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Kyiv conference marks 50 years of Kultura

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Scholars from Ukraine, Poland, the United States, France, Canada and Germany gathered in Kyiv on June 5-7 to celebrate 50 years since the initial publication of the magazine Kultura.

The academics paid tribute to the magazine, published first in 1947 in Paris by Polish expatriate Jerzy Giedroyc, with a Polish-Ukrainian symposium on intellectual, cultural and political relations between the two neighboring countries.

The magazine has been credited with fostering liberal values in Polish cultural life, for coalescing intellectual political opposition to the Polish Communist regime and for helping redefine Poland's relations with Ukraine.

It was Kultura also that first published the book "Rostriliane Vidrozhennia" (1959), which influenced many of the Ukrainian literary and political movement of the 1960s known as the "Shestydesiatnyky."

While the academicians in Kyiv discussed topics such as "The Place and Role of Intellectuals in Contemporary Ukraine," and "Ukraine and Poland: A History of Inter-Ethnic and Cultural Relations," an undertone of commentary on the magazine's influence on postwar Ukrainian-Polish relations flowed through the various presentations and discussions.

At a press conference afterwards, the decidedly non-conformist magazine was recognized here by Volodymyr Polokhalo, editor of the Ukrainian scholarly magazine Political Questions, as the publication that gave impetus to the development of the Polish intellectual dissident movement that along with the anti-government, democratic trade union Solidarnosc (Solidarity) eventually toppled Communist rule in Poland. "The magazine helped to nurture the dissident movement through the dialogue that it created," he explained.

Prof. Roman Szporluk, director of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute and the catalyst for the scholarly conference, asserted that Kultura was the first Polish publication that recognized Ukraine's long contentious border with Poland and the need for closer relations between

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Kuchma removes Lazarenko as prime minister

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, at odds with his boss and onetime political ally, President Leonid Kuchma, for most of the year, and now being accused of moral bankruptcy and corruption by political opponents, looks to be on the way out under the cover of illness.

On June 19 President Kuchma signed a decree that appoints First Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets as acting prime minister, after it was announced that Mr. Lazarenko had fallen ill, a day after returning from a working visit to Canada. A spokesman at the presidential press service would not comment on the ramifications of the appointment but said that Mr. Durdynets would remain in the post "for as long as Mr. Lazarenko is sick."

According to Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Serhii Teriokhin, by law a government official cannot be relieved of his duties for 45 days while ill. The national deputy predicted that Mr. Lazarenko will tender his resignation after the term expires.

Rumors began circulating early on June 19 that the president was ready to relieve Mr. Lazarenko of his post. An afternoon news release by Interfax-Ukraine quoted a "usually well-informed source" as saying that the sacking of the prime minister was imminent. "The probability is high that the decree will be published in a matter of hours," the source is said to have explained. The news agency also said the issue of Mr. Lazarenko's dismissal had been discussed by the president with regional leaders at a closed-door meeting of the heads of oblast administrations the previous evening, but did not state if any decision had been made at the time.

Then the prime minister did not appear at an afternoon session of the Verkhovna Rada attended by his Cabinet of Ministers, where Ukraine's still-not-enacted 1997 budget was being reviewed in a second reading.

Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz announced that Mr. Lazarenko had taken ill and that Vice Prime Minister Durdynets would head the Cabinet contingent at the session.

Oleksander Kravenko, spokesperson in the Cabinet of Ministers press service, said Mr. Lazarenko had been hospitalized in the morning with an unidentified illness. When pressed as to what type of illness he said, "They haven't told us anything. Don't ask me more, please, this will only be conjecture by Kravenko."

Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil said he believes that the prime minister has been removed. "They thought of a very imaginative way out for Mr. Lazarenko," he said. "To my knowledge Mr. Lazarenko is a very healthy man."

President Kuchma, who like Mr.

Lazarenko hails from Dnipropetrovsk and is said to have been his mentor at one time, has severely criticized his prime minister on several occasions in the last few months. First the president criticized Mr. Lazarenko's inaction on corruption at a meeting of the presidential Committee on the Fight Against Corruption and Organized Crime on February 14, where he announced the "Clean Hands" battle against corruption in government. Then during his state of the state speech on March 21, he chastised the prime minister publicly for putting together a sloppy and unapprovable budget.

Most recently, on June 13, President Kuchma replied to a demand by the People's Democratic Party that Mr. Lazarenko resign his office. The president said, "Mr. Lazarenko must himself answer charges against his honor and morality." He explained that a day earlier he had received the latest information on Mr. Lazarenko's business dealings from National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption. "I am neither a public prosecutor nor a judge, I am guarantor of the Constitution and my responsibility is to issue instructions on an objective investigation," said Mr. Kuchma.

Mr. Lazarenko lately had been under political attack by the People's Democratic Party of Ukraine (PDP), which is closely aligned with President Kuchma. Several members of the party, including head of the presidential administration, Yevhen Kushniarov, are close confidants of the president. At the



Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko

party's congress on June 7, PDP Chairman Anatolii Matvienko called for Mr. Lazarenko's resignation "for many reasons, including his moral quality." He said that he would resign as head of the Vinnytsia Oblast Administration if the prime minister was not removed.

At a press conference on June 13 PDP Secretary Oleksander Yemets evaded reporter's requests for specific allegations and information on Mr. Lazarenko's moral turpitude. He said, "The findings published in Ukrainian newspapers would be enough to sack

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Pavlo Lazarenko visits Canada to do some PR damage control

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — When introducing Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko of Ukraine to the Parliament Hill reporters in Ottawa on June 13, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien inadvertently stumbled when explaining what the two leaders talked about in their private one-hour meeting. "We talked about the Chernomyrdin problem," said Mr. Chrétien, before quickly correcting himself. "I mean we talked about the Chornobyl problem."

For Prime Minister Chrétien, the gaffe could have put a chill in Canada-Russia relations, because of the reference to Russia's prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin. For Prime Minister Lazarenko, the remark was the least of his worries, particularly in light of Ukraine's May 28 historic accord with its neighbor on the division of the Black Sea Fleet.

Ukraine's PM, on his first official visit

to Canada, was greeted with a barrage of media attention on allegations of corruption in Ukraine.

On the eve of his June 12 arrival in Ottawa, Canada's national daily newspaper, The Globe and Mail, ran a front-page story in which Mr. Lazarenko granted an interview with Kyiv correspondent Geoffrey York. In the story, a Canadian businessman who wrote to the Canadian mission in Kyiv complained that "bureaucratic interference in the normal day-to-day operations of commercial enterprises is slowly strangling the investment community."

Mr. Lazarenko, a former Soviet state farm boss believed to be among Eastern Europe's wealthiest, acknowledged that graft and bribery remain major problems facing Ukraine. However, he denied allegations that he or any senior government workers have contributed to his country's

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Freedom House study focuses on political and economic reform

NEW YORK — A major new Freedom House study shows that eight years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, democracy is vibrant in the formerly communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, particularly in the northern tier. At the same time, the study indicates that political and economic reform in the new independent states of the former Soviet Union has been slow, inconsistent and, in some cases, non-existent. Russia, Ukraine and Moldova have made the most progress among the ex-Soviet republics.

The Freedom House survey, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, is titled "Nations in Transit 1997." This 400-page report, edited by Adrian Karatnycky, Alexander Motyl and Boris Shor, is the most comprehensive examination of the state of political and economic reform available in English. It provides in-depth data on more than 40 themes related to political and economic liberalization in 25 formerly communist countries. It examines elections, civil society, the media, rule of law, public administration, privatization and economic reform. The study also illustrates the direct relationship between economic reform and economic performance. This is the second year this survey has been conducted.

"Democratic market reform has established deep roots in many ex-communist countries. But new forms of tyranny have also consolidated, particularly in Central Asia and Belarus," noted Freedom House President Adrian Karatnycky.

Among the key findings are:

- There is a direct connection between political and economic liberalization. In all cases, countries making the greatest progress toward democratization have made the greatest strides in economic liberalization; countries making the least progress in the political sphere — Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Belarus — as a rule have done poorly in the economic sphere.

- The differences between Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are striking. There are no established democracies with market

economies in the former Soviet Union, and there are no autocracies with statist economies in Central and Eastern Europe.

The emerging patterns reflect, in part, the effect of the Soviet totalitarian empire. "There is a tendency to underestimate the legacies of totalitarianism and imperial rule and the long road that must be traveled along the path of reform," said Mr. Karatnycky. He adds that many of the countries most tightly controlled during the Cold War were the slowest to liberalize.

The countries that score the highest are consolidated democracies with market economies. These countries respect human rights, broad press freedoms and the rule of law, have created the basis for a vibrant civil society and have consolidated market economies. Those scoring in this top category are Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia, and the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. These countries, not surprisingly (especially the first three which are the highest rated), are the top candidates for inclusion in the European Union. The non-Baltic countries in this group are NATO candidates.

The most repressive countries have statist economies and autocratic political systems. In these countries fundamental human rights are routinely and systematically denied, independent institutions are repressed, and statist economies are firmly entrenched. Countries in this category are Belarus and three Central Asian countries: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan — all former Soviet republics.

The third group of countries, neither the best nor the worst, is characterized by developmental instability. Some countries in this intermediate category register improvements, others show marked declines. Such countries stand to benefit the most from Western engagement and assistance. Countries in this group are Russia, Moldova, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Macedonia, Croatia, Albania, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Within this group, Russia rated the highest in political and economic liberalization.

Mr. Karatnycky said that this report confirms the link between economic reform and economic growth. Six of the seven highest ranked countries experienced economic growth in recent years. Only one of six of the lowest ranked countries for economic reform, Bulgaria, registered (barely) any economic growth. Countries shifting to a free market economy experienced a notable reversal of their post-socialist decline, and eventually registered varying rates of growth.

Since the first "Nations in Transit" was issued 18 months ago, three countries, Albania, Armenia and Slovakia, have registered a significant decline in political freedom. Major gains were recorded by Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania and Russia. Three countries, Bulgaria, Belarus and Macedonia, moved toward an abandonment of economic liberalization, while Moldova and Ukraine showed significant improvements in economic reform.

Correction

In the article "Conference explores consequences of NATO expansion" (June 15) the sentence that began "During lunch, resenting the official U.S. point of view ..." should have read "During lunch, presenting the official U.S. point of view ..."

NEWSBRIEFS

Foreign debt numbers out

KYIV — Ukraine's foreign debt stood at \$8.8 billion on April 1, according to calculations by the Verkhovna Rada Auditing Chamber. That figure could rise to \$13 billion by early next year if the government carries out its plan to borrow \$4.2 billion from various sources. Of the potential borrowing, \$1.2 billion would go to covering the state budget deficit. A figure of \$15 billion, which includes debt servicing costs, was also cited. According to the Auditing Chamber, in the first quarter of 1997 the foreign debt fell by \$53 million, even as \$167.9 million was spent servicing the foreign debt. Auditing Chamber specialists say the total foreign debt is not a critical point if GDP and exports are considered. But because GDP is continuing to decline and the foreign trade deficit to widen, foreign debt could eventually lead to economic dependence on other countries. Ukraine is due to pay some \$1.4 billion in debt servicing alone this year, including \$500 million in interest. (InfoBank, Eastern Economist)

Russian flags hoisted in Crimea

SEVASTOPOL — Russia has hoisted tsarist-era naval flags over its Black Sea Fleet vessels and facilities here, it was reported on June 17. The development comes in the wake of the signing last

month of Ukrainian-Russian agreements on division of the fleet and the status of Sevastopol. Under the agreements, Russia ended up with 82 percent of the vessels of the old BSF. Under the terms of a 20-year lease, it also gained exclusive use of Sevastopol's main bays. Until the agreements were signed, the BSF flew Soviet naval flags. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine-Turkey oil accord signed

ANKARA — The ministers of energy of Ukraine and Turkey, Anatolii Minchenko and Recai Kutan, signed a deal on June 18 to build an oil pipeline from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea through Turkey. Mr. Kutan told journalists the pipeline will initially carry 40 million tons of crude oil per year to Ukraine, whose oil demands are increasing. The Turkish state oil company Botas will oversee the project. It is unclear when construction of the project will begin. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine may join military alliance

KYIV — Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, was quoted by Interfax on June 18 as saying Ukraine has not ruled out discarding its pledge of neutrality and joining a military alliance in the future. He added

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Coal miners protest in capital

KYIV — Some 1,000 coal miners from throughout Ukraine marched on the president's office on June 17, demanding months of back wages and denouncing the government's economic policies, the Associated Press reported that day. The miners bore banners with angry slogans and banged their orange helmets on the pavement behind a police barricade that kept them out of the square in front of President Leonid Kuchma's office.

Chanting "President! President!," the miners urged Mr. Kuchma to address their demands, which for many included a halt to mine closings and an end to what they call misguided and ineffective economic reform efforts.

"The reforms have failed completely and the government will not admit it," said Mykola Kozlov, a miner from Vatutine, a town in Cherkasy Oblast. "The state has turned 90 percent of the population into beggars, while 10 percent have gotten rich," alleged Mr. Kozlov, who has not been paid in eight months.

Coal miners are owed nearly \$765 million in back wages and other payments,

part of an over-all nationwide salary backlog of nearly \$2.7 billion.

The AP reported that Mr. Kozlov's colleague, Ivan Petrenko, said their mine and others in Vatutine are being closed and nothing is being done to find work for 1,500 people slated to be laid off.

"They're throwing us out on the street," Mr. Petrenko said. He called for the ouster of Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko and his government, and said he will vote for Socialists or Communists in parliamentary elections next year.

Under a government program to reform the unprofitable industry, 40 of Ukraine's 276 coal mines are to be closed by the end of the year, and at least 36 more within five years. So far, only four have been shut. Yevhen Borysov, a trade union official from Donetsk Oblast, said the miners would continue their picket until their demand for back wages is fulfilled.

"We have been deceived by the Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers; the president is our last hope," Mr. Borysov said. "He must show whether or not he is the guarantor of the Constitution."

EU welcomes signing

Following is the text of a June 5 declaration by the European Union on the signature of the Russian-Ukrainian political treaty.

The European Union welcomes the signing of the political treaty between Russia and Ukraine by President [Boris] Yeltsin and President [Leonid] Kuchma in Kyiv on May 31, 1997.

The EU is aware of the efforts undertaken by both countries to reach agreement on the numerous bilateral issues. The agreement testifies to the statesmanship of both presidents and governments.

The EU considers this agreement an important step towards peace and stability on the European continent.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, Cyprus, Iceland and Norway align themselves with this declaration.

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Ukrainian World Congress session marked by some revival, some disputes

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The Ukrainian World Congress officially marked its 30th anniversary on May 30-June 1. Internally, the UWC showed signs of inner institutional revival. External relations with another umbrella body, namely the Kyiv-based Ukrainian World Coordinating Council headed by Ivan Drach, continued to be a source of frustration.

In opening the jubilee sessions of the UWC's plenum of the Secretariat and Presidium, President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk read from the 10-point "credo" of diaspora self-preservation and development penned by the late editor and World Congress of Free Ukrainians (the UWC's predecessor) activist Ivan Syrnyk. Dr. Cipywnyk spoke of all diasporans' commitment to the citizenship and democratic values of their adopted countries, and of the unifying "holy of holies" of Ukrainian spiritual and cultural heritage.

At the concluding gala banquet on June 1, the keynote speaker, Canadian Sen. Raynell Andreychuk, celebrated Ukrainian diaspora values in a similar spirit. The Saskatchewan-born jurist said Ukrainians outside Ukraine have a special duty to perform in reminding their compatriots that "however hard it is to gain freedom, the task of maintaining democracy is greater."

Sen. Andreychuk said that love for one's adopted country and a love for Ukraine do not conflict. "My heritage should be woven into the fabric of my country," Sen. Andreychuk said. "If I did not respect my roots, if I didn't find that others respected them, then I would not be loyal with the same ferocity."

Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo, also his government's official liaison officer to the UWC, conveyed greetings from President Leonid Kuchma. Mr. Furkalo read a letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko, who thanked the diaspora for its ongoing concern for Ukraine and assistance in ensuring that cordial relations between the newly independent state and other countries are maintained.

Mr. Furkalo said the UWC's anniversary coincides with a personal milestone — the 30th year since he enrolled in what was then the Ukrainian SSR's Institute of Foreign Relations. He marvelled at the transformation of that institution's estimation of the diaspora — from enemy to friend. "In 1967, there could not be a more dangerous crime than to speak in favor of Ukrainian independence," the envoy said. "Today, accept our expression of deepest gratitude to you who contributed to the realization of this goal."

Institutional revival, but conflict with UWCC

Thanks in part to the UWC's continuing success in eliminating its deficit and shoring up its financial base, a revamped Commission on Human and Civil Rights (CHCR, formerly known as the Human Rights Commission) is scheduled to resume operations in December (see sidebar).

A familiar face has returned to take up the mantle: Christina Isajiw, the HRC's former executive director. Ms. Isajiw also agreed to take up some managerial duties at the UWC's headquarters in Toronto. Joining her as stewards of the revived agency will be UWC Vice-President Oleh Romanyshyn and longtime HRC activist Alexandra Kowalska.

In fact, this good news appeared to be the silver lining on a gathering cloud in relations with the UWCC. The relatively swift decision to revive the CHCR, which gained renown in the 1970s-1980s for its human rights monitoring and lobbying efforts, came in part as a result of general recognition that the UWCC is abysmally poor in defending the interests of Ukrainians living in Russia, Poland, Slovakia and elsewhere.

Just under three months before the UWCC's Second All-World Forum much remained unclear, and dissatisfaction was nearly unanimous. Dr. Cipywnyk opined that "it's [the UWC's] duty to attend as a co-founder of the UWCC," but that UWC representatives should be prepared for non-cooperation and should be strong and uncompromising in making the Western diaspora's views known. The only person with enthusiasm for continuing interaction with the Kyiv-based body was UWC General Secretary Yaroslav Sokolyk.

Critics of the UWCC pointed to its persistent dependency on the Ukrainian government by a supposedly independent non-governmental organization; the meddling of the Ukraina Society (whose president is also Ivan Drach) in the UWCC's affairs, and an apparent inability to abide by a single set of by-laws, as pointed

out by Dr. Cipywnyk, Mr. Romanyshyn, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Askold Lozynskyj, UWC Chief Financial Officer William Sametz, UWC Treasurer Vasyl Veryha and the Association of Ukrainians of Great Britain President Dr. Lubomyr Mazur.

However, neither the torrent of opprobrium leveled at the UWCC nor the UWCC's disregard for an ultimatum issued by the UWC after a November 1996 meeting of its Presidium (which essentially stated: provide us with an agenda at least three months prior to the All-World Forum or we're not going) seemed to dampen anyone's willingness to go to Kyiv in August.

Mr. Lozynskyj told *The Weekly*, "Of course it will be a farce, but it's Ukraine, we have to go."

The plenary sessions

The 30th anniversary plenary sessions did not get off to an auspicious start, as barely 20 people showed up on the evening of May 30 at the UWC's headquarters in Toronto's West End.

Canada's Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, bypassing the anniversary, spoke of the tribulations suffered by the Ukrainian community in Manitoba following the recent flooding in his home province.

Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk brought things back on track by praising the UWC/WCFU's role in bringing far-flung and disparate organizations together into a single Ukrainian family.

Towards the end of his initial address, Dr. Cipywnyk outlined some issues he believed the UWC should take up in ensuing years, including the expansion of direct relations with the Eastern diaspora (in Russia and elsewhere), championing Ukrainian minority rights in former Soviet-bloc countries, calling individuals to account for their participation in crimes perpetrated by the Soviet regime, and cooperation with Jewish agencies that have secured the establishment of funds to compensate victims of all nationalities of the Nazi regime.

Mr. Sokolyk reported on his peripatetic efforts as general secretary, highlighting his visits to the Ukrainian community in South America. The general secretary insisted that he paid his travel expenses personally, and decried as "slander" any suggestions he did so out of the UWC's purse. The Toronto-based activist also conveyed the good news that Ukrainian organizations in France have overcome past divisions and have united to form a single Representative Committee of the Ukrainian Community in France.

Mr. Sokolyk announced that the UWC would soon have an e-mail address and a site on the World Wide Web, but could not offer further details.

Financial solvency or miserliness?

Mr. Sametz, the UWC's chief financial officer, continued his trend of bringing fiscal good news to the table. Under his stewardship the UWC has moved from a six-figure deficit to being just over \$250,000 (Canadian) in the black. He added that the last \$5,000 owed to the Hrushevsky translation project (part of a total \$25,000 willed in trust to the UWC) would soon be paid, thus clearing that debt.

Mr. Sametz said this was made possible by sharp reductions in general spending and UWC headquarters overhead, coupled with a surge of revenues from bequests.

The UWC's financial manager said a contingency fund is being built up to pay an executive director for his/her work in preparation for the upcoming seventh congress, to be held in December 1998. He also said that \$20,000 had been set aside for UWC commission work.

Mr. Sametz's presentation occasioned praise, but it was all but drowned out by accusations from Mr. Lozynskyj that the CFO was being miserly and by protests raised by Evhen Czolij, head of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations (CUYO), who demanded that \$10,000 previously appropriated by the UWC Presidium be handed over to him. The CUYO rep said the monies would be used to pay travel, accommodation and "administrative" costs for the participation of four youth organization representatives in the August forum of the UWCC.

In the end, Mr. Czolij was informed that such demands depart from UWC precedent, which bars payment costs associated with traveling to meetings or conferences. He was also reminded that his initial bid for \$10,000 was based on the CUYO's willingness to prepare and conduct a survey of youth participation in diasporan organizations.

According to the report Mr. Czolij filed for these ses-

sions, the sum total of that effort was as follows: "The CUYO obtained, from the World Ukrainian Coordinating Educational Council, the results of a questionnaire, circulated in July 1989 in cooperation with parents of a Ukrainian elementary school in Chicago. The CUYO also received, from the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, a questionnaire used by the WFUO ... but the CUYO has not received the results of this survey."

Apart from that, the CUYO head stated that an organization long known to be moribund, the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (known by its Ukrainian acronym TseSUS) "is dead." Mr. Czolij reported that this has prompted the CUYO to accept into direct membership national student organizations, such as the Canadian Ukrainian Students Union (SUSK).

UCCA notes new realities

Mr. Lozynskyj, in delivering his report on the state of the diaspora in the U.S. from his umbrella organization's perspective, noted that "the community is contracting in traditional areas and expanding in others." The UCCA president said Ukrainian organizations have to be ready to adapt to their communities' changing demographics. Placing the issue in startling relief, he pointed out that "new arrivals from Ukraine are already larger in number than that of the so-called DP emigration following World War II."

Mr. Lozynskyj said that while traditional Ukrainian enclaves such as urban New Jersey have become inactive, communities of recent Ukrainian immigrants have emerged in Washington state, Portland, Ore., and California centers such as San Francisco, Sacramento and San Diego.

The New York-based activist offered no suggestions as to how current organizations could serve the new arrivals or how the latter could mesh with the existing community infrastructure, but did demonstrate an awareness of conditions on the ground.

The UCCA president then moved on to his lobbying efforts in Washington. Mr. Lozynskyj took off his

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UWC revives human rights body

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — During the Ukrainian World Congress's 30th anniversary plenary meetings, the diaspora body accepted a plan of action drawn up by former Human Rights Commission activists to revive the advocacy agency under a new name: the Commission on Human and Civil Rights (CHCR).

UWC Vice-President Oleh Romanyshyn met with veteran HRC activists Christina Isajiw and Oleksandra Kowalska during the week preceding the UWC's plenary sessions to hammer out terms of reference.

According to a report filed on May 26, the CHCR would act in accordance with "contemporary geopolitical realities," both in order to safeguard the human and civil rights of Ukrainians, and to defend the reputation of Ukrainians in general.

The CHCR is to consist of and function as a group of activists, rather than as a representative and/or coordinating body, as do most of the UWC's commissions.

The report identifies areas of concern. The Russian Federation, Poland, Romania, Belarus, the Baltic region, Slovakia and Hungary are cited as countries in which the human and civil rights of Ukrainians are being violated. North America is singled out as an area where the civil liberties of Ukrainians are being abridged by way of damaging attacks on their reputation. Latin America is listed as an area that needs further study and attention in matters concerning civil liberties.

The CHCR's plan of action will be to establish a data and documentation base and then to proceed with a program of dissemination of information among international organizations, governments and the media.

The CHCR's activities are subject to periodic review by the UWC Presidium.

Activist reports on Ukrainian life in Russia

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — An official representative of the Ukrainian Eastern diaspora on May 31 addressed the 30th anniversary session of the Ukrainian World Congress's plenum, providing compelling testimony of Ukrainian life in Russia.

Vasyl Kolomatskyi, a representative of the Union of Ukrainians of Russia, recently obtained landed immigrant status in Canada, and is currently acting as the UUR's spokesman in North America.

Mr. Kolomatskyi gave a brief sketch of the UUR's history, from the first congress of Ukrainians in Russia of October 1993 and the UUR's official registration in February 1994, to its role in establishing the Congress of Nationality Associations of Russia (CNAR) in April 1994 and the assumption of the CNAR presidency in 1995 by UUR President Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak.

Mr. Kolomatskyi said that, notwithstanding the Russian Federation's poor record in providing minority language and cultural instruction in the largest of the post-Soviet states, the government has actually been quite supportive of minority organizations. The UUR delegate said Russian President Boris Yeltsin's administration provided the funding for the first Ukrainian congress in 1993, and will likely do so for the upcoming conclave scheduled for October.

Mr. Kolomatskyi hailed the introduction of the Law on the Autonomy of National and Cultural Minorities, signed by Mr. Yeltsin on June 25, 1996, as a significant achievement, and he credited Mr. Rudenko-Desniak with considerable influence in this regard. In accordance with the law, a 23-man consultative council has been established, with Vice Prime Minister V.M. Serov as chairman, and Minister of Nationality Affairs and Federative Relations V.A. Mikhailov as deputy chairman. Mr. Rudenko-Desniak is also a member.

A rigorous accounting

Mr. Kolomatskyi pointed out that the UWC's sixth congress took place a month after the UUR's inaugural convention. He quoted the UWC's resolution to consider as a top priority "assistance to the Eastern diaspora, that is, Ukrainians living in the former republics of the USSR," adding that Ukrainians in Russia were very pleased to read such a declaration.

"However," Mr. Kolomatskyi continued, "I must state that I am aware of very few instances in which such good intentions were realized." The UUR representative cited specific examples of aid (books, monetary and computer-equipment support for the Ukrainian library in Moscow; donations to the newspaper Ukrainian Choice), which by themselves were faintly damning in their small size (total estimated value: \$3,000), adding that "these individual facts still cannot serve as evidence of a coordinated program of assistance to the Eastern diaspora."

Mr. Kolomatskyi also sought clarification of an item published in the Svoboda Ukrainian daily's November 19, 1994, issue, in which the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine allocated \$4,500 for the Eastern diaspora. "I can affirm with confidence," the Ukrainian Russian delegate said, "that neither the UUR president nor the UUR secretary received any of these funds."

"We would be very interested to learn," Mr. Kolomatskyi added, "who in the Eastern diaspora did get them."

Send books, music, videos, not money

The UUR representative said the needs of the Ukrainian community, numbering well over 5 million, are far beyond the purview and the resources of the Western diaspora. "Today we have enough experience to realize that in order to sustain our work we need to seek support from the Russian government and from local business," Mr. Kolomatskyi said.

"Let's take the upcoming second UUR congress, for example," he continued. "This will cost about \$50,000 (U.S.). Can the Western diaspora provide assistance on this scale? Should it? Of course not. Now if you take the funding for a full-time Ukrainian-language school, of course the costs will be even higher."

In the meantime, he suggested the UWC should focus its efforts on a few strategic causes. Mr. Kolomatskyi said what Ukrainians in Russia need most are high-quality publications in their language about any subject under the sun — from folk customs, to literature, business and science — as well as recordings of Ukrainian music, literary works and films.

The UUR representative said that in instances when Ukrainians managed to secure a spot on the airwaves at local radio and television stations in Ufa, Kursk, Cheliabinsk and elsewhere, they quickly run out of material, original or not, to play or screen.

He also said that scores of Ukrainian libraries are springing up throughout the Russian Federation and would welcome any donations of books.

Official visits, scholarly debates

Mr. Kolomatskyi explained that the most effective measure would be for representatives of the UWC to arrive in Moscow as guests of the Russian government (a matter he said could be easily arranged), thus giving a high-profile forum for the examination of Ukrainian minority issues in the Russian Federation, and for a reappraisal of the history of Ukrainian-Russian relations.

"The UWC should exert its political will by conduct-

(Continued on page 5)



Vasyl Kolomatskyi

Pavlo Lazarenko...

(Continued from page 1)

corruption problem.

The New York Times reported in April that Ukrainian officials had reaped hundreds of millions of dollars in profit last year by buying Ukraine's grain harvest at artificially low state prices and selling it at higher international prices. "I want concrete facts, not rumors," Mr. Lazarenko told Mr. York.

In Ottawa, the 44-year-old Ukrainian prime minister tried to sidestep similar questions on high-level corruption. "It's not true," said Mr. Lazarenko, in the foyer outside the House of Commons.

The prime minister's five-day visit to Canada was meant to secure the growing business partnership between Ukraine and Canada. Appointed to his current post by President Leonid Kuchma last year, Mr. Lazarenko's job hasn't been easy.

The day before arriving in Ottawa, the prime minister had to convince Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada to approve the acceptance of \$70 million (\$50 million U.S.) of credit from Canada to purchase Canadian imports. Canadian businesses have already invested about \$600 million (\$429 million U.S.) in Ukraine since the country declared independence six years ago.

But Prime Minister Lazarenko didn't come to Canada to talk politics. "Having achieved political reform," he said, "we are now working on economic reform." On this front, he recently received a boost from Prime Minister Chrétien's government, which persuaded Prime Minister Lazarenko to personally intervene in completing a \$150 million (\$107 million U.S.) deal by Ontario-based Northland Power to renovate an electrical plant near Kyiv — five years after negotiations began.

Despite Ukraine's image as a lagging economy, Ukrainian Canadian businesswoman Oksana Bashuk Hepburn said that Mr. Lazarenko has done much to improve the foreign entrepreneurial climate in his country. "He's doing a great deal to level the playing field

for all businesspeople by focusing on privatization."

While in Ottawa, Prime Minister Lazarenko also attended a state dinner in his honor at the National Gallery of Canada, laid a wreath at the War Memorial and addressed members of the National Press Gallery.

From the nation's capital, Mr. Lazarenko went on to Winnipeg, where he met with Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy, who visited Ukraine last October.

On June 15 the Ukrainian prime minister attended the second meeting of the Ukraine-Canada business and trade alliance, the Intergovernmental Economic Commission, in Calgary. The following day, he participated in the Canadian-Ukraine Business Initiative (CUBI '97), a private-sector conference involving over 200 Canadian and Ukrainian businesspeople, also in Calgary. Supported by the governments of Canada, Ukraine, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, CUBI's focus is on three priority sector areas: oil and gas, agriculture, and construction and building products.

Prime Minister Lazarenko was accompanied on his visit to Canada by over 100 Ukrainian businesspeople and his deputy prime minister, Mykhailo Zubets, who visited Regina on June 17 and Prince Edward Island on June 18.

"I consider it a priority to learn from Canada's wealth of experience in foreign and international trade matters," said Mr. Lazarenko. "Canada's approach parallels Ukraine's principal objective of achieving full economic independence through the expansion and diversification of its foreign economic activities and trade."

Already, Ukraine's prime minister has learned the Western art of getting the right message across.

According to The Globe and Mail, Mr. Lazarenko's government hired a U.S. public-relations firm on a six-month, \$171,000 (U.S.) contract to polish his image. In Ottawa, meantime, the Ukrainian Embassy enlisted the services of a PR firm, Hill and Knowlton Canada Ltd., to ensure that Mr. Lazarenko's message to Canadian companies offset some of the rumors that Ukraine was open for business, not closed, because of corruption.



Healthy Mothers...

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

Children of Chernobyl Relief
272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, New Jersey 07078 • 201-376-5140



REMEMBRANCE: The spirit and the energy of Halya Duda

by Wawa Baczynskyj

Irresistible! Before you knew it, you were laughing or singing or dancing, as Halya Duda's energy captivated you and brought alive one of her favorite expressions, "What a beautiful day!"

Her sparkling eyes, red cheeks, joyful laughter, golden hair, expressive hands and dancing feet vibrated with the urge to live life to the fullest. An insatiable thirst to discover the meaning of life and a persevering faith accompanied her adventures of self-growth. She acted on her belief that one can make a difference. And she did ... and she did it in her way.

Halya Duda danced off into eternity on May 3. She left behind many friends whose lives she had enriched by including them in the circle of her dance of life.

Halya loved to study. Her academic journey was rich: B.S. 1967 (secondary education and English, State University of New York), S.M. 1970 (education, State University of New York), Ed.D. 1975 (education, Harvard University), M.B.A. 1994 (business administration, University of Hartford).

Her organizational abilities, coupled with determined initiative and hard work, saw her through a professional career in education and business. Among others, Halya held positions as assistant dean and director of continuing education at Mercy College (New York) and academic dean at St. Joseph College (Connecticut). Most recently she was the director of executive development for KPMG Peat Marwick. In addition, she was chief of management and director of program administration at ITT, The Hartford Insurance Group, and director of consulting at Dean, Howard and Simon Inc. She also formed her own company, Achievement Technology, specializing in personnel training as a consultant and workshop leader.

Besides developing professional skills, Halya also pursued spiritual growth, becoming an active participant in the Catholic charismatic movement. Halya engaged God in ongoing conversation in daily life and found her God to be joyful – full of adventures, risks and solace.

Halya was actively involved in the Ukrainian community. Her years growing up were intertwined with Ukrainian Saturday school and SUM-A (Ukrainian American Youth Association). Introduced to the summer "Mecca" of many Ukrainian Americans, Soyuzivka, as a waitress during college, she became a frequent visitor. Her singing and guitar playing invigorated many sessions of envelope stuffing to raise money for the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund. The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, and several church choirs also benefited from her energy and talents.

When newly independent Ukraine emerged, Halya eagerly volunteered her skills to conduct a leadership and communication workshop for the Ukrainian army. Her warm, outgoing style quickly transformed formal military classrooms into interactive workshops where startled commanders marveled that one could actually learn serious concepts through playful exercises.

Her good times at Soyuzivka sparked another new project, and Halya became a founding member of Club Suzie-Q. Who doesn't remember her smile at introductory hug-ins that immediately made one feel welcome? During the weeklong stay, Club Suzie-Q became a series of rafting



Halya Duda

trips and tennis games, barbecues and gourmet dinners, sing-alongs and dancing, along with thoughtful conversations, animated debates, fund-raising efforts, friendly and romantic involvements. Club Suzie-Q gathered an ever-widening circle of participants taking a breather during an August week to share friendship with each other. Halya seemed the grand hostess of these gatherings.

Above all, Halya's motto was to include. Her friends came from many backgrounds. They varied in race, gender, education, occupation, ethnic origin and sexual affiliation. They were all drawn together by her warm and joyous personality.

All these friends rejoiced when Halya whirled into married life with Gene Fleischhauer on Thanksgiving weekend 1995 – where else, but at Soyuzivka? Happiness reigned on a glorious day, and a radiant couple basked in its sunshine.

"Winds of change" – another of Halya's favorite expressions – came suddenly with the fateful discovery of cancer. Always the optimist, she courageously said, "I feel as if I've been pushed off a diving board, and now the challenge is how to swim." Halya met that challenge in her own way, choosing her strokes and charting her course.

Halya continued to be surrounded by her circle of friends, her family and, above all, embraced by the love and care of her husband.

Halya may have died physically, but she did not lose the game. The game was not cancer. For her, the only game was life. She won because she danced it joyfully, stretching its steps into a tango of thought and spirituality, a rumba of laughter and song, a waltz of love and kindness. And many of us danced some steps with her in that inclusive, energetic circle of friendship.

She continues to make a difference to those who knew her and encourages us to make each day worthwhile.

As a tribute to her generous spirit, we have initiated a permanent Halya Duda Memorial Fund at the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. It will operate on the basis of investment dividends, and will be earmarked for detection and treatment of breast cancer at the Lviv Medical Institute. Both symbolically and practically, this fund will forever carry to Ukraine the spirit of Halya's joy and love.

To make donations please specify "Halya Duda Memorial Fund" and mail to: Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.

OBITUARY: Wilhelm Fushchych, 60, pioneering mathematician from Kyiv

by Roman Andrushkiw and Albert Kipa

KYIV – Wilhelm Fushchych of Kyiv died on April 7 after a brief illness at the age of 60. The pioneering mathematician, a corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU), was born on December 18, 1936, in the village of Syltse, Zakarpattia, Ukraine.

After graduating from Uzhhorod State University in 1958, he studied at the Institute of Mathematics of NANU in Kyiv, where he successfully defended his doctoral thesis in 1971. From 1978 he headed the Department of Applied Research at the institute. A very gifted scholar and researcher, he published nine books (three of which were translated into English) and over 250 research papers in leading professional journals, which attracted much attention in the international scientific community.

In a series of papers published in the 1970s, Dr. Fushchych solved a fundamental problem of mathematical physics concerning the description of multi-dimensional systems of differential and integro-differential equations that are invariant with respect to the Galilei and Poincare groups, satisfying certain important physical conditions. He also introduced a new (non-Lagrangian) approach for investigating and constructing motion equations in quantum mechanics, deriving new types of equations for particles with arbitrary spin.

Moreover, Dr. Fushchych was the first to discover hidden symmetries and motion integrals for a number of equations of mathematical physics, including Maxwell, Dirac and Lane equations, and established the dual symmetry of these equations. The branch of mathematical physics, now known as symmetry analysis, was introduced and developed princi-

pally by Dr. Fushchych and his co-workers, including many of his former students – eight doctors of science and more than 50 candidates of sciences, who today teach and conduct research at various institutions in Ukraine and abroad.

Dr. Fushchych was also a co-founder and editor-in-chief of the international Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics since 1993. In 1995 he organized the first international conference on symmetry in nonlinear mathematical physics at the Institute of Mathematics in Kyiv.

At the time of his death, he was chair of the organizing committee of the second international conference "Symmetry in Nonlinear Mathematical Physics" to be held in Kyiv on July 7-13. His colleagues and students have dedicated the conference to his memory; they also plan to continue publishing his Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics.

Dr. Fushchych was a warm, energetic and gracious human being, a devoted husband and father, with broad cultural interests and a genuine love of and dedication to his country. A memorial service was held at the Institute of Mathematics in Kyiv on April 9. As if to corroborate that the lifework of Wilhelm Fushchych will live on, his last book, published the day before, became available for distribution that day. One of the several colleagues who eulogized the late mathematician placed a copy of the book in his coffin.

There were many tributes and a multitude of wreaths and flower arrangements. The last segment of Mozart's "Requiem" was played repeatedly. Church services followed at Askoldova Mohyla (Askold's Tomb); burial was at the Baikiv Cemetery.

Surviving are Dr. Fushchych's wife, Olha; daughter, Marianna; son, Bohdan; and two granddaughters.

Activist reports...

(Continued from page 4)

ing an information campaign through the Russian press, possibly by triggering an exploration of the true face of Russian-Ukrainian history," Mr. Kolomatskyi said.

He also suggested that scholarly contacts could greatly facilitate matters. Mr. Kolomatskyi said that thanks to the efforts of Prof. Yaroslav Vahramenko at the Moscow Pedagogical University, an institute of Ukrainian studies could be established as early as this fall.

The UUR delegate distributed a leaflet with information about a UUR-sponsored conference to be held on August 18-20 in Moscow, titled "The Ukrainian Diaspora in Russia." One of the sections of the conference is to be devoted to "Ukrainian history as an object of study for the scholars

of Russia, Ukraine and the world."

Mr. Kolomatskyi was terse in his assessment of Ukraine's relations with the Eastern diaspora. He said he could understand the Ukrainian government's unwillingness to provoke further disturbances in an already tenuous relationship with Moscow, but that Kyiv has kept a line of communications open nevertheless. On the other hand, the recent immigrant to Canada opined that the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council apparent unwillingness to maintain contact with the UUR's representatives has been "unhelpful" and "perhaps cowardly."

For further information concerning the UUR and the above-mentioned Ukrainian library in Moscow, contact: Biblioteka Ukrainskoi Literatury, Belozavodskaya 11/1, Moscow, Russia 109280; telephone/fax, 011-7-095-118-91-92; e-mail, postmaster@libukr.msk.ru

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Constitution Day

One year ago, following a marathon session that stretched into the night of June 27-28, the national deputies in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada succeeded, finally, in adopting the independent state's first Constitution.

The historic act came less than two months before Ukraine was to mark the fifth anniversary of its proclamation of independence. Just a week earlier, national democratic deputies had said they had little hope this Verkhovna Rada could adopt a new Constitution, and there was talk that President Leonid Kuchma might be forced to try his hand at having the new fundamental law approved via national referendum. Indeed, most observers credit the president with nudging the Parliament into action as he decreed on June 27 that a national referendum would be held. Determined to show that they were not superfluous in this process, the deputies vowed they would pass the Constitution; they did so, working non-stop on June 27 through the morning of June 28.

Afterwards, President Kuchma thanked the deputies for their efforts during the laborious process and asked them to accept his apology "for stimulating this process in perhaps not the most conventional way." "But," he added, "this last event proved that we, in a critical moment, are worthy of being called the representatives of the Ukrainian people." Chairman Moroz later responded with gratitude to the president "for his constant and perhaps at times somewhat original participation in the constitutional process." (Both comments drew laughter and applause in the Parliament.)

But, the new fundamental law was historic not only because of the way it was passed, or the timing of its adoption, but also because of its contents. Its provisions were designed to turn Ukraine into a democratic, law-governed state and to build a new post-Soviet social order in which an individual's rights are paramount. It guaranteed human rights and liberties, established a Western-style judicial system, provided for separation of powers between branches of government, enshrined the right to private property, and laid a foundation for Ukraine's foreign policy. But it was merely the framework for the transformation that was to come.

After the Constitution was adopted, Mr. Moroz offered: "The strength of this Constitution is the fact that it created a precedent of unity in the Verkhovna Rada, which I hope will be a lasting factor in the work of the legislature." Unfortunately, the unity engendered by the Constitution's adoption was not evident when it came time to implement it (deputies passed the Constitution and voted to have it become effective immediately, then turned around and said its provisions did not apply to them because they had been elected before the fundamental law was adopted), or to pass laws to bring its provisions to life. It seems members of Parliament did not take to heart former President-cum-National Deputy Leonid Kravchuk's words: "Now our main goal is to learn to live with this Constitution."

The past year has been marked by continued squabbling in the Parliament and by endless stalling on crucial pieces of legislation. To be blunt: a lot of precious time has been wasted. If indeed the national deputies in the Verkhovna Rada deserve to be called the Ukrainian nation's representatives (as President Kuchma said one year ago), then they must act decisively to pass the laws needed to uphold the Constitution, and they themselves must act in accordance with the Constitution, thus serving as an example for their constituents.

That is why we strongly concur with President Kuchma who this week suggested that the first anniversary of the Constitution of Ukraine should be marked in "a working atmosphere."

Perhaps the first sign of that "working atmosphere" was the sacking of Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, ostensibly for health reasons. Perhaps this is the beginning of a no-nonsense approach in Ukraine toward reform on all fronts. If that is the case, the prime minister's removal may improve not only his health, but Ukraine's as well.

June
26
1899

Turning the pages back...

Yulian Revai was born on June 26, 1899, in Mircha in Transcarpathia. A teacher and a journalist, he founded and served as president of the Teachers Hromada of Subcarpathian Ruthenia

and as editor of the Uzhhorod-based newspaper Uchytel (Teacher, 1924-1935) and of Do Peremohy (1935-1938).

A member of the Transcarpathian branch of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, he was elected to Parliament (serving 1935-1938) and was among the authors of the bill granting autonomy to Carpatho-Ukraine. A founder of the Ukrainian National Alliance, he was elected on its slate to the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine, and was appointed minister of communications and public works in October 1938, then minister of health and social welfare in November 1938.

Upon the proclamation of an independent Carpatho-Ukrainian state on March 15, 1939, Revai was appointed prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. When the Axis-backed Hungarian forces invaded later that year, he fled to Vienna, whence he traveled to Berlin and Bratislava to lobby to end Hungary's repressive policies in his homeland.

By war's end Revai was in Prague, and when the Soviets occupied the city they arrested him. He managed to escape, however, and found his way to the American zone of Germany, where he served on the executive of the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration.

Revai emigrated to the United States in 1948, where he soon became active with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, serving as its executive director in 1949-1957. He also served as director of the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Revai was one of the founders of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, participating in its inaugural congress in November 1967, and served on its executive. He died on April 30, 1979, in New York City.

Source: "Revai, Yulian," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).



Washington Notebook

by Myron Jarosewich

Ukrainian National Information Service

Now is the time for community involvement

The U.S. Congress is currently deliberating funding of U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine for the government's Fiscal Year (FY) 1998, which will run from October 1, 1997, through September 30 of next year. This year there is a significant difference between President Bill Clinton's request for \$900 million in assistance to the new independent states and proposals by Congress, which is considering amounts as low as \$625 million.

Assistance to the region is allocated by Congress through the appropriations process. Last year, Congress allocated \$225 million specifically to Ukraine by passing an earmark, an irrevocable allocation of funds for particular projects. Within that earmark for Ukraine, even more specific allocations, sub-earmarks, were made for individual reform efforts.

However, this year there is the possibility of radical reduction in foreign assistance for Ukraine.

Now is the time for the Ukrainian American community to work with their elected officials and voters are urged to contact their representatives and senators to support the president's request of \$900 million for the NIS countries, of which \$225 million is designated for Ukraine.

It is essential that during the next month, before Congress leaves for summer recess, the Ukrainian-American community become pro-active in the political process in order to ensure that Ukraine receives the assistance it needs.

Even though Ukraine is politically stable, it still needs continued assistance to revitalize its economy and reform the judicial system. While there is a greater understanding within the administration about the strategic importance of Ukraine, and certain members of Congress believe in the long-term positive prospects for Ukraine, many more are unaware or do not believe in Ukraine's significance. Furthermore, recent press coverage of corruption in Ukraine has caught the attention of Congress, especially Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. Many congressmen feel strongly that cutting off U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine will shock Ukraine's leaders into acting on reforms.

However, a more rational course of action is to continue funding specific programs to combat corruption, reform commercial and tax laws, and help the economy.

For Ukraine-related issues, the most relevant congressional committees include: International Relations (House of Representatives); Foreign Relations (Senate), and the Appropriations Committees (in both the houses). Foreign assistance programs originate in the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, one of several issue-related committees within the Appropriations Committee. Members of the Ukrainian community should contact congressmen on these committees to inform them of the importance of improving U.S.-Ukraine bilateral relations.

Informing members of Congress can be best achieved by establishing personal contacts through meetings with their legislative assistants (LAs). Each senator or representative has several LAs who are responsible for staying informed on spe-

cific issues and, in turn, keeping their senator/representative informed; thus, LAs are very important in the formulation of a member's opinions.

The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), as the only full-time public affairs office that represents the interests of the Ukrainian American community in Washington, calls upon the Ukrainian American community to become involved now. In light of the threat to continued assistance for Ukraine, the Ukrainian American community needs to once again become involved in the political process, as it has done so many times in years prior.

Without active engagement in informing Congress on the need to assist Ukraine and its positive aspects, misperceptions in Washington and throughout the U.S. about Ukraine will continue. Without such actions, members of Congress may vote against assisting Ukraine, claiming that they do not hear from constituents in their district. Our community must make its voice heard.

To help the community stay informed, UNIS relies on two major ways of disseminating information: Congressional Alerts and Action Items.

A Congressional Alert is an informational release sent to acquaint interested individuals with events in Congress that are important to Ukraine and to the community.

Most important is the Action Item, which calls upon the community to take a specific action. Action items often call for a letter-writing, faxing and telephone campaign. During a letter-writing campaign, the UNIS office will prepare a sample letter (such as the one in last week's issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*) and encourage the community members to personalize it and send it to their respective member of Congress. It is essential that individuals, or groups, establish direct contacts with their elected officials.

If you wish to become involved, need additional information, or may provide UNIS with contacts for activists in specific districts, please contact Myron Jarosewich, director for public relations, at (202) 547-0018.

Following is a list of key members of Congress to contact on aid to Ukraine. Call (202) 224-3121 for Capital Information.

Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee: Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), chairman; Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), Robert Bennett (R-Utah), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), ranking member; Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), and Patty Murray (D-Wash.)

House Foreign Operations Subcommittee: Sonny Callahan (R-1st CD-Ala.), chairman; John Edward Porter (R-10th CD-Ill.), Frank Wolf (R-10th CD-Va.), Ron Packard (R-48th CD-Calif.), Joseph Knollenberg (R-11th CD-Mich.), Michael Forbes (R-2nd CD-N.Y.), Jack Kingston (R-1st CD-Ga.), Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-11th CD-N.J.).

Nancy Pelosi (D-8th CD-Calif.), ranking member; Sidney Yates (D-9th CD-Ill.), Nita Lowey (D-19th CD-N.Y.), Thomas Foglietta (D-1st CD-Pa.), Esteban Edward Torres (D-34th CD-Calif.). (Note: CD indicates congressional district)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Congress still maintains interest in Ukraine

by Orest Deychakiwsky

Ukraine continues to appear on the radar screen of the United States Congress – not merely because of negative developments in that country, however. The perception that Congress is interested only in the issue of corruption and the treatment of U.S. investors in Ukraine is not entirely accurate, although such a concern does exist and is appropriate and legitimate since Ukraine is one of the largest recipients of U.S. assistance and Congress has a responsibility towards U.S. taxpayers to act in their interest.

Recently, there have been efforts to cut back the levels of assistance to Ukraine, or to make this assistance conditional. Many of these moves stem from the not completely inaccurate perception that corruption in Ukraine has increased over the last year and that some U.S.

Orest Deychakiwsky is a staff advisor to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission). The views expressed here are his own.

investors in Ukraine have legitimate grievances. Another problem that acts as a brake on stronger support for Ukraine in Congress is the perception of lack of progress with respect to economic reform. Nonetheless, Congress wants to support a stable, independent Ukraine.

On the positive side, Ukraine continues to receive relatively high marks for its foreign policy. Ukraine's impressive record over the past month in achieving historically significant agreements with NATO, Russia, Romania and Poland are rightly recognized in Congress as a testament to Ukraine's significant contributions to the stability and security of Europe.

Below are just a few examples of recent manifestations of strong congressional interest in Ukraine's well-being. On June 11, Pennsylvania Congressman John Fox's (R-Pa.) amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act concerning assistance to Ukraine passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming margin. The amendment supports foreign assistance funding levels for political and

(Continued on page 12)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soyuzivka needs your support

Dear Editor:

Back in May 1995, there were some individuals who were shocked and disappointed in the decision of the Ukrainian National Association's General Assembly to close the UNA Washington Office. Many people commented that if they had known of the possibility of the closing, they would have done something about it. It is with that warning in mind, that I want to make people aware that Soyuzivka, too, could be closed.

At our last General Assembly meeting in November 1996, President Ulana Diachuk commented that declining membership in the Ukrainian National Association has hurt the organization financially and, therefore, it is harder to maintain current fraternal benefits such as Soyuzivka. Many people do not realize that Soyuzivka is owned and operated by the Ukrainian National Association.

The UNA operates Soyuzivka as a fraternal benefit for its members. You can think of the UNA as the insurance company version of a Ukrainian credit union. The UNA also publishes Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. The reason all three are benefits is that none of them are self-sustaining and all require substantial subsidies from the UNA. The UNA is a non-profit fraternal organization and the profits it makes are funneled back into the community by subsidizing Soyuzivka, Svoboda,

The Weekly, students scholarships, cultural events, etc.

This has worked in the past because we had a large membership that bought policies and joined the organization. However, over the years, some of our older members have passed away and we have not replaced them with enough young members. As our membership base decreases, we have less profits to spend on fraternal activities. This is the reason we had to close the Washington Office.

There are several ways to ensure the survival of Soyuzivka, The Weekly and other benefits:

1) Join the UNA. There are many different insurance policies from which to choose. If you are already a member, increase your coverage. To get more information, you can call the UNA at (201) 451-2200, or look at the UNA website at www.tryzub.com/UNA.

2) Encourage your friends and family to join the UNA.

3) Visit Soyuzivka, and subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda.

If we do not reverse the trend of declining membership, it is just a matter of time before Soyuzivka will be closed. Our community has the ability to assure that Soyuzivka stays open for future generations.

Stefko M. Kuropas
Schaumburg, Ill.

The writer is an advisor of the Ukrainian National Assembly and a former summer worker at Soyuzivka (1983-1986).

Ukraine's players out of uniform

Dear Editor:

A few weeks ago, I saw the standings for the World Cup preliminaries in soccer. Ukraine was in first place in its division, surprisingly ahead of even the Germans. This information is dated by at least two weeks, and the Germans have a few games in hand, but Ukraine's apparent success in this sphere is of interest. The team might indeed qualify for finals

in France in 1998.

What makes the above all the more surprising is that Ukraine's best players are not in uniform for their own national team; they are playing for Russia. This is a repeat of what happened in the 1994 tournament, before which the players from the former Soviet team were allowed to declare which of the successor republics they would play for. This is a particular gripe of mine from 1994, and that of many others. Somehow this continues – more than five years after independence.

Victor Lapychak
Somerville, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Letter from Ostroh

I just returned from Ostroh, Ukraine – my third trip in four years.

There were many changes, even from last year when Lesia and I spent a week surveying the attitudes of some 200 teachers in Ostroh and Rivne regarding the future of democracy in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian language is heard everywhere, which should not be surprising. Ostroh, after all, is in Volyn, a region, like Halychyna, with a long Ukrainian history. After the fall of Kyiv in 1240, the Galician-Volynian Kingdom was the center of Ukrainian culture.

Ukrainian television has improved considerably. Practically everyone, it seemed, was watching "Roxolana," a mini-series about the famed Ukrainian wife of the Turkish Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. I was told that some 15 million people in Ukraine watch the program, starring the gorgeous Olha Sumska, every night.

Today, Ukrainian TV advertising is on a par with U.S. advertising, and there are interesting talk shows as well. An outstanding program is called "Aktseuty." It features a gaffly host who sits on a park bench and interviews interesting people. He minces no words, especially when discussing the Communists and Socialists in the Verkhovna Rada. He was been so critical that some parliamentarians of the left have demanded that his program be censored. "Let's talk about it," he told them one evening. "Come and spend some time with me on this bench. Defend your position. Tell us what you believe."

One "Aktseuty" guest was a young activist associated with the Democratic Party in Ukraine. Asked why Ukrainian youth are so politically indifferent, the young man replied that Ukraine's youth would vote only when they believed it was in their personal interest to do so. Right now, they don't believe their votes could make a difference.

During a meeting I had with some Rukh supporters in Ostroh, I was informed that the organization had lost ground recently and that, unless it is regained soon, it will be difficult to make any gains during the spring elections. Another problem is vote fraud. The opposition stole votes during the last election and they will steal them again next year. More poll watchers from the West are needed, I was told.

There is quite a bit of remodeling going on in the city. New restaurants have opened and the food is excellent. Young entrepreneurs are involved in the local economy. How they manage, I don't know. Taxes are a ridiculously high 80 to 90 percent and, as one person told me, "an honest man can't run a business in Ukraine." That same man wanted to open an auto parts store but gave up on the idea because of the confiscatory taxes and various pay-offs that were required. The shadow economy in Ukraine is estimated to be at 40 percent and growing.

Listening to the radio every morning, one has the impression that Ukraine is booming. John Deere is producing combines in Kherson and new joint ventures are announced every morning. Much was made of the recent meeting of the Canadian-Ukrainian Intergovernmental Economic Commission in Calgary. Addressing journalists, Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko emphasized that the inflation rate could not top 12 percent this year, the Ukrainian currency

is stable, the GNP is expected to grow 1 percent, and privatization would be completed in the first half of 1998.

Thanks to the stability of the hryvnia, currently valued at 1.83 to the dollar, one need not deal with wads of bills worth millions of "kupony." Sanity has returned to Ukraine's legal tender.

Another indication of changing economic conditions are the automobiles and houses. I saw more BMWs, Audis and Mercedes Benzes in Ostroh, a town of some 13,000 people, than I ever see in DeKalb, a town of 40,000. Having to endure years of substandard vehicles, affluent Ukrainians are anxious to make up for lost time, it seems.

The roads are improving with new road signs and a vigilant militia that watches for drunk drivers and speeders.

Ukraine's nouveau riche (the so-called "new Ukrainians") are building mansions in the suburbs that border on the obscene. Some are constructed in the form of castles with turrets, towers and the like. You've got to see them to believe them.

There are also new churches everywhere in western Ukraine: Pentecostal, Orthodox and Catholic.

All of these developments suggest greater initiative among the people. Many Ukrainians are no longer waiting for the government, or "someone" to do something.

Positive changes notwithstanding, Ukraine still is not out of the woods. Although there is widespread resentment of the Verkhovna Rada and disillusionment with the democrats, who are finding it difficult to unite their forces, these attitudes don't translate into outrage. Instead of a "throw the rascals out" attitude, the mind-set among Ukrainians of all ages seems to be: "They're all the same, so why vote." The more the deputies in the Verkhovna Rada makes clowns of themselves, the less interested are Ukraine's people in their antics.

One constantly hears comparisons between life in independent Ukraine and Soviet Ukraine, even among patriots. The refrain goes something like this: "During Soviet times, I had a steady job, a steady pay check, an apartment, a television set, refrigerator and other appliances. There was food on the table. I was able to think of buying a car. I could even save some money for the future. Today, my job is uncertain, I haven't been paid in months, without my garden I wouldn't have enough food for the winter, and I fear that what few possessions I have may be stolen. Even if I could afford a car, I wouldn't want one because it, too, would be stolen."

As in the former Soviet Union, politics are not high on the daily agenda. People are scrambling to make it from day to day, and have little time to think about their political future. When one is worried about satisfying such basic needs as food, shelter, security and belonging, one can't be expected to devote much time to such issues as truth, equality, liberty and the like. On weekends the roads are filled with people with hoes headed for their gardens. They're worried about weeds, not justice.

Is Ostroh a microcosm of what's happening throughout western Ukraine? Perhaps. If so, then Ukrainians in the west have plenty to think about.

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Kyiv conference...

(Continued from page 1)

the two countries.

In an interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly* last summer he said, "It terribly upset the Polish diaspora around 1949-1950, when [Kultura] publicly declared itself in favor of recognizing that Lviv should remain with Ukraine, that Polish-Ukrainian borders should be accepted, and that it is in the interest of Poland to have an independent Ukraine."

Among the noted academic figures who spoke at the conference were Adam Michnik, a leader of the Polish dissident movement; Ivan Dzyuba, the former Soviet-era dissident and later Ukraine's minister of culture; Ivan Drach, the Ukrainian poet and politician; Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Prof. George Grabowicz; and writer Solomea Pavlychko.

The experts discussed a wide array of subjects, including contemporary literary movements in Poland and Ukraine, the role of journalists in overcoming negative stereotypes, and the role of Poland and Ukraine in revamped European structures.

Some who attended feared the conference would disintegrate into petty bickering, that a consensus on Polish-Ukrainian relations could never be reached given the discord and friction in relations between the two countries over the years.

But the conference's oldest invited guest, Bohdan Osadcuk, professor emeritus of the Free University of Berlin and a longtime collaborator of *Kultura*, said the dialogue was constructive. "We achieved our aim here," he explained. "That is, some people said that it would not happen, that there would be a Polish viewpoint and a Ukrainian viewpoint, and they would not converge."

He also noted the recently signed concord between Poland and Ukraine, which he said "lays the moral foundation for Polish-Ukrainian relations to strengthen," but emphasized that "the original foundation came from the magazine *Kultura*."

Prof. Szporluk said the program was principally developed by Ukrainian academicians and sponsored by organizations from several countries, including the International Renaissance Foundation in Kyiv, the Stefan Batory Foundation in



At the conference, seated (from left) are: Bohdan Osadcuk (professor emeritus, Free University of Berlin), Yevhen Bystrytskyi (Philosophy Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences) and Roman Szporluk (Harvard University).

Warsaw and the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund in the United States. He called the conference "without precedence, in part because no government structures participated or supported it."

He also said the successful effort was evidence of a budding civil society in Ukraine. "If you want to develop a civil society you must be able to initiate these things without government support," explained Prof. Szporluk.

Although many of the recognized academic experts on Ukrainian-Polish relations were in attendance in Kyiv, one person was not. Mr. Giedroyc, who is 91 today and living in Paris, could not attend due to his advanced years. However, the symposium sent the *Kultura* editor a greeting, thanking him for his non-conformist magazine.

Mr. Giedroyc was enormously thrilled, said Prof. Szporluk. "This conference was more meaningful than any medal or honor could be," he explained.

remote-controlled bomb exploded beneath the car in which he was traveling. The press has often mentioned his ties to the corrupt Russian gas and oil industry. Unsubstantiated conjecture also ran rampant after the assassination of National Deputy Yevhