariov was given the expanded portfolio and re-appointed energy minister. The move is aimed at "improv[ing] the governing structures in the energy-industrial complex and its efficiency," the press service said. Derzhkomatom will become an Energy Ministry department and oversee safety at the five nuclear power plants that produce 45 percent of Ukraine's electricity. (Reuters)

Air Ukraine to buy new planes

KYIV — Air Ukraine is to buy two Boeing 767-200ER airliners for its trans-Atlantic routes and three Airbus A320-200s for medium-range flights as the state-owned carrier begins to replace its aging Soviet-era fleet. A May 5 statement from the National Agency for Reconstruction and Development said the decision was taken by a two-thirds majority in the tender committee, which included government officials, experts and officers of Air Ukraine. The prices paid for the new aircraft were not disclosed, however, local news agencies recently quoted Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko as saying both Boeing and Airbus cut their prices per plane by \$10 million each. Air Ukraine has an agreement from U.S. aviation authorities to postpone a ban on the flights of its Soviet-built Ilyushin IL-62s, imposed because of safety considerations and noisy landings and take-offs. Air Ukraine flies to New York and Toronto, but wanted to add Miami, Los Angeles and Washington, as well as renew its cancelled Chicago route by 1999. The airline has nine IL-62s, 30 Tupolev TU-134s and TU-154s, 30 Yakovlev YAK-40s and YAK-42s and 64 Antonov AN-24s.

(Continued on page 8)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

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

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(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:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
and Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj (Toronto)

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 11, 1997, No. 19, Vol. LXV

Copyright © 1997 The Ukrainian Weekly

Taras Kuzio is a research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, The University of Birmingham.

Morningstar says Kuchma-Gore Commission will focus on Ukraine's economic problems

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The visit to Washington by President Leonid Kuchma on May 14-16 and the meeting of the Kuchma-Gore Binational Commission will focus a lot of attention on Ukraine's economic problems, according to President Bill Clinton's adviser on aid to the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Ambassador Richard Morningstar, who also advises the secretary of state on these issues, recently returned from a fact-finding mission in Kyiv. He discussed Ukraine's economic problems – as well as its accomplishments – on May 5 at the Meridian International Center.

"Ukraine is very much at a crossroads," he told a large, primarily business audience that included 43 Ukrainian bankers, MBA professors and students from Ukraine.

"I think that those meetings will be very important in defining our relationship and our strategic partnership," he said. Ukraine has been under a lot of pressure in the United States and in Europe – in the media, in the Congress "and to some extent within the administration here in Washington" for its worsening investment

climate, corruption and slowness in implementing economic reforms.

Mr. Morningstar said that it's in the interests of both Ukraine and the United States that Ukraine "develop as an independent, stable, market democracy." And the greatest threat to that end is a lack of economic growth, he said. "It's one thing to achieve macroeconomic stabilization, but that doesn't necessarily translate into economic growth.

"And, if Ukraine cannot establish over the next several years a clear pattern of economic growth," he cautioned, "there's a tremendous risk, I think, to the stability of Ukraine." Ukraine needs to develop an investment climate that will foster economic growth, Mr. Morningstar said.

That was part of the message he brought to Ukraine during his last visit in April and it will form the basis of the economic talks during the Kuchma-Gore Commission meeting in Washington.

Ambassador Morningstar listed some of the points of that message.

Investment disputes involving American companies, as well as other foreign and Ukrainian investors, must be resolved. "It is increasingly reported to us by American businesspeople that doing business in

Ukraine is actually becoming more and more difficult," he said. "And it's not just corruption," he said. "It's a very, very difficult bureaucracy to deal with and very difficult laws to deal with as well."

"It's very important that these investment disputes get solved, because even if they are exaggerated in the newspapers, they have developed such a life of their own that, until they are solved, American investors are going to be much less likely to go to Ukraine," he added.

Ukraine agreed with international financial institutions and bilateral partners like the United States that it would enact a very bold reform package. While there has been some limited success, Mr. Morningstar said, a lot more needs to be done in order to get International Monetary Fund and World Bank funding and to develop a good investment climate. He noted, on the positive side, that the Verkhovna Rada had passed a new value-added tax, that a new corporate tax has had a second reading, and that the government has filed a new, revised budget.

Ambassador Morningstar said it was very important not only that all of these measures pass, but that the package also include:

- a significant reduction in the payroll tax, which at 52 percent is keeping companies from returning from the shadow into the formal economy;

- deregulation – eliminating the chances of corruption by decreasing the number of people in the bureaucracy, the number of required licenses and registrations that a business has to obtain;

- and the elimination of the so-called "kartoteka." (He asked, "How can you run a market economy if the government can dictate where bank accounts are going to be directed?")

Mr. Morningstar stressed that Ukraine must pay attention to some other important areas if it does not want to lose the assistance of international financial institutions. Agriculture is one such key area. Unfortunately, he added, reform in agriculture "is going backwards, and not forward." He noted, "It was almost incredible to see the decree that Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko issued establishing a new parastatal 'Agrotechnologia,' which would encompass Khib Ukrayiny and also the chemical and equipment monopolies that already have been established."

(Continued on page 12)

Ukraine's defense...

(Continued from page 1)

lion to help it destroy remaining strategic delivery vehicles and silos that once housed the nuclear warheads Ukraine inherited from the Soviet strategic arsenal.

- The Reciprocal Health Care Agreement, which gives Ukrainian military personnel and their dependents stationed in the U.S. for more than 30 days access to U.S. military medical facilities if they have health problems and gives American military personnel similar reciprocal rights in Ukraine.

- The Statement of Intent for Future Military Medical Cooperation, which sets in motion preliminary work toward that goal.

At the news conference following the signing, Secretary Cohen said Ukraine's commitment to peaceful disarmament is "an inspiration to the rest of the world." He underscored the close U.S.-Ukraine bilateral cooperation in removing Ukraine's nuclear weapons, in helping to train Ukrainian noncommissioned officers, in the NATO Partnership for Peace program and in drafting the NATO-Ukraine charter.

Asked about the possibility of Ukraine joining NATO, Minister Kuzmuk reiterated the stated Ukrainian position that it has proclaimed itself to be a neutral and non-aligned country. However, he added – with what he called "a little bit of a philosophical bent" – that "there is nothing permanent in the past, in the present and in the future."

Minister Kuzmuk pointed out that the negative image of the United States ingrained in the Soviet military over the past 70 years has been swept away. "Today, there is a strong desire to work together, a strong desire to deepen our friendship, and a strong desire to improve and further strengthen our ties."

At other stops during his visit, in Congress and during a reception at the Ukrainian Embassy, he pointed out that Ukraine views NATO as the guarantor of stability in Europe and that Kyiv intends to expand and strengthen its relations with the alliance both within the Partnership for Peace program and within the special relationship now being negotiated with NATO.

"We have done everything that we can to establish a special relationship between NATO and Ukraine, which would both define these relations and include certain guarantees," he said.

Minister Kuzmuk stressed Ukraine's insistence that a similar charter outlining future relations between NATO and Russia

be a parallel process and "not be a second Yalta," selling out Ukraine and its interests.

Summing up the five-day visit, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Yuri Shcherbak, who accompanied Minister Kuzmuk and his delegation throughout most of his tour and meetings, said the "unprecedented openness, warmth and friendship they encountered demonstrated that Ukraine, indeed, has a strategic partnership with the United States."

The "extremely productive talks," as he described them, with Secretary Cohen and with senior officials at the National Security Council, served to further strengthen that strategic partnership, Ambassador Shcherbak said.

Among the invited guests at the Ukrainian Embassy reception and news conference on the last day of the visit were representatives of veterans of the 1st Division of Ukrainian National Army who had fought against the Red Army in World War II.

Addressing some of Ukraine's military and security problems, Minister Kuzmuk pointed out that when the Soviet Union collapsed, Ukraine inherited 1,800 nuclear weapons and armed forces totaling 880,000. Despite all of its economic difficulties, it set out to get rid of the nuclear weapons and cut back its bloated military manpower. "And to this day we have kept on schedule," he said. Ukraine has rid itself of all nuclear warheads and is in the process of getting rid of their delivery systems, while the armed forces have been downsized to 500,000, and will be cut further to 350,000 by the year 2005, he said.

Minister Kuzmuk said Ukraine has a problem with the Conventional Forces in Europe Flank Agreement because a foreign armed force – the Russian Black Sea Fleet – is stationed on its territory. Ukraine is willing to compromise with Russia, he said, and in mid-April he proposed to his Russian counterpart that both sides agree to demilitarize Sevastopol – which he stressed is a Ukrainian city – by withdrawing their naval ground troops units from the city, leaving behind only the naval vessels. "I'm still waiting for a reply," he added.

As for Ukraine's hosting of the international "Sea Breeze 97" training exercises this summer on the Black Sea, Minister Kuzmuk said the exercise, which includes some 25 participating countries, will take place despite Russia's boycott and protests. "How could this be: Ukraine, the host of such an exercise, and on the Black Sea at that, and without asking Russia's

permission?" he asked sarcastically.

He said that Defense Secretary Cohen would visit Ukraine and witness either the "Sea Breeze 97" exercise or another international exercise scheduled for the summer in Ukraine called "Cooperative Neighbor." He added, "You can appreciate the names we have to invent (for these exercises)."

On another issue that has Moscow frowning, Minister Kuzmuk said that Ukraine intends to sell Pakistan some 300 T-80UD tanks. Moscow would rather Ukraine didn't, since Russia is the main supplier of these tanks to Pakistan's neighbor, India. Discussing Ukraine's arms sale policy, Minister Kuzmuk added that "Ukraine is very careful and places stringent controls on its arms exports, so that they do not fall into the wrong hands."

And still another Ukraine-Russia disagreement was raised at the Pentagon news conference on the previous day, when the Ukrainian defense minister expressed doubt that Russia will accept Ukraine's proposal to sell it the 50 or so strategic bombers Ukraine inherited from the Soviet strategic forces. Ukraine has no need for these planes, he said, and does not plan to modernize or re-equip them.

While waiting for the defense minister to arrive at the Embassy reception for Ukrainian American community representatives, members of the delegation, including the commanders of the army, navy and air force, fielded questions about the Ukrainian military, which yielded the fol-

lowing information:

- The national composition of the military is now 88 percent Ukrainian in the enlisted ranks and 75 percent in the officer corps, which was predominantly Russian at the time of independence. Some 70,000 officers and their families still do not have housing.

- The Ukrainianization of the language in the armed forces is proceeding, but not without major difficulties. While all official communications, documents and new technical manuals are now in Ukrainian, all of the old technical manuals are still in Russian, and it will take "an army of translators" many years and great expense to translate them.

- The Ukrainian navy, which will number about 50 vessels when the split of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet is complete will include four frigates (the size of the Hetman Sahaidachny, which visited the Norfolk U.S. Naval Base last year), one diesel-powered submarine, and smaller patrol and support vessels.

- The armed forces will get chaplains if it is determined that there is a need for them.

On the last day of the visit, there was a ceremony at the Ukrainian Embassy at which the pharmaceutical company Merck gave Ukraine 6,000 doses of the hepatitis B vaccine – enough to immunize 2,000 health-care providers.

The Ukrainian defense minister's U.S. visit preceded by two weeks a planned official visit to Washington by President Leonid Kuchma.



U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen (left) accompanies Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksandr Kuzmuk as he reviews the Armed Forces honor guard in front of the Pentagon.

Yale University hosts conference on Ukraine's agricultural potential

NEW HAVEN, Conn. – The Yale Center for International and Area Studies on April 11-12 hosted an international conference on "Attaining Ukraine's Agro-Industrial Potential." The conference examined the performance as well as the prospects of Ukraine's agro-industrial sector. Participants analyzed problems and suggested strategies for bridging the gap between performance and potential in Ukrainian agriculture. Speakers addressed a broad spectrum of issues that related to the main theme of the conference: land reform and privatization, technology policy and the role of agricultural science, and infrastructure of the agro-industrial sector in Ukraine.

Yuri Shcherbak, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, and Prof. Gustav Ranis, director of the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, opened the conference.

Ambassador Shcherbak gave an overview of the reform process in Ukraine and emphasized the importance of the Yale conference on the eve of the mid-May meeting of the Kuchma-Gore Commission in Washington.

Prof. D. Gale Johnson, University of Chicago, delivered the keynote address. He noted that the elimination of past distortions in the organization of agricultural production and the development of a framework of a civil society with well-defined and enforceable property rights are the most immediate tasks for Ukraine's agro-industrial policy.

All participants acknowledged Ukraine's considerable agricultural potential and the probable positive impact of this potential on the country's future. John Costello, president of the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, remarked, "The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs is co-sponsoring this timely and important conference in the belief that the development of Ukrainian agriculture is fundamental to the economic and political transformation of Ukraine. It is my view that private sector-led agriculture will be the engine for the economic and political transformation of Ukraine and the key to prosperity in the next century."

Many variations on the main themes of the conference emerged from the presentations. However, the following necessary preconditions for attaining Ukraine's agro-industrial potential were reiterated by many of

the speakers: privatization of land; creation of a functioning land market; improvement of infrastructure; creation of viable credit institutions for financing the purchase of inputs necessary to arrest the decline in production; reform of investment in the agricultural sector and human capital; reform of public attitudes in favor of market practices and efficiency; nearly total removal of government intervention in agriculture; enactment of legislation to clearly define and protect property rights; and creation of an investment climate favorable to foreign investors.

Speakers expressed confidence that Ukrainian agricultural production could be increased four- or five-fold from its current low levels, but extensive reform processes would be necessary to achieve this level of productivity.

Among the attendees and participants of the conference were six Ukrainian government officials, 20 Ukrainian and American business leaders, 11 academic experts, representatives of the media, non-profit and international organizations from both Ukraine and the U.S., as well as faculty and students from Yale and other universities.

All those present discussed a proposed resolution to establish an advisory body on agro-industrial policy within the framework of the intergovernmental Kuchma-Gore commission. The resolution and list of recommendations to the commission await further consideration.

The two-day conference provided a venue for a productive exchange of ideas among participants. Reflecting on the conference, George Chopivsky, founder of the Ukrainian Development Corp. and a major sponsor of the event, commented: "It was most gratifying to see Yale University facilitate an open, objective and frank discussion of the agricultural situation in Ukraine. The conference was instrumental in building working relationships among Ukrainian and Western participants. I expect that these relationships will continue and will favorably affect policies of the Ukrainian and U.S. governments and of multilateral institutions."

The conference was sponsored by the Council on Russian and East European Studies and the Yale Center for International and Area Studies with support from the Chopivsky Family Foundation, Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs and AGCO Corp.

New York congresswoman meets with Verkhovna Rada counterpart

WASHINGTON – Rep. Louise M. Slaughter (D-N.Y.) recently met Yulia Tymoshenko, a member of the Verkhovna Rada and president of Ukraine's largest natural gas company, United Energy Systems, to discuss relations between the U.S. and Ukraine.

"This is an extraordinarily important time for people in Ukraine as they move from a planned economy under communism to a free market economy," said Ms.

Slaughter. "The Ukrainian people deserve a better quality of life, and I am committed to helping them move forward."

Ms. Tymoshenko requested the meeting with Rep. Slaughter because of her close ties to the Ukrainian American community in Rochester, N.Y. Ms. Slaughter told Ms. Tymoshenko of the close connection that had formed

(Continued on page 14)



National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko (left) of Kirovohrad meets with Rep. Louise Slaughter of New York state.

OBITUARY

Anna Palczuk Harris of Pennsylvania

WILLOW GROVE, Pa. – Anna Palczuk Harris, 74, died of cancer at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pa., on Monday, April 21. A funeral liturgy was celebrated on Friday, April 25, at Annunciation B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church in Melrose, Pa., at 10:30 a.m. Burial took place at the Sacred Heart Cemetery in Williamstown, Pa.

Born in Williamstown, Pa., to Xenia Turchyn and Nicholas Palczuk, Anna Harris received a B.S. from Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pa., in 1944 and an M.Ed. in business education from Trenton State College, Trenton, N.J., in 1975. She had lived in Willow Grove, Pa., since 1958.

After retiring from 24 years of teaching, Mrs. Harris became active in numerous Ukrainian American organizations. She was named by Gov. Robert P. Casey in 1993 as the Ukrainian American commissioner for the Pennsylvania Heritage Commission and served on the boards of

the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, the Ukrainian National Choir, and the Ukrainian Professional Society's Advisory Board. She was the Philadelphia chairperson for the Conference of Ukrainian Catholic Laity in the United States and a member of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia. She served on the Chapel Finance Council and the Committee for the Basilian Spirituality Center, both committees that helped the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in Fox Chase, Pa.

She was preceded in death by her husband of 32 years, Clifford Campbell Harris, in 1980. Survivors include her children Jane Woodside of Johnson City, Tenn.; Nicholas Harris of Arlington, Va.; and Richard Harris, a merchant seaman; her sister Jane Ihnatolya of Latham, N.Y.; her brother N. Charles Palczuk of Durham, N.C.; and three grandchildren, Jessica, Christopher and Nicholas Woodside, all of Johnson City, Tenn.



Happy Mother's Day...

Thanks to your generosity, today is indeed a joyous day for this young mother and her child. CCRF helps parents and children that are struggling to survive the current health crisis in Ukraine. Your support has helped CCRF to carry on its mission – to deliver lifesaving supplies and training, medication and intensive care equipment, to bring hope and healing to cities like Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Lviv. For more information, or to make a donation, please contact us. A child's life depends on your support!

Children of Chernobyl Relief

272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, New Jersey 07078 • 201-376-5140



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Your community newspaper

The Ukrainian Weekly has been published regularly now for a little more than 63 and a half years. (Its first issue came out on October 6, 1933). So it is not because there is an anniversary date that we are writing in this space about ourselves.

Wait, strike that. We are not writing about ourselves, come to think of it, but about you, dear readers. That, in fact, is the whole point of this editorial: The Ukrainian Weekly is your newspaper. That was true in 1933, and that remains the case today. Through the decades The Weekly changed with the needs of its readers and with the challenges faced by our community. The newspaper continues to change today, striving to offer you the latest news from Ukraine, direct from our Kyiv Press Bureau, news that concerns and affects our community, as well as news from our communities throughout the United States and Canada.

And that is where you, dear readers, come in. The Weekly has an "enormous" staff of three full-time editors at its home office (plus one part-timer), one in Kyiv and one in Toronto. It also has a small network of free-lance correspondents and stringers who can be counted on, more or less regularly, to contribute news stories, commentaries and features. There is yet another essential ingredient in the recipe for The Ukrainian Weekly's success: you. You can fill in the gap as we, the editors, cannot be everywhere. You can convey information to us, and we will use it. You can let us know how we're doing as your newspaper (give us the good and the bad — we can take it ...).

A case in point is our recently published supplement "A Ukrainian Summer." That effort hinged on your cooperation. We turned to readers via several announcements of the upcoming special issue and you responded. You made that issue come alive. Now that the issue has been circulated, we can report that the response has been very encouraging. One reader commented that the issue illustrated the connections among our community members and showed that our "hromada" has so much to offer. Another reader wrote: "The Ukrainian Summer section looks great! Where did you find all those bylines?" The answer: our readers came through.

Dear readers, you can keep proving that our community is vibrant and well-connected. The Weekly is your paper. Use it! Share news about your local communities, send in photos of your community events, and write letters to the editor. Our goal at The Ukrainian Weekly is to be open to all segments of our community and to help our community flourish. With your help we can make The Weekly even better and ensure that it remains a paper you need and a paper you enjoy.

P.S.: And, if you don't mind, dear readers, please spread the word about The Weekly to family, friends and colleagues, and help us increase our newspaper's reach and, thus, its effectiveness.

May
15
1884

Turning the pages back...

Toma Tomashevsky was born on May 15, 1884, in Stetseva, a village north of Sniatyn, halfway between Kolomyia and Chernivtsi in Halychyna. Upon emigrating to western Canada in

1900 he became very active in socialist circles, particularly the Rivnist Ukrainian Labor Fraternity (Equality), the Slavic Socialist Union (a local miners' group he helped establish in 1907), and became one of the more intrepid fieldworkers in the movement.

He also busied himself in community organizations such as the Brotherhood Benefit Association and the short-lived Independent Greek Church, which, influenced by Presbyterianism, rejected both "Uniates" (Ukrainian Catholics) and "Tsarophiles" (the Orthodox).

After Mykola Sichynsky assassinated Andrzej Potocki, Austria's Polish viceroy in Halychyna, in April 1908, Tomashevsky became a member of the "Council of Seven" that banded together to raise money for the man's defense and that rallied petitions for his amnesty (Sichynsky's death sentence was commuted and he escaped to the U.S. in 1915), touring the Canadian prairies and west coast with Sichynsky's sister Irena when she arrived on a visit.

Eventually, he adopted an anti-Communist position, joining the Federation of Ukrainian Social Democrats (FUSD), the United Farmers of Alberta, and eventually the Commonwealth Cooperative Federation (forerunners of today's New Democratic Party).

Early on in his restless career, he became known as a journalist and editor of an array of newspapers, first joining the staff of Robochyi Narod (Edmonton, 1910), then working as co-editor of Nova Hromada (Edmonton, the official FUSD organ, 1911-1912) then of Postup (Mundare, 1915-1917), then of Pravda i Volia (Vancouver, 1920), the satirical monthly Batih (1921-1922), then, as he became more settled in Edmonton, of Nash Postup (1922-1929).

For a year, in 1928, he took over an Edmonton-based bimonthly known as the Western News. He then sold it to the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Edmonton, which renamed it The Ukrainian News (now an independent operation run by editor-publisher Marco Levytsky).

In the 1930s (while he also edited *Farmerskyi Holos*) and 1940s, he was a leader in what historian Mykhailo Marunchak termed the "epoch of consumer cooperatives," helping to establish 10 in the province of Alberta, in places such as Vegreville, Smoky Lake, Myrnam, Mundare, Thorold and Cherhill.

Pushing 70 and beyond, Tomashevsky hardly missed a beat in the 1950s, devoting his energies to preserving the legacy of Ukrainian pioneers in Canada. He published and edited the quarterly *Ukrainskyi Pionir* (1955-1960) and co-founded the Ukrainian Pioneers Association of Alberta. He died in Edmonton on February 4, 1969.

Sources: "Tomashevsky, Toma," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); M.H. Marunchak, "The Ukrainian Canadians" (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1982); Orest Martynowych, "Ukrainians in Canada" (Edmonton: CIUS Press, 1991).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Apology did not deserve accolades

Dear Editor:

Surprisingly, an article by Andrew Fedynsky (April 6) with accolades for President Leonid Kravchuk's apology "on behalf of Ukraine" in 1991 at the Babyn Yar for the many injustices that occurred in our history against the Jewish people, has not raised many eyebrows. It should.

Ukraine, itself occupied by foreign powers throughout its history, and specifically by the Germans in 1941, apologiz-

ing for the crime of Nazi helpers? The notion is grotesque.

One has never heard apologies "on behalf of France" for the involvement of the Vichy government in the Holocaust. During World War II, Ukraine had no authority of its own even remotely comparable with the Petain regime, or with that of Switzerland that was hustling the money stolen from Jewish victims.

It makes much more sense to expect someone to apologize for crimes against the Ukrainian people. One could begin from the nomenklatura — past and present.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

Lazarenko tries...

(Continued from page 1)

to improve his own image.

A press packet, which contained Mr. Lazarenko's May 3 response to The New York Times article on crime and corruption in Ukraine (April 5) as well as a statement on his policies with regard to implementing economic reforms, was passed out to journalists in both Ukrainian and English. He said that he had done a thorough analysis of 41 articles in the Western press, 18 of which were negatively skewed on Ukraine.

Mr. Lazarenko admitted that "corruption exists among some government officials," but added that the fundamental reorganization of the Cabinet of Ministers' structure and a 30 percent staff reduction will help in the resolution of this problem.

[On May 5, the Parliament passed a law limiting the Cabinet to 25 members, but this law is expected to be vetoed by President Leonid Kuchma, because it

undercuts a proposal submitted by Mr. Lazarenko to President Kuchma a few weeks ago. Presidential Chief of Staff Yevhen Kushnariov said that some sections of the law violate the Constitution.]

Mr. Lazarenko also used this press conference as a forum to deny involvement in United Energy Systems and rumors that he is the richest man in Ukraine and that his children study abroad. He told journalists that his son is a college student at the Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy and his two daughters are in high school at the gymnasium affiliated with Kyiv State University.

"I love this country and I have no plans to leave it," Mr. Lazarenko said.

Mr. Lazarenko also said he thinks that the prime minister should also be a deputy in the Verkhovna Rada and denied that he has any presidential ambitions. He said he would support President Kuchma in the next elections and that, as a member of Yednist, a centrist faction in Parliament, he will support all centrist movements, such as the Agrarian Party.

NATO secretary-general...

(Continued from page 1)

Canadian who will serve as NATO's representative to Ukraine.

"The opening of the information office today is a result of months of hard work by NATO and Ukrainian officials. It represents a new phase in our relationship," said Mr. Solana.

"From today onward, we will have an additional means to increase the understanding between the people of Ukraine and NATO. There will be NATO officials in Kyiv ready to respond to the growing interest in the alliance by Ukrainian citizens. The purpose of this office is just what its name implies — to provide information on the alliance. NATO and Ukraine expect to formalize our relations in a document to be signed by the time of the NATO summit in Madrid. It is important, therefore, that NATO becomes fully transparent and understood in this country," continued Mr. Solana.

In a poll released by Democratic Initiatives on May 7, only 7 percent of those surveyed said they knew "a lot" about NATO, while 19 percent said they knew something about the alliance.

Those polled were asked three questions concerning NATO. Twenty-five percent said they viewed it as a defensive alliance while 22 percent saw it as a peacekeeping force and 15 percent regarded it as an "aggressive military bloc."

To a question asking them to characterize NATO, 38 percent said they viewed it as a stabilizing force in Europe, 17 percent saw it as a leftover of the Cold War and 45 percent did not express an opinion.

Thirty-one percent of those surveyed saw NATO as a guarantor of Ukraine's sovereignty, while 19 percent said if Ukraine

becomes a member of NATO, it will lose its independence. A full 50 percent of those surveyed did not express an opinion.

On May 7, it was clear where Ukraine's democratic youth, united in Young Rukh, was headed. Holding signs that read "We love NATO" and "Eastern border of NATO — eastern border of Ukraine," they met Mr. Solana at the opening of the information center and later at the Ukraine House. This was not the case when Mr. Solana met with Chairman Moroz, who informed the NATO leader that "political forces in Ukraine hold opposite stands on the NATO issue."

He informed Mr. Solana that 187 deputies in Parliament had signed a petition to form an anti-NATO bloc called "Ukraine outside NATO" (most of these deputies belong to the Communist and Socialist factions in Parliament).

The Ukrainian Parliament chairman expressed concern that NATO's expansion eastward will bring about a new division of Europe and will have a negative impact on Ukraine's national security, which may become a buffer between the two blocs.

However, on the eve of Mr. Solana's visit to Ukraine, Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, in a letter to the Verkhovna Rada said Ukraine is re-thinking its official policy of neutrality and that this status can be viewed "only conditionally." He said that Ukraine cannot have absolute neutral and non-aligned status, given its sensitive geopolitical position. Although Ukraine is not officially even considering applying for NATO membership, it does have the rights as a member of the United Nations to join any political or military bloc, especially one involving European security, he wrote.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Successful transfer of know-how from expatriates to Ukrainians

by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn

Several organizations that I helped create in Ukraine, and which I chair, have undergone changes in leadership as of January 1 of this year, heralding a change in the way activities are carried out in Ukraine today. I will treat them according to the sequence in which the respective organizations were created.

- The International Management Institute (IMI-Kyiv):

The decision was made in December 1988 to create a joint venture between the International Management Institute of Geneva (of which I had been a director for a couple of decades) and the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, more specifically, with its Institute of Economics. The decision was made together with the president of the Academy, Academician Boris Yevhenovych Paton at the suggestion of Prof. Oleh Bilorus, who became the first director of IMI-Kyiv and who, as many know, later became Ukraine's first ambassador to the U.S. It took nearly eight months in 1989 to go through the bureaucratic procedure to get official status, but less than four months to rebuild a facility for teaching purposes, hire faculty, get a library, and recruit students for the first post-graduate post-experience one-year M.B.A. program, which started on January 2, 1990.

Andrew Masiuk, a Ukrainian American, who started working at IMI-Kyiv from its inception, became its second director after Prof. Bilorus left for Washington. As of January 1 of this year Bohdan Budzan, who for four years had been director general of the International Renaissance Foundation and who in the fall of 1996 spent 10 weeks at the Advanced Management Program of Harvard Business School, became the third director general of IMI-Kyiv.

IMF-Kyiv has expanded greatly and runs four parallel M.B.A. programs: one of a conventional nature, one designed to teach teachers of banking (sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development) and two groups of an evening executive-type M.B.A. program, which runs over two years. The Institute, which has always had a license to operate, recently received the highest accreditation of the Ministry of Education. Thus, it not only can offer officially recognized degrees, but can also run a Ph.D. program.

One development of which we are very proud is that in the 1997 M.B.A. day program, 72 percent of the participants are women – a world record – which was achieved without any special campaigns or special conditions offered to women participants. The demand was strong and their qualifications excellent.

- The International Renaissance Foundation:

Financed by the American financier and philanthropist George Soros through his Open Society Institute, the IRF started its operations in the spring 1990, that is, before the independence of Ukraine. Its primary mission is to help create a civil society and help Ukraine become a truly open society. It is active in many domains, such as education, culture, publishing, support for creation of non-governmental organizations, etc.

Among the most significant accomplishments of the International Renaissance Foundation has been the retraining of 28,000 officers of the Ukrainian army for civilian occupations,

which took place over the last three years. Some 12,000 have already found occupations in the civilian economy, 4,000 have created their own business.

Another very visible accomplishment – one with significant long-term consequences – is the Transformation of Education in Humanities Program. Thus far it has published 94 books intended as textbooks for all levels, authored by Ukrainians and checked by experts. Once tested, they will become official textbooks, since we are working very closely with the Ministry of Education.

The first executive director of the International Renaissance Foundation was Valery Hruzin, formerly a member of the editorial board of *Vsesvit*, the journal of foreign literature, the second director was Mr. Budzan (mentioned above) and, as of January 1, the new director is Viacheslav Pokotylo, a scientist by education with a good knowledge of the foundation's mission and Ukraine's needs. The former chairman of the executive committee, Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, a well-known Ukrainian Canadian who has been in Ukraine for six years, was lately replaced by Hryhoriy Nemyria, who moved from Donetsk, where he was director of the Political Research Center.

- The Council of Advisors:

The council to the Presidium of Ukrainian Parliament was created in March of 1991 at the request of the then-chairman of the Parliament Leonid Kravchuk by decision of the Presidium. The council consisted of ten renowned personalities with legislative and executive experience in their respective countries. These people were, in fact, the first ambassadors of Ukraine, even before Ukraine became an independent country. This group, with the help of a secretariat and some experts in Ukraine, has helped in the drafting of the new Constitution and some legislative acts and helped commissions and members of the Verkhovna Rada learn how parliaments functioning in other countries. They also defended Ukraine's interests in various bodies, such as the House of Lords (in the United Kingdom) and the Council of Europe.

The first executive secretary was a Ukrainian American lawyer, John Hewko, who was replaced by another Ukrainian American, Mykola Deychakiwsky, who in turn was replaced by a Ukrainian Belgian, Zenon Kowal. From 1995 through December 1996 Ukrainian American lawyer Petro Matiaszek was executive secretary.

Since the Constitution that was adopted on June 28 did not provide for a presidium of the Parliament, the decision was made, in agreement with the president's office, the Cabinet and a number of committee chairmen of the Verkhovna Rada, to maintain the Council of Advisors to work with all three branches of the Ukrainian government to help with proper implementation of the Constitution and to introduce a more systematic approach to policy formulation and implementation.

- International Center for Policy Studies:

This organization was started informally in 1991 under the leadership of Prof. Krawchenko and officially created by presidential decree in the fall of 1993.

Essentially its purpose was to provide an analysis of existing policies and prepare proposals for new policies to be adopted, particularly in the field of economic

(Continued on page 14)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



An open letter to President Kuchma

Dear Sir:

Welcome to the United States. May God bless your visit here, and may all of your aspirations be realized.

As you are no doubt aware, Ukraine has recently been criticized in the American press. In an April 9 New York Times article titled "Ukraine Staggers on Path to Free Market," Raymond Bonner underscored the concerns of American Embassy officials in Kyiv who described the business environment as "marked by bribes, threats and violence. American and Ukrainian officials estimate that as much as \$100 billion has been spirited out of the country by profiteering officials; if the money were brought back, the country's foreign reserves would nearly double ..." Despite massive U.S. aid, the country's standard of living has plummeted to an average monthly income of about \$80 per month, Mr. Bonner wrote. Ukrainian officials, meanwhile, have become multimillionaires. This is unconscionable.

Ukrainian Americans doing business in Ukraine can vouch for the accuracy of that statement. They often meet Ukrainian officials who have two calling cards, one for their government post, the other for their business interests.

The Washington Post was a little more balanced in its approach. An April 14 editorial acknowledged that "Ukraine has made progress in six years. Unlike Russia and most former Soviet republics, it weathered a peaceful transition when President Kuchma defeated Ukraine's first president in a free and fair election. Thousands of state-owned firms have been privatized. Ukraine voluntarily gave up the nuclear weapons it inherited when the Soviet Union collapsed." At the same time, however, "the institutional corruption of the Ukrainian political economy and its slow progress on reforms pose a dilemma to the West. The U.S. has more than enough experience to know that pouring aid into dysfunctional regimes solves no problems – and often exacerbates them. Ukraine is approaching that point."

In an April 23 Wall Street Journal article titled "Complaints by American Businesses About Ukraine Could Curb U.S. Aid," Matthew Brzezinski echoed earlier concerns by writing: "Bureaucratic red tape [in Ukraine] is so thick that the share of the underground economy is estimated to have risen last year to 60 percent from 50 percent of total economic output. Top governmental officials sport gold Rolex watches, while millions subsist on wages that are often not paid. Diplomats complain that the new breed of apparatchiks, or communist-style bureaucrats, is increasingly brazen in dishing out the nation's meager wealth to cronies. Bureaucrats from competing political clans have been gunned down in drive-by shootings from passing police cars."

Whether or not all of these complaints are accurate (I happen to believe most are) is irrelevant. What matters is that the three newspapers cited above are read by America's power-brokers, the people who have an influence on American foreign policy.

Some Ukrainians have argued that other nations receiving substantial U.S. aid also are corrupt. Egypt has an authoritarian government, while Israel's moral turpitude is legendary. America, too, has its share of political chicanery. According to the late Ukrainian columnist Mike Royko, Chicago's unofficial motto was *Ubi Est Mea* ("Where's Mine?"). All of this also is

irrelevant. Egypt, Israel and Chicago have influence in Congress that Ukraine does not enjoy. Ukraine, moreover, has powerful enemies in the United States who make judgments according to a double standard. It's not fair, but that's the way it is. For better or for worse, Americans tend to believe what they read. And right now they are not reading nice things about Ukraine. No useful purpose is served by accusing the press of "slander" as did Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko during a visit to Belarus recently. His statement that "opinion is being forced without concrete facts" is ludicrous.

The United States helps other nations for two major reasons: 1) it is in America's strategic national interest; 2) it results in long-term financial benefits for American companies and their stockholders. It is for this reason that American assistance rescued Europe and Japan after World War II, and the trend continues today. Foreign aid remains a significant aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

Thus far, it is in America's national interest to assist Ukraine as a buffer against Russian expansionism. The second part of the equation, however, long-term financial benefits for investors, has yet to be realized. How long America can wait given the negative publicity is hard to tell. The clock is ticking.

What can be done to change the situation in Ukraine? The commission you formed recently to find ways to make investment easier is a step in the right direction but, unless problems of bribery, official misconduct and criminal behavior are addressed as well, it won't be enough.

There must be a bold initiative. I am suggesting a plan that is a modified version of a strategy put forth by economist Larry Diamond: "a code of conduct for government officials that meticulously rules out use of political office or influence for economic gain; a comprehensive system for individuals to declare their assets on entering elective office or government service; a highly professional and rigorously independent body to monitor compliance with this code of conduct; a structure for trying corruption charges and punishing the guilty; and an infrastructure for auditing the accounts of government agencies and ministries." Ideally, laws should be passed that make it impossible for any Ukrainian government official to have business interests while holding office. This type of conflict of interest is contemptible and should never be tolerated. All members of your Cabinet and other senior officials of your government should be allowed six months to divest themselves of their business interests (a blind trust is one option) or resign from office. Legislation should be enacted that provides severe penalties (fines, jail terms) for office holders who betray the public trust.

None of these suggestions will matter a twit if there is no commitment from the top to create a civil society that permits the strengthening of institutions dedicated to the public good. In the words of President Harry Truman, "the buck" stops with the president. There is also a Ukrainian saying – something about the head of a fish. But I'm sure you know that one.

Good luck in your meetings with American officials and know that the diaspora is here to help.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: 73753.3315@compuserve.com

CREES hosts roundtable on Ukrainian history

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — As time ticks away, events in Ukraine since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 are beginning to acquire the tint of history, rather than that of mere political science.

The recent North American visit of Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak, a young historian from Lviv who has emerged as a leader in scholarship in the newly independent country, provided a golden opportunity to further the academic debate with local academic community.

Dr. Hrytsak has been causing waves in the historical establishment by critically reassessing traditional interpretations of Ukrainian history. Dr. Marta Dyczok, currently a resident fellow at University of Toronto's Center for Russian and East European Studies (CREES), had met Dr. Hrytsak during her five-year (1991-1996) sojourn in Ukraine, and decided to organize the "Roundtable on History in Post-Soviet Ukraine" to coincide with Dr. Hrytsak's stay in Toronto. It took place on April 4 on the University of Toronto's downtown campus.

Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton; Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research (PJUHR) also at the University of Alberta; and two CREES members specializing in Ukrainian history, Prof. Paul Robert Magocsi, Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, and Prof. Orest Subtelny of Toronto's York University, agreed to join the discussion. The roundtable was chaired by CREES Director Prof. Robert E. Johnson.

CIUS director offers context

Dr. Kohut began the discussion by presenting an overview of the status of Ukrainian historiography before 1991 in a paper titled "Burdens of the Past."

He outlined the context in which Ukrainian historiography developed, noting the difficulties faced by scholars who constantly struggled against dominant interpretations of history, such as purveyors of "the Russian grand narrative" and Polish thinkers who dismissively considered Ukrainians to be a "peasant" subset of their own superior civilization.

Dr. Kohut pointed out the important link between the writing of history and nation-building (citing historian and Ukrainian National Republic President Mykhailo Hrushevsky as an example), and briefly examined the generational divide that currently exists among historians in Ukraine (pointing to Dr. Hrytsak and colleague Natalia Yakovenko as members of a young vanguard).

The CIUS director referred to a recent essay by fellow panelist Prof. Subtelny in which the York historian cautioned against the hasty abandonment of Marxist models. Dr. Kohut said that, paradoxically, the superficial switch away from Marxist dogma simply resulted in wide-ranging (and largely unthinking) adherence to nationalist-statist dogma.

"A real multiplicity of views will likely emerge only after Ukrainian statehood is more secure," Dr. Kohut concluded, pointing out the ongoing threat presented by the Russian neighbor to the north.

"History without bromides"

Dr. Hrytsak, the founding director of the Institute of Historical Research (IHR) at Lviv University, was the roundtable's main attraction.

The Lviv-based maverick asserted that he was not original, but a revisionist who aimed to rescue Ukrainian history from bromides — the well-worn platitudes



Andrij Wynnyckyj

At the historians' roundtable at the University of Toronto (from left) are: Prof. Robert Magocsi, Prof. Frank Sysyn, Dr. Zenon Kohut, Prof. Robert Johnson, Dr. Marta Dyczok and Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak.

and truisms of national suffering, the martyrdom of Ukraine's people, and stupidity or short-sightedness of its leaders.

Instead, Dr. Hrytsak posited that the Ukrainian state-building project was one of the most successful in history, even in traditional Western terms. He argued that the changeability of Ukraine's borders and permeability of cultures that produced a multicultural society on Ukrainian territory are strengths rather than weaknesses of the Ukrainian national movement. The IHR director said that, thanks to a "miraculous glue which has held different regions of Ukraine together," the movement had created a viable modern state.

Concerning the scholarly debates in Ukraine, of which he is a vigorous participant, Dr. Hrytsak said that members of his field were largely isolated from Western thought (as opposed to Polish historians who frequently traveled to Paris and points West) and this has left its scars. He also disputed contentions that Ukraine's scholars benefited from the legacy of Marxism's accent on social history, saying that the Soviet establishment's rigid channeling or outright repression of thought left no coherent body of work in this area.

Dr. Hrytsak concluded by saying that some of the more fruitful debates currently being undertaken in his country revolve around the question of whether Hrushevsky's approach is still relevant.

Hrushevsky's relevance

This conclusion provided a neat segue to the presentation offered by Dr. Sysyn, who also heads the English-language translation project of Hrushevsky's 10-volume masterwork, "Istoria Ukrainy-Rusy."

Dr. Sysyn said the "return" (after its suppression under the Soviets) of the first three volumes of Hrushevsky's work would be crucial for a revival in the studies of Ukraine's Kyivan Rus' and medieval periods, both in Ukraine and, thanks to the work's imminent availability in English, abroad. Dr. Sysyn added that the medieval and early modern eras are likely to cause the longest and most heated debates between Ukrainian and Russian historians.

The PJUHR director also outlined the effect of the Soviet period's "noxious atmosphere" that devastated the field of history in Ukraine, and gave brief accounts of some typical scholarly careers. These accounts ranged from description of those who showed civic courage and were thus marginalized (Fedir Shevchenko), to those who were more timid but worked inside the system to produce works of relative quality

(Yaroslav Isaievych), to those who now provide a benchmark for slavishly "Little Russian" defenses of the old, Great Russian order (Petro Tolochko).

Dr. Sysyn said that despite the ravages of the past 70 years, there is reason for optimism, as there are areas of research that are covered nowhere but in Ukraine. "Now I go to Ukraine to learn," Dr. Sysyn said, "not to tell them things."

Strengths and weaknesses

Next, Dr. Dyczok presented a paper, providing a "management-minded" analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face history as a discipline in Ukraine today. Based on her five years' experience in Ukraine (which included a teaching stint at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy), Dr. Dyczok said that the country faces a shortage of competent professional historians, that curriculum and quality of teaching remain distant from internationally recognized norms, and that education continues to be centrally controlled, stifling efforts at reform.

The CREES fellow added that increasing exposure (by way of the Internet and other media, as well as through exchange programs) to the international intellectual community has created opportunities for reform-minded historians, supporting new initiatives and grass-roots reform, as well as introducing new ideas for students currently studying in the field. However, Dr. Dyczok said the economic crisis is causing a lack of employment opportunities and research funding for historians, causing many to leave the field and threatening the devaluation of history as a subject for study.

Prof. Subtelny, author of the popular 1988 work "Ukraine: A History," placed current developments in the field into the broader context of international historiography. He pointed out the disillusionment with the study of history is occurring globally, and provocatively asked whether Western historiography had anything to offer for Ukraine, even suggesting the generalized confusion reigning in the West should be studiously avoided.

The York University scholar suggested that although increased travel would serve to fill in the factual gap and present a framework of intellectual trends, innovative ideas in Ukrainian historiography will come from individuals. Prof. Subtelny pointed out that the status of intellectuals in society is rapidly dropping in Ukraine, and that the field of history was being bureaucratized.

The presentations were concluded

with comments by Prof. Magocsi who challenged points raised by earlier speakers. In particular, the author of "A History of Ukraine" (1996) dismissed the very notion of a "nation" as specious, and stated that "to think of these things as problems any more is to be mired in old problems."

The holder of the University of Toronto Ukrainian Studies Chair also noted that, despite Prof. Subtelny's alarms about a crisis in historiography, more students than ever are flocking to the discipline, and said the relatively large audience in attendance for the roundtable (the location was changed to accommodate a greater than expected number of listeners) was a testament to the enduring interest the field commands.

In fact, Prof. Magocsi said the problem is that too many scholars are publishing works, so that it is virtually impossible to keep up with developments in thinking.

Also present at the roundtable was Petro Jacyk, a well-known patron of Ukrainian studies, who once again demonstrated his support for new trends in Ukrainian scholarship by presenting Dr. Hrytsak with a grant to enable him to continue publishing new works on Ukrainian history in Ukraine.

How to reach

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

MAIN OFFICE (editorial, subscriptions and advertising departments):

The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302
phone: (201) 434-0237
fax: (201) 451-5486

KYIV PRESS BUREAU:

The Ukrainian Weekly
11 Horodetsky Street — Apt. 33
Kyiv, Ukraine 252001
Ukraine
phone/fax: (44) 229-1906

TORONTO PRESS BUREAU:

Ukrainian National Association
The Ukrainian Weekly Press Bureau
1 Eva Road — Suite 402
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4Z5
Canada
phone: (416) 626-1999
fax: (416) 626-3841

Three Journeys exhibit opens May 10 in Chicago

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – An art exhibit focusing on three women artists – Sophia Lada (Toronto), Halyna Cisaruk (Troy, Mich.) and Halyna Mordowanec-Regenbogen (Windsor, Ont.) – opens at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago on May 10.

The title of the exhibit, “Three Journeys,” refers to the artists’ personal quests for spiritual connection and relates them to contemporary issues of self-discovery, identity and empowerment.

Ms. Lada is motivated by the desire for self-knowledge through the investigation of her ancestral roots. Her works are visual commentaries, exploring images of the female form, rooted in the goddesses of Old Europe and interwoven with the demands for conformity imposed by our image conscious culture.

In her paintings, Ms. Cisaruk explores the archetype of the mandala. Her work takes us on a contemplative journey within as well as an exploration on the nature of the infinite.

Ms. Mordowanec-Regenbogen creates symbolic masks, structures and screens associated with rituals grounded in women’s spiritual strength. The images are concerned with ancestral, archaic, mysterious connections and psychic resonances particular to women from the ancient to the present time.

Although the artists created independently, collectively their works have a common bond. They share the same heritage of the rich mythology of Ukraine and the unifying theme of the exhibit is an

exploration of archeological, mythological and historical sources on the role of women and spirituality in both ancient and modern cultures.

Ms. Lada is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts (1965) and has had eight solo exhibits; the latest was “Reflections” at the St. Vladimir Institute Gallery in Toronto in 1993. She has taken part in over 20 group exhibits both in Canada and the U.S., and in the 1991 Biennale in Lviv. Her works are found in numerous private collections as well as in institutions such as the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Manor Junior College and Harvard University.

Ms. Lada’s recent works are directly related to the myth of the goddess. In “An Essay on the Recent Work of Lada” by Linda Abrahams and Penelope Stewart, both of the Women’s Art Resource Center in Toronto, the authors quote archeologist Marija Gimbutas, the popularizer, through books such as “The Goddesses and Gods of Eastern Europe”, of the goddess myth.

The existence of thousands of female images unearthed at archeological excavations in southeastern Europe led Gimbutas to conclude that women were worshipped in prehistoric times and that the primary diety, which appeared in numerous forms, was a goddess. The sexes then lived in peaceful coexistence, which was shattered by patriarchal invaders who worshipped war-like gods.

The goddess myth is a beginning point for Ms. Lada, who juxtaposes matrifocal

values that honor the passage of time with her personal experience of growing older. She challenges ruling value systems and shows how self image is influenced by one’s cultural environment. Ms. Lada’s works trace her own ancestral roots to create an identification with the matrifocal goddess of prehistory.

In the essay referred to above, the authors give the following description of Ms. Lada’s series of works named “Conformity” (which will be part of the exhibit):

“Ms. Lada’s female figures have an uncanny Orwellian feel and are foregrounded throughout this series. Often doubled, these figures reinforce not only their stylized form and manufactured conformity, but also they become an insidious signifier of subjugation and control. With their back to one another and their arms tightly folded, their relationship is revealed to their counterpart and to the viewer. This coldness is further enhanced by a penetrating gaze which looks through and beyond the viewer. Though faces may often be obscured or fragmented, they are charged with a militance. This combative quality appears also in the clothing worn; helmets of steel screwed to their heads accompanied by bracelets that bind and arm bands bolted to their forearms. These adornments articulate the entrapment suffered by the figures. Identity and power seem lost; a manufactured encasement is prescribed. A new goddess has been created to serve within the monotheism of patriarchal values...”

“This body of work is an indictment of the obfuscation of women, particularly the Crone, the wise one. Lada’s images identify the cultural fixation with youth and the denigration of aging. Fecundity is understood only as it relates to the physical and the power and wisdom of the old is sublimated and made invisible. This is the theme that has been explored within this series”.

Ms. Cisaruk is a graduate of Wayne State University in both fine arts (1976) and art education (1979) and took study trips to Europe in the 1980s: to Italy, Spain and Greece. She has had several solo exhibits, the most recent in 1993 at the Chaika Gallery in Warren, Mich., and has taken part in numerous group exhibits, mostly in Michigan. Both Ms. Cisaruk and Sophia Lada were part of a trio of artists (the third was Svitlana Muchin) whose exhibit, “Full Circle,” was held at the Multicultural Center, Central Michigan University, in September 1995.

Ms. Cisaruk’s works explore the sym-

(Continued on page 13)

THEATER REVIEW: Living the absurd

by Irena Koval

KYIV — The barnacles of erudition fall away from the first Ukrainian production of Samuel Beckett’s play “Waiting for Godot” at Kyiv’s Experimental Theater, a theater in residence at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. The actors and director Ala Zamans are fortunate not to have had access to volumes filled with scholars’ interpretations of the play. The fresh, dynamic production is in marked contrast to the versions I saw some time ago in London and Cambridge, Mass., which seemed pickled specimens in comparison, safe and sterile examples of the theater of the absurd from drama anthologies.

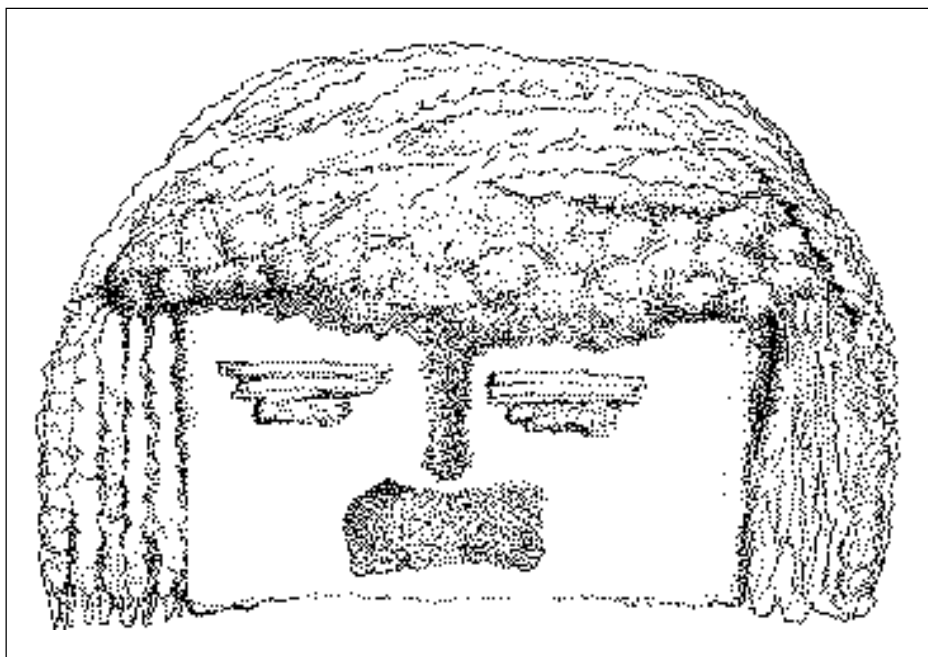
In the UKMA production, a telephone pole stands center stage covered in advertisements to which strips of telephone numbers are attached that one vagrant called Vladimir tears off and feeds to another tramp named Estragon. A telephone, a faulty lamp activated by Vladimir’s singing, a ladder, and oil drum serve as the props in the purgatory to which the two are condemned.

Estragon (A. Petrov) is a wit, wiry, scrawny, suspicious, prone to poetry and parody. Vladimir (Y. Chornenkii) is a stutterer, naive, lanky, practical and ponderous. Both are caught in a state of suspension where nothing happens or, for that matter, will ever happen. To mark time they humor themselves with constant rounds of improvisation. Vladimir (Chornenkii is a talented musician) sings and beats out Beckett’s text on the oil drum in reggae rhythms. The two tramps sit with their bodies intertwined and deliver the dialogue with dizzying speed, parodying a cheap, facile communication. The actors throw out scraps of clichés in Russian, French, English, German, Polish which add another ironic dimension to their isolation.

A black, leather-jacketed SS-type master called Pozzo (V. Lehin) and his slave-cohort Lucky (V. Oleksiyenko) intrude on the havoc. In one of the strongest scenes in the production, Pozzo manufactures tears with a water pistol and transforms his face into a hideous mass of cruelty and innocence.

With a brilliant mix of precision and spontaneity, Estragon and Vladimir develop a crude, often vulgar, intimacy contradicted by moments of desperate isolation when each crawls into the oil drum for comfort. In this world where Godot is eternally on the point of arriving, where uncertainty oscillates with hope, and anticipation is repeatedly followed by disappointment, Estragon and Vladimir stir the audience with their infectious urge to participate in that tainted, dangerous, often meaningless existence.

Cultural isolation cuts both ways. If actors in Kyiv often feel that they are working in a vacuum, cut off from the cross-fertilization of the West, they are also blessed with the need to rely on their own impulses and instincts. The production at UKMA is perhaps richer, more complex and open to a multitude of interpretations as a result of the actors’ and directors’ hunger to make meaning out of the absurdity around them. Left to their own resources, they dig deeper into themselves and explore rather than mimic Beckett’s sense of mystery and bewilderment.



“Velyka Maty Zbizhzhia” (Great Mother of Harvest No. 2), mixed media, 1988-1997, by Halyna Mordowanec-Regenbogen.

Yara Arts Group to present evening of poetry

NEW YORK – The Yara Arts Group will present “Hot House,” a bilingual evening of Ukrainian poetry on Friday, May 16, 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th Street. As part of the evening, this year’s Poetry Award from the Global Commitment Foundation will be presented to a Ukrainian poet.

Yara’s actors will perform the poetry in what critics have called “the trademark Yara method of interweaving original and translation. The latter conveys the frame of meaning and the former, the original rhythm and ancient emotion.” The English translations were created especially for Yara’s performances by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps. Some of the poems served as lyrics for songs written by composer Genji Ito and will be sung during the evening.

Yara Arts Group, a resident company

at La MaMa Experimental Theatre in New York, sets in motion a dialogue between languages and cultures on stage. “Yara is like nothing else in the Ukrainian diaspora,” as The Ukrainian Weekly once wrote. “Its mixture of East Village hipness and Ukrainian poetry blends the two cultures Ukrainian Americans grew up with.”

Yara has recently returned from Ukraine where it opened the Experimental Theater Festival in Kyiv with its production of “Virtual Souls.” Since its founding in 1990, Yara has produced six original theater pieces, including: “A Light from the East,” (1990-1991) about Les Kurbas and his struggle to create a modern Ukrainian theater in 1920; “Explosions” (1992), which commemorated Chernobyl and included poetry awarded the Agni Translation Prize; “Blind Sight” (1993), about the blind poet

Vasyl Yeroshenko who traveled to Japan in 1914, which the Village Voice called “delicate and ethereal in the extreme, yet somehow as tough as steel, hard as nails...” and “Yara’s Forest Song” (1994), based on Lesia Ukrainka’s classic “Lisova Pisia”, called “a dazzling parable for our time” by N.Y. Casting “Waterfall/Reflections” (1995), which was created by Yara with Nina Matvienko, called a “theatrical enchantment” by the New York Times.

Translators Ms. Tkacz and Ms. Phipps have received the Agni Translation Prize, the National Theater Translation Fund Award and grants from the New York State Council on the Arts for their work with Ukrainian poetry. Their translations have been published in American literary magazines and several recent anthologies.

For more information, call the Yara Arts Group at (212) 475-6474.

THE ART SCENE: The late Mychajlo Moroz earns recognition in Ukraine

by Dr. Daria Darewych

TORONTO — Mychajlo Moroz (1904-1992), a prominent Ukrainian artist with an international reputation, is best remembered for his landscapes painted with turbulent strokes and vivid colors.

It is noteworthy that prior to Ukraine's independence in 1991, the artist's work was inaccessible to his fellow countrymen. The publication of a monograph (with 224 color plates) in 1995 by The Art Museum of LaSalle University in Philadelphia, however, has brought Moroz well-deserved recognition in Ukraine, the land of his birth, as well as in North America.

Among the events held in Ukraine to commemorate the artist and his work were: a memorial exhibition at the Lviv National Gallery and a conference at the Novakivskiy Memorial Museum held in Lviv in 1994; an exhibition held last April in the village of Kosmach in the Carpathian Mountains — the artist's favorite spot for painting in Ukraine; and a program, dedicated to Moroz on the occasion of the appearance of the monograph, that was aired in January on Ukraine's State Radio, with host historian Fedir Pohrebennyk.

This summer, various archival material and reproductions of the artist's work will be on display in Kyiv at the Buclynak Vchytelia, formerly the building of the Central Rada. Also, the director of the Ternopil Regional Museum, Venedykt Lavryniuk, has invited Irena Moroz, the artist's widow, to bring an exhibition of her husband's art work to Ukraine. The Ternopil Museum will be marking the fifth anniversary of the artist's death with an exhibition this summer.

The interest in the art of Mychajlo Moroz in Ukraine is not surprising, considering that he was Oleksa Novakivskiy's favorite student and a well-known artistic figure in Lviv prior to World War II. In the 1930s Moroz gained prominence as a painter of Carpathian landscapes and of the Hutsuls in the Kosmach area.

Moroz was born on July 7, 1904, in the village of Plikhiv in the Ternopil region. In 1923 he became a student in the newly established Novakivskiy School of Art, where he studied until 1927. The next two years were spent studying art in Paris on a scholarship from Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. In Paris Moroz studied at the Académie Julian and the Conservatoire Nationale des Arts et Métiers.

While in Paris Moroz met such renowned Ukrainian artists as Oleksa Hryshchenko (Alexis Gritchenko), Mykola Hlushchenko and Vasyl Khmeliuk, who were also working in Paris in variations of the expressionist style. In Paris Moroz met the famous French artist and father of the fauvist movement, Henri Matisse. The direct encounter with the Ecole de Paris, particularly the experience of French expressionists, had a strong impact on Moroz. It reaffirmed his interest in Post-Impressionist art, derived from his studies with Novakivskiy, and validated his affinity for expressive colors and forms.

In one of his paintings of the French period, "La Manche" (1929), all the elements associated with Moroz's mature sensibility are already in place: the exuberant brush strokes, the intensity, vivid colors, the spontaneity of the palette, the heavy impasto of oils, as well as the correlation between the emotional state of the artist and his response to the observable phenomena of nature.

In 1931 Moroz traveled to Italy accompanied by his former teacher, and in 1932 he became Novakivskiy's assistant. Together they made trips to the picturesque Carpathian Mountains and were inspired to paint numerous works of the land and its people. The events of World War II and the occupation of western Ukraine by the Soviet Union interrupted Moroz's work and forced him to seek asylum for his young wife, Irena, and infant son, Ihor, in Germany.

Although he lost some 800 paintings, a painting of his wife and child, "Motherhood" (1944), survived. It shows a young mother dressed in Hutsul dress and is reminiscent of icons of the Hodegitria type in the positioning of the figures and hands. Generally speaking, the paintings done in Germany were more restrained in color and brushwork and more reminiscent of Impressionism.

In 1949 Moroz and his family settled in New York, where he continued to make a living as an artist. In January, 1959 he had his first of five solo exhibitions at the Panoramas Gallery in New York. The journal *Art News* noted that: "Mychajlo Moroz, a Ukrainian, is only a newcomer to New York. The unity of the show as a whole, the fluency, the fast play of brush and color, reveal an experienced painter, a man who sees his scene all of a piece, grasps its details instinctively and with a quick technique lays it out flatly and distinctly." (January 1959)



"The Monastery of St. Barlaam," by Mychajlo Moroz, Greece, 1969.

As a result of the 1962 exhibition, *The New York Times* wrote that "Mychajlo Moroz is showing lively interpretations of picturesque scenes, some of which tend to go beyond the picturesque to the expressionistic." (January 23, 1962)

Moroz appeared in "Who's Who in America" from 1976 on. In 1979 his name was included in "Men of Achievement" published in Cambridge, England. The Italian Academy of Art awarded Moroz a gold medal for his paintings and made him an honorary member in 1980. An entire room in the Ukrainian Museum in Rome is dedicated to Moroz's work. In 1990 a retrospective exhibition of his work was held at The Ukrainian Museum in New York. The artist died in 1992 on Staten Island, N.Y.

Moroz's paintings, specially his landscapes, belong to the expressionist mode in art. In such early works as "Easter in Kosmach" (1939), it is evident that Moroz is not imitating nature, but is concerned with expressing feelings and emotions. He uses color, form and line for their expressive possibilities in order to convey the sensations he is experiencing.

Twenty years later in the United States, Moroz painted "Hutsul Christmas," an award-winning work at the 1964 Exhibition of 20th Century World Religious Art held at Seton Hall University in New Jersey. The brush strokes are even more turbulent and spontaneous, the color arbitrary and intense, the whole composition pulsates with vibrating color rhythms. The heavy impasto of the oil pigment is energetic and prominent in the figures and the background eliminating depth perception. All the figures, including the Holy Family, are subject to the rhythms of the composition and not to the laws of anatomy and perspective.

Moroz's body of work includes landscapes of the Carpathian Mountains, the Alps, the Catskills, and such famous landmarks in the U.S. such as the Grand Canyon, Garden of the Gods, the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and the Delaware River. There are several views of Hunter, N.Y., particularly of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in the changing seasons, and of Staten Island, where Moroz lived. Throughout the years Moroz painted numerous seascapes in France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, the United States and Puerto Rico. Even though views of nature without the imprint of humans predominate, there also are many vistas of famous architectural landmarks, such as St. George Cathedral in Lviv, the Acropolis in Athens, the Coliseum and Arch of Titus in Rome and St. Mark's Square in Venice.

Many of the landscapes painted in the 1950s and 1960s verge on the abstract; an indication that Moroz was aware of the action paintings of the New York School of American Abstract Expressionists that dominated the North American art scene at the time. Space is compressed, the shapes distorted, the palette knife

slashes are gestural, the colors expressive as in such paintings as "Mountain Storm" (1965) and "Buttermilk Falls" (1967). However, Moroz never took the next step into non-representational art. Elements of the landscape such as rocks, water, trees remain recognizable. Perhaps the reason for this is to be found in his devotion to and love of the great outdoors, the changing seasons of nature, and his need to share his vision and experience.

Although landscapes dominate Moroz's work, the artist also painted numerous portraits and still life compositions. There are some interesting expressionist portraits of Hutsuls from the 1930s and 1940s, including "Hutsul with Pipe" (1943) There is also a memorable portrait of his mentor and patron, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Of special interest are the self-portraits, of which there are several; they convey a brooding personality in the Romantic tradition. Over all the portraits are not as expressive as the landscapes, the brushwork and color are more controlled and less exuberant. As many of the portraits were commissioned, some by prominent members of the Ukrainian community, perhaps Moroz felt constrained by the expectations of the sitters.

(Continued on page 16)



The artist at work on a still life of sunflowers in 1970.

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA - H9W 5T8

GOV'T FORECLOSED homes from pennies on \$1. Delinquent Tax, Repo's, REO's. Your Area.
Toll Free 1-800-218-9000

SEIZED CARS from \$175. Porsches, Cadillacs, Chevys. BMWs, Corvettes. Also Jeeps, 4WDs.
Your area. Toll Free 1-800-218-9000 Ext. A-6945 for current

TRIDENT
Associates Printery
Торonto — Ст. Колторнах
Вулфо
Українська Друкарня
„ТРИЗУБ“
Торonto — Ст. Негрннк
Булфано

Toll Free 1-800-821-6034 - Fax: (716) 691-4532
→ UKRAINIAN PRINTERS ←

Our Specialty:
Ukrainian Engraved wedding invitations
Books ♦ Journals ♦ Newsletters ♦ Magazines
Ribbons ♦ Tickets ♦ Prigiam Books

UKRAINIAN VIDEO TAPES
Select from 32 different titles \$30.00 each
70 different audio cassettes \$7.98 each

NEW VIDEO
5TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE 1996 90 MIN.
"HEY LITA OREL" VIDEO 7796
HOLIDAY BOHDANA CHMELNYCKOHO
PRICE \$30.00 EACH

We do video transfers from
European to American
and American to European systems.

Call or write for catalogue:
Apon Record Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 3082, Long Island City, NY 11103

Position available

SYSTEM OPERATOR — familiar with the AS-400 System to coordinate and run all Management Information Systems within the Credit Union. Will also act as liaison between software vendor and credit union. Must be a self starter, have initiative, be fluent in English and Ukrainian, and be willing to take charge. Excellent benefits package. Salary commensurate with education and/or experience.

Please send resume to:
SELF RELIANCE (NY)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
108 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10003-8392
Attn: Mr. J. Oberyszyn

Українська фірма „КАРПАТИ“

Home Improvement, Roofing, Brick Pointing,
Plumbing, Bathrooms, Electric
Painting and Welding.

Fully insured.

Tel. (718) 738-9413
Beeper (917) 491-6150

POSITION AVAILABLE

for two board-eligible or certified cardiologists (invasive and non-invasive) to join a growing group in Jacksonville, Florida. Attractive salary and benefits. Preferably of Ukrainian descent.

Please call or write:

Mark Mostovych MD, 120 Seabury Circle Ponte, Vedra Beach,
Florida 32082; Tel.: (904) 280-0517

FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
OBLAST
MEMORIALS
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

Morningstar says...

(Continued from page 3)

"It's not surprising that there would be issues such as grain embargoes if the state sector controls the whole grain industry," he said. According to Mr. Morningstar, Prime Minister Lazarenko had promised that these parastatals would be broken up, that 200 of the 300 grain elevators would be privatized and that the state order for grain would be reduced.

"It's important that these actions take place," he said, adding that the methods for achieving these ends and the levels of state grain orders must be made clear. Otherwise, he cautioned, not only will the development of the private sector be retarded, but Ukraine would stand to lose a World Bank agricultural adjustment loan — a loss of about \$200 million of budget support for the government of Ukraine.

The U.S. official also pointed to a major problem area in the energy markets. When the World Bank agreed to the energy sector loan for Ukraine, he said, the collection rates were to be increased from their level of around 85 percent (25-30 percent in cash collections). Instead the collection rates have gone down to 40-60 percent (8 percent cash collection). Mr. Morningstar said he suspects that during the winter months — which are more difficult for collections than summer months — the government has been letting the large industries "off the hook" in their payments for energy.

As in the case of agriculture, backsliding in the energy sector has other ramifications besides a negative effect on that sector's development, he said. If Ukraine does not come through with necessary changes by July 1, \$240 million in undisbursed World Bank loans "could disappear," he said, "and they're critical to the development of the energy sector."

The third problem area, Mr. Morningstar said, is in medium- and large-scale privatization in Ukraine, the rate and transparency of which must be improved. He cited a counterproductive move by the Verkhovna Rada, which passed a law allowing citizens to cash in compensation certificates for

amounts that, if all of the certificates were turned in, would be 10 times greater than the national budget.

As a result, instead of using their certificates for privatizing enterprises, he said, Ukrainians are holding on to them "in the hope that there is some sort of magical pot at end of some rainbow that the Rada has promised."

Mr. Morningstar stressed that one should not judge Ukraine by looking only at the negative side, and he listed an impressive positive side of the ledger:

- Ukraine is a politically stable society, which held free elections, has a very good human rights record and enacted a new Constitution;

- it completed the dismantlement of the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world and has worked successfully with Western partners, as in the peacekeeping duties in Bosnia;

- its annual inflation rate is down to 25 percent; its discount rate on government bills has dropped from 40 percent to 25 percent and some 85 percent of small businesses have been privatized.

"What's happening in Ukraine and has happened in Ukraine has really been quite remarkable — that after all of these hundreds of years of Ukrainian history and Ukrainian culture there is an opportunity today for there to be a strong and independent nation of Ukraine.

"And it seems to me that it's an obligation for all of us not to let that opportunity vanish because all of us — Americans, their Ukrainian partners and friends and the government of Ukraine — are not willing to face the very difficult issues.

"So I raise these issues not to be negative about Ukraine, but to spur all of us on to work towards and make the decisions to make Ukraine a strong, economically prosperous country," Mr. Morningstar said. "But these issues need to be addressed," he added.

The evening discussion, sponsored by The Washington Group, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Barents Group, also included an analysis of banking in Ukraine by the Kyiv International Management Institute M.B.A. students.



Don't let TAXES

"EAT" your savings!

CALL UNA TODAY

(800) 253-9862

IRA AND RETIREMENT PLANS

Back by popular demand.
A great gift idea

Give your loved ones the gift
that will last a lifetime -
Membership in

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK

Open a Share Savings Account, between May 1, 1997 and June 30, 1997,
on behalf of your loved ones (under age 18)*, deposit at least \$50.00,
WE WILL DEPOSIT \$50.00 TO THIS ACCOUNT.**
Make this the beginning of a life long set of values that will
serve your loved young ones well in the future.



SELF RELIANCE (N.Y.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
New York Office: 108 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10003
Tel: 212-473-7310 Fax: 212-473-3251
Kerhonkson Branch: 23 Main Street, Kerhonkson, NY 12448
Tel: 914-325-2938 Fax: 914-625-8535

OUTSIDE NYC CALL TOLL FREE: 1-800-SELFREL

*New members only who qualify for membership from 1/1/97 to 6/30/97
**A balance of at least \$100.00 must be maintained in the new account for at least 3 years.

This credit union is federally insured by the Federal Credit Union Administration.

Encyclopedia of UKRAINE

University of Toronto Press

Ukrainian handicrafts will be popular in the West!



THE LAND • THE PEOPLE • THE HISTORY

The perfect gift for Graduations, Birthdays, Weddings and other special occasions.

KNOW AND CELEBRATE YOUR HERITAGE.

- Includes an easy-to-read guide to the history and culture of the Ukrainian people and their language.
- Includes a comprehensive glossary of Ukrainian words and phrases.
- Includes a complete list of Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages.

AN AUTHORITY SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT UKRAINE.

- Includes a complete list of Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages.
- Includes a comprehensive glossary of Ukrainian words and phrases.
- Includes a complete list of Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages.

CONTAINS 15,000 ENTRIES

- 15,000 entries in Ukrainian.
- 15,000 entries in English.
- 15,000 entries in Russian.

A POWERFUL REFERENCE TOOL.

- Includes a complete list of Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages.
- Includes a comprehensive glossary of Ukrainian words and phrases.

The Author's Edition

- Includes a complete list of Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages.

UNDER THREAT

Order your copy of Ukraine Today Today special arrangement with the University of Toronto Press receive our special price!

The Ukrainian Encyclopedia: 15,000 entries in Ukrainian and English. 1994. 200 pp. \$29.95.

Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: A Demographic and Geographic Guide to the Homeland and its Diaspora by Bohdan Panchenko. 1994. 200 pp. \$29.95.

Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History of their Struggle for a Better Future.



ORDER FORM (Please print)

Ship to:
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Province/State _____
 Postal/Zip Code _____ Phone _____

Payment or charge account must accompany this order
 Check or money order (Payable to Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies)
 Visa MasterCard Interim Plus call for details

Card Number _____
 Expiry date of card _____
 Signature _____

Please send me:
 The complete five-volume set of Encyclopedia of Ukraine at \$715 per set.
 or
 I wish to donate to the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies to support projects like Encyclopedia of Ukraine (check for receipt provided).

With each set you receive our choice of one of the following:

- The Ukrainian Americans: Icons and Spirituality 1984-1994 by Myroslav Shkurenko
- Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: A Demographic and Geographic Guide to the Homeland and its Diaspora by Bohdan Panchenko
- Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History of their Struggle for a Better Future

For more information on any of the following:
 • Encyclopedia Ukraine I, II or III
 • Ukraine's History 1825-1918
 • Information on the foundation and its activities
 • Download an Encyclopedia of Ukraine in the download program
 Please contact: Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies
 1350 Bloor Street West, Suite 202, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6S 1P5
 Phone: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 762-8839
 E-mail: cfus@cfus.on.ca
 Web site: www.cfus.on.ca

Successful transfer...

(Continued from page 7)

reforms. The center's first executive director was Tetiana Stepankova, followed by Anatoliy Solianyk and, as of January 1 of this year, by Dr. Vira Nanivska, a graduate of Lviv and Moscow universities who worked for the World Bank office first in Moscow and for the last four years in Kyiv.

We combined the secretariats and staffs of the Council of Advisors and the International Center for Policy Studies in order to have the capacity to help the all branches of government implement a more systematic and cooperative approach to policy formulation and implementation, particularly in the economic domain.

The approach consists of four phases: proper definition of the problem, search for real solutions, policy dialogues among relevant people and elaboration of action plans.

As chairman of the above organizations, I am grateful to Ukrainians from the diaspora, like Messrs. Krawchenko, Deychakiwsky, Masiuk and Matiaszek, all of whom remain in Ukraine and are now playing very useful roles.

We now have in all the above organizations, people from Ukraine in chief executive roles, all with very intimate knowledge of the specificity of Ukrainian circumstances yet with good exposure to the outside world and knowledge of contemporary ways of managing their respective organizations. This, in the language of the World Bank, can be considered a successful case of the transfer of know-how and the building of indigenous capacity.

New York...

(Continued from page 4)

between Ukrainians in Rochester and those in their ancestral home.

"I have been blessed with the opportunity to meet and work with many in the Ukrainian community in my district," said Ms. Slaughter. "I look forward to working with Ms. Tymoshenko in the future and visiting Ukraine to see first hand the challenges that the people of Ukraine face."

The two discussed Ms. Tymoshenko's plans to introduce legislation to hasten privatization of the Ukraine's energy sector. Ms. Tymoshenko said these reforms will help to permanently relieve the burden of debt owed to Russia for energy, and will result in a more efficient delivery of energy to residences and industries.

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Gifts

Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Ceramics, Jewellery **A. CHORNY**
 Books, Newspapers
 Cassettes, CDs, Videos
 Embroidery Supplies
 Packages and Services to Ukraine

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

TRACE YOUR UKRAINIAN ROOTS

Genealogical research in areas of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv. Honest, reliable, and reasonable. American references available. We also care for graves in cemeteries in these areas. Write for information: Vladimir Ostrovsky, P.O. Box 101, Donetsk, 340000, Ukraine.

Ukrainian scholarships awarded at Manor Junior College reception



Ukrainian heritage was well represented at Manor Junior College's annual scholarship reception. Many Ukrainian scholarships were awarded, including the prestigious Wasyl and Jozefa Soroka Scholarship, a full tuition scholarship for students of Ukrainian heritage who have demonstrated academic excellence. Pictured with Dean of Admissions Jerry Czenstuch (left) and Manor President Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski OSBM are the following Ukrainian scholarship recipients (from left): Oksana Yemchenko, who received three scholarships: the Wasyl and Josefa Soroka Scholarship, the Alexander Wowk Memorial Scholarship awarded to students of Ukrainian heritage, and the International Scholarship, awarded to foreign students who exhibit academic excellence; Nadia Vinyavsky, Alexander Wowk Memorial Scholarship; Roman Chevtshouk, Alexander Wowk Memorial Scholarship; Elena Dementovitch, Wasyl and Jozefa Soroka Scholarship, International Scholarship; Oxana Radchenko, International Scholarship, Wasyl and Jozefa Scholarship; and Oleg Dashko, Alexander Wowk Memorial Scholarship, International Scholarship, and the John and Helen Malko Family Scholarship, awarded to one student of Ukrainian heritage.

Saskatoon ceremony recognizes educator from Chernivtsi Oblast

SASKATOON – Premier Roy Romanow and Education Minister Pat Atkinson on April 28 participated in a special ceremony at Saskatoon's St. Maria Goretti School recognizing Taras Mazuriak, an educator from Chernivtsi Oblast, Ukraine. Mr. Mazuriak is finishing up a special six-month curriculum development project in the province sponsored by Saskatchewan Education.

Mr. Mazuriak has been working in Saskatoon since last November as a direct result of the Saskatchewan-Ukraine Cooperation Agreement signed by Premier Romanow during a trade mission to Ukraine in 1995.

"The agreement made it possible for educators from Ukraine to come to Saskatchewan, and it was this agreement which brought Taras Mazuriak to Saskatoon from Chernivtsi Oblast," Premier Romanow said.

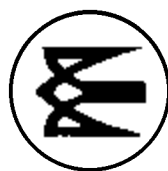
Mr. Mazuriak has been working with Saskatchewan Education staff to develop a teaching package for students in middle

schools and on the secondary level covering Ukrainian and Canadian history, geography and culture.

"The English language units will be piloted in schools in Chernivtsi Oblast and the Ukrainian language kits will be piloted in several Saskatchewan schools," Mr. Atkinson said. "Each pilot teacher in Chernivtsi will receive a multimedia resource package on each theme to assist in presenting the Canadian material more powerfully."

In addition to his work with the provincial government, Mr. Mazuriak was involved with Ukrainian language and culture programs at several schools in Saskatchewan, including St. Maria Goretti School and E.D. Feehan High School in Saskatoon.

The first group of students to benefit from this project will be the Ukrainian bilingual program students at E.D. Feehan High School. They are preparing for the fourth in a series of student exchange programs to Ukraine.



Air Ukraine

National Airlines

Starting May 14, 1997
year-round
non-stop flights

NEW YORK - LVIV

every Wednesday
with continuing service to Kyiv

Air Ukraine is offering the most
competitive fares to Ukraine

For information and reservations, please call:

1-800-UKRAINE
(1-800-857-2463)

Arrival and departure information: JFK - (718) 656-9896
- (718) 632-6909

Air Ukraine

551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1002, 1005
New York, NY 10176

For cargo shipments call to:

Air Ukraine - Cargo

Tel. 718-376-1023, FAX 718-376-1073

2307 Coney Island Ave. (Ave.T), Brooklyn, NY 11223

YOUR LIFE JUST GOT EASIER!

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

IS PROUD TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW CUSTOMIZED

ATM CARD

- Cash withdrawals of up to \$500 from your available checking account balance.
- Up to four free withdrawals per month.*
- Free unlimited transfers, deposits and balance inquiries.

**NOW THROUGH MAY 30TH 1997 - OPEN A
NEW CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH AN ATM
CARD AND RECEIVE A FREE GIFT**

STOP BY OUR OFFICE OR CALL FOR MORE DETAILS

Main Office: 215 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10003
Tel.: (212) 533-2980; Fax: (212) 995-5204

Branch Office: 35 Main Street, South Bound Brook, NJ 08880
Tel.: (908) 469-9085; Fax: (908) 469-9165

E-mail: credit@dataart.com

WebSite: www.undp.org/missions/ukraine/credit

* Does not include foreign transaction fees charged by owners of individual ATM machines.

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499

PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA

LVIVSKA and CHERNIIVTSI OBLAST

ROSHERLAND Brooklyn, NY 718.434.8922	RAHWAY Travel Rahway, NJ 908.384.5802	Steven MUSEY Milwau, NJ 609.925.7665	EL INCA I.P.S. Jirón City, NJ 201.574.5502
--	---	--	--

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

SUMMER SALE

Fly thru September. Buy thru May 31

Please call for our 1997 Brochure

Fly with **NY • KYIV \$700**

Air Ukraine NY • LVIV tax included

Diaspora

ENTREPRISES, INC. 215-567-1328

220 E. 20th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

extends an invitation
to a Conference

marking the joint publication by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Ukrainian Academic Press:

Annals vols. XVII, XVIII, XIX

A History of Ukrainian Literature from the XIth to the end of XIXth Century by Dmytro Cyzevskyj with "An Overview of the XXth Century" by George S.N. Luckyj.

The Program will include:

- Introductory remarks — Dr. Marko Antonovych
- Commentary on editorial and translation aspects of publishing literary works — Dr. George Luckyj
- Remarks about the politics of the publishing Ukrainian literary works — Dr. Bohdan Wynar

The Conference will take place on
Sunday, May 18, 1997, at 2:00 PM, in the Academy:
206 West 100 Street
New York, NY 10025
(212) 222-1866

Eight reasons...

(Continued from page 2)

argument that CIS borders should be divided into "transparent internal" and "jointly guarded external" borders. Therefore, Russia has not agreed to demarcate its borders with any CIS state. Why should it do so with Ukraine, a country that it regards as illegitimate, artificial and temporary? Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Primakov argues in his official capacity that the Helsinki Accords signed in 1975 do not apply to these transparent internal CIS borders. In other words, international norms are not applicable to the Ukrainian-Russian border.

Eighth, Russian support for transparent internal borders is due not only to the high costs of demarcating borders. Borders traditionally play two important functions in nation- and state-building, policies that Moscow seeks to thwart. Borders help a country's domestic nation-building through the promotion of greater national unity and increase its external differentiation with its foreign neighbors. Russia would prefer that the non-Russian member states of the CIS remain quasi-states by preventing the nation-building that would allow them to develop into modern nations. As quasi-states they would remain consigned to the Russian sphere of influence as its CIS dominions.

It is plainly in the interests of Ukraine to have its borders legally recognized by Russia. However, these eight factors show how this is now unlikely to occur in the short term. This could occur in the medium to long term if Russia continues along its path of democratic transition. We should remember that it took democratic post-war Germany 25 years to recognize Poland's western borders. President Kuchma has proved himself to be as much a "romantic" in this regard as his predecessor, Mr. Kravchuk. In the absence of any Russian-Ukrainian interstate treaty, Ukraine has to seek its security elsewhere, through a charter with

NATO. By doing so it is now searching for its place in Europe — not the Eurasia of President Kuchma's ideologues in 1994-1995.

The Ukrainian leadership is right to feel a sense of urgency about this issue. After all, with President Yeltsin increasingly resembling Leonid Brezhnev, we should be looking to those who will replace him in the post-Yeltsin era. Of the four likely presidential candidates to do so, only one (Chernomyrdin) will continue current policies. The other three (Luzhkov, Aleksandr Lebed and Gennadii Zyuganov) will all back the territorial claims advanced against Ukraine by the Russian Parliament since 1992. Consequently, Kyiv may be forced to rely on its charter with NATO earlier than expected.

The late Mychajlo Moroz...

(Continued from page 11)

In contrast the still lifes, mostly of flowers, parallel Moroz's dynamic approach to landscapes in the execution and freedom of expression. The vitality with which they are painted and the lavish color draw attention to the emotional impact of nature on the artist. Such still life compositions of flowers as "Canna" (1964) or "Gladioli" 1978 reaffirm Moroz's deeply felt response to nature and his abiding love for it.

As an artist Moroz was very prolific and his heritage is rich and extraordinary. In the diaspora Moroz was not only one of the best known artists, he was a living legend. Even though the themes of his work were traditional, their interpretation and execution paralleled some of the innovative stylistic tendencies of 20th century art.

His achievements in terms of Ukrainian art are especially significant since a free development of art in Soviet Ukraine was not possible for nearly 50 years. It remained for émigré artists such as Moroz to carry on the traditions of modernism in Ukrainian art. It is, therefore, fitting that his name and his work are gaining the recognition they deserve in Ukraine.

СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate

FORDHAM STREET KENNEDON AVE, NEW YORK 12446
914-626-6641 FAX: 914-626-4638

REGISTRATION FORM FOR CHEMNY'S FUN CENTER
JULY 28 - AUGUST 2, 1997

CAMPER'S FULL NAME: _____

CAMPER'S ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN: _____

SIGNATURE OF PARENT/GUARDIAN: _____

REGISTRATION FEE \$75.00 PER CHILD IF STAYING AT SOYUZIVKA
\$125.00 PER CHILD IF STAYING OFF PREMISES

Dreams
do come true...

Now you can become a homeowner with

as little as 5% down .

Qualified FIRST TIME home buyers
take advantage of this offer NOW!!

Certain restrictions apply.

Limited time offer, starting May 1, 1997.

For more details stop in or call Mr. Zichyk at extension 123.

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK F.C.U.

Main Office: 168 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10003
Tel: 212-473-7310 Fax: 212-473-3251
Kennedon Branch: 23 Main Street, Kennedon, NY 12446
Tel: 914-626-2938 Fax: 914-626-8638

OUTSIDE NYC CALL TOLL FREE: 1-888-SELFREL

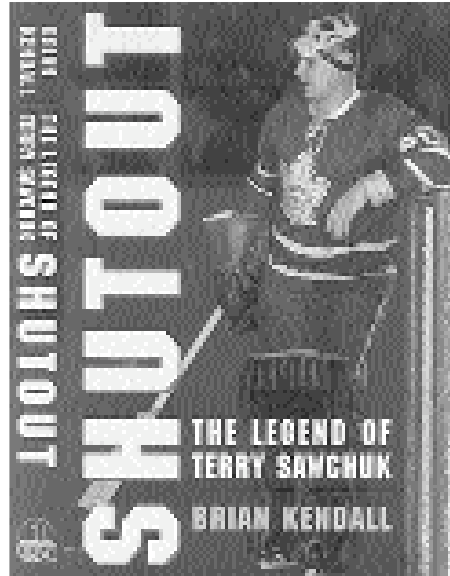
BOOK NOTE

“The Legend of Terry Sawchuk”

TORONTO – When Terry Sawchuk took to the ice for the New York Rangers on April 14, 1970, in a playoff game against the Boston Bruins, no one could have suspected that this brief appearance would be the last game for one of hockey’s greatest goaltenders. Yet in a bizarre and tragic twist of fate, Sawchuk would be dead a month later, dying from injuries sustained in a drunken scuffle. In the book “Shutout: The Legend of Terry Sawchuk,” author Brian Kendall creates a vivid portrait of one of the greatest, and most tragic, players of all time.

Growing up in a working class neighborhood in Winnipeg, Mr. Sawchuk dreamed of playing in the National Hockey League. Emulating his older brother, Mike, Sawchuk would put on his brother’s pads, sliding across the floor to make imaginary saves. Yet when Terry was 10, his world was shattered when Mike died of a heart ailment. This was the first in a long line of tragedies that would haunt the legendary goalie throughout his life. Over the years, Sawchuk would suffer through a staggering assortment of injuries and ailments, including ruptured discs, punctured lungs, infectious mononucleosis, and cuts to his face and body requiring more than 600 stitches.

Despite the tremendous difficulties he faced, Sawchuk became one of hockey’s greatest goaltenders. In the 1950s, he backstopped the Detroit Red Wings to three Stanley Cup championships. And in 1967, his brilliance in the final pre-expansion playoffs propelled the Toronto Maple Leafs to their Stanley Cup victory. At the time of his death, Sawchuk had played 971 games in 21 seasons, earning an incredible 103 shutouts. He won the Vezina Trophy on three occasions, and was the first player to win the rookie-of-the-year award in three leagues – the U.S. Hockey League, the American Hockey League, and the National Hockey League. In addition Sawchuk intro-



duced “the crouch,” a style of play that would be adopted by generations of goaltenders to come.

The hockey world has paid tribute to Sawchuk’s remarkable achievements. In 1971, he was posthumously elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame and awarded the Lester Patrick Memorial Trophy for outstanding service to hockey in the United States. And on March 6, 1994, Sawchuk’s beloved Detroit Red Wings retired his number. Today, hockey cards and other memorabilia relating to Sawchuk’s career have become some of the most sought after on the market, and have made the legendary goaltender one of hockey’s greatest cult figures.

Brian Kendall, the author, is a Toronto writer whose previous books include “Ace: Phil Marchildon,” “100 Great Moments in Hockey” and “Great Moments in Canadian Baseball.”

The 252-page book is a Viking hardcover published by Penguin Books Canada Ltd. Price: \$32 (Canadian). For information call Penguin Books, (416) 925-2249.

УКРАЇНСЬКА КРЕДИТОВА
КООПЕРАТИВА

Ukrainian Credit Union
301 Main Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413

612-379-4969

Має всі банкові послуги на
найкращих умовах

Відкрита щодня

NEW YORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE of UNA BRANCHES

cordially invites

UNA Members, Their Families and Friends

to

CELEBRATE FATHER’S DAY AT SOYUZIVKA

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1997

Bus departure from New York at 7:30 AM
at 98 Second Avenue, New York City
Return departure from Soyuzivka at 6:00 PM

At Soyuzivka – 12:00 noon Group Luncheon; 3:00 PM Concert

Round Trip Bus Transportation – \$17.00 per person
Luncheon – \$13.00 per adult; \$7.00 per child 12 years and less

FOR RESERVATIONS please call:

Olga Liteplo (718) 854-6992 or
Oksana Lopatynsky, Selfreliance Assoc. (212) 777-1336.

Seats will be guaranteed upon full pre-payment. Check or money order payable to:
NY UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Mail payment – Selfreliance Assoc., Attn: Mr. John Choma,
98 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003



The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press
is proud to announce the appearance of:

Mykhailo Hrushevsky
History of Ukraine-Rus'

VOLUME 1. FROM PREHISTORY
TO THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

Translated by Marta Skarupsky

Edited by Andrew Pappas, Consulting Editor, and Frank G. Bryson, Publisher of CIUS
with the assistance of Ellen M. Paschuk

The *History of Ukraine-Rus'* comprises the most comprehensive account of the ancient, medieval, and early modern history of the Ukrainian people. Written by Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Ukraine's greatest modern historian, the *History* remains unsurpassed in scope of sources and resources. This English-language edition is a full translation of the original, augmented with introductions and updates by contemporary scholars.

Volume 1 discusses the Ukrainian idea and the people and civilization that were the earliest roots of the Ukrainian people and the Christianization. Hrushevsky examines the emergence of Rus' civilization through the prism of archaeology, anthropology, ethnography, and historical linguistics. He provides a penetrating analysis of historical sources and pays special attention to the Primary Chronicle and the Nestorian Copybook. The newly-discovered photographs of over 1,700 items, including manuscripts, published sources, and contemporary maps used by Hrushevsky.



Soft, 806 pp., 2 maps ISBN 1-55071-19-7 mid-July 1997 ~~Hard \$70.00~~
Special pre-publication price for Volume 1 (shipping, 30¢-40¢) \$50.00
Special pre-publication price for the entire 10-volume set (11 books) \$500.00

Special pre-subscriber offer:

Until June 27, 1997, Volume 1 is available at the discounted price of only \$50.00. This price includes shipping to North America and taxes. Prepaid orders must be received by June 27. After that date, the price will be \$75.00 plus shipping and taxes where applicable.

From December 31, 1997, the entire 10-volume set (11 books) of the *History of Ukraine-Rus'* is available at the special price of \$500.00 (a savings of 30% of the cover price of \$700.00). Volume one will be shipped immediately. Subsequent volumes will be shipped as they appear. Both offers are available to individuals, libraries, resellers, and others. No further discounts apply.

CIUS Press
151 Atholwood Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2G6 CANADA

tel. 403 492 2172
fax 403 492 4167
e-mail: cius@ualberta.ca
web page: www.cius.ualberta.ca

Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

in conjunction with

The Ukrainian National Association

and

Smolensk

are organizing a 6-week academic program
on Ukrainian language, literature and culture

Academic courses: from July 14 to August 22, 1997

Program: from July 12 to August 25, 1997

Academic Program: Ukrainian language, contemporary history and literature

All courses taught by professionals from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Introduction to current cultural and political life in Ukraine

Excursions: visit historical monuments: churches, palaces, museums and theatres

Celebrate the 6th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence

Program includes:
6-week academic course
room and board in Kyiv
excursion program
cultural program
transportation services in Ukraine
\$ 1,750.00

Due to limited number of participants we urge you to apply early.
Deadline for applications May 26, 1997

For further information and applications please call the UNA - O. Trytjak
Tel: 201 451-2200, Fax: 201 451-2093



КОЛОСІВКА • СОЮЗИВКА
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Federal Office: 97-4-626-5641
Ketchikan, New York 12446
FAX: 914-626-4638

1997 CAMPS AND WORKSHOPS AT SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP: SUNDAY JUNE 22 - THURSDAY JULY 3, 1997

For boys and girls ages 12-18. Instructor's fee \$75.00 per child
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$240.00/Non-Members \$290.00** for full session
Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak and staff. *Limited to 60 students.*

BOYS AND GIRLS CAMP: SATURDAY JULY 12- SATURDAY JULY 26, 1997

Recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12
Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr.
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$160.00 PER WEEK/Non-Members \$200.00** per week
Counselor fee: \$30.00 per child per week. *Limited to 45 campers per week.*

CHEMNEY FUN CENTER: SUNDAY JULY 27- SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1997

Geared to exposing the Ukrainian heritage to the English-speaking pre-schoolers ages 4-6, 2 sessions per day 10AM - noon and 3PM - 5 PM
Registration/Counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka
If staying off premises registration fee: \$125.00
Parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP: SUNDAY AUGUST 10 - SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1997

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$265.00/Non-Members \$315.00** for full session
Instructor's fee: \$190.00. Director: Roma Pryma Bohachevsky
**** No one will be accepted for a shorter period than the full session, unless it is with the approval of the director ****
Attendance limited to 60 students staying on premises and 10 students staying off premises, off premises registration fee \$75.00 in addition to the instructor's fee.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYONE BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.

Children must be pre-registered on a first-come-first-served basis with receipt of a \$25.00 deposit per child/per camp.

All necessary medical forms and permission slips must be completed and received by Soyuzivka together with full payment balance of instructors' fees and camp payments 3 weeks prior to the start of the camp session. Otherwise the child will lose his or her place in camp no exceptions.

Payments for room and board can be made to Soyuzivka by cash, check, VISA, Mastercard, Amex or Discover cards.

Payments for instructor/counselor fees must be made by check.
Please make payable to UNA Estate - Camp Fee.

For additional information please contact the management of Soyuzivka.

HAMALIA
TRAVEL CONSULTANTS
11401 Metropolitan Ave. #100
Brooklyn, NY 11236
Tel: (718) 338-1111

NEW YORK - LVIV
699 (TAXES INCLUDED)
PURCHASE BY 15 MAY - TRAVEL ANY TIME
212-473-0839 ext.

1 800 HAMALIA

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
Federal Credit Union

734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
Tel: (201) 373-7839 • <http://www.selfreliance.org> • Fax: (201) 373-8812
BUSINESS HOURS:
Tue & Fri - 12:00 noon to 7 PM • Wed & Thurs - 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM • Sat - 9:00 to 12:00 noon • Mon - Closed

Introducing the
SELF RELIANCE NEWARK
VISA Classic Card

No gimmicks
No tricks
Just the best rate
10.9% FIXED APR

- No Annual Fee
- 25 Day Interest Free Grace Period on Purchases

- Accepted Worldwide
- And it looks great!

STOP IN, CALL, WRITE, FAX, OR E-MAIL US FOR AN APPLICATION

Бу і крєганіака - Іха оговна еніна!

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday-Sunday, May 16-18

NEW YORK: St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring the 21st annual Ukrainian Street Festival, with the official opening Friday at 4 p.m.. The festival features a variety of Ukrainian foods as well as arts and crafts. The Dumka Chorus will give a concert in St. George Church on Sunday, May 18, at 1:30 p.m. The outdoor weekend festival also will spotlight singers and Ukrainian dancers. Festival hours: Friday, 4-11 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-11 p.m.; and Sunday, 1-10 p.m.

Saturday, May 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents a concert recital with Lesya Hrabova, lyric coloratura soprano, and Oksana Rawluk-Protenic, piano. The program will include excerpts from Puccini, Verdi, Vivaldi, Schubert, Gounod, Lysenko, Barvinsky and Kos-Anatolsky. The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass: A concert titled "Masterpieces of the World and Ukrainian Classics," featuring Oleh Chmyr, baritone, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. The concert will be held at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 24 Orchard Hill Road, at 7 p.m. Donation: \$25, includes buffet and bar. Please respond by May 10 by calling (617) 522-9858.

Sunday, May 18

KENMORE, N.Y.: The Buffalo Chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is holding a benefit luncheon at noon-2 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave. The program will include Ukrainian dance performances by the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and the Cherymshyna Ukrainian Student Association Dance Group. Donation: \$8, adults; \$4, children. For additional information call Zenon Bodnarskyj, (716) 636-1300.

Sunday, May 18

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of

Modern Art presents a concert featuring the Leontovych String Quartet in a program of works by Skoryk, Mozart and Brahms. The concert will be held at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m.

AKRON, Ohio: Stephen Miahky, violinist, will present a Young Artist Recital at the University of Akron, Guzzetta Hall, at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Miahky will perform violin sonatas by Beethoven and Debussy and the Paganini Violin Concerto. The concert is free and open to the public.

Sunday, May 25

NEW YORK: Ihor Sevchenko, Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History and Literature, emeritus, Harvard University; president, Association Internationale des Études Byzantines, editorial board member of Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae and Corpus des Astronomes Byzantins; and author of the recently published book "Ukraine Between East and West" will give a lecture titled "Perceptions of Byzantium," as part of the lecture series held in conjunction with "The Glory of Byzantium" exhibition at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. The lecture will be held in Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium at 3 p.m.

ONGOING

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Volodymyr Institute, a research, training and production corporation, is holding free business seminars — "Ukrainian Business Opportunities in the USA" for the residents of the greater Washington and Baltimore areas. With regard to dates and time, and to register, call or fax: (301) 593-9394 or (301) 593-9411.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday-Sunday, May 30-June 1

TORONTO: The Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Association of Ukrainian Canadian Jurists will hold a joint meeting at the Radisson Plaza Hotel, 90 Bloor St. E. For room reservations call (800) 333-3333 or (416) 961-8000. For additional information, in the U.S. call (800) UABA-LAW; in Canada call Alex Ilchenko, (416) 360-8600.

PLEASE NOTE: Individuals or organizations who have not taken into account the changes in Preview requirements announced on April 13 and have not submitted information in Preview format will find that their entries have not been published in this issue.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:
Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

UKRAINIAN
NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION



**HOME
LOAN**

**FOR PURCHASE
OR REFINANCE**

PROGRAM*

Call now for immediate service and complete program details...

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Available Nationwide
- Single-Family Residence or Condominium
- Conventional and Jumbo Loans
- Fixed or Adjustable Rates
- Fast, Efficient Service
- Free Pre-Qualification

(800) 253-9862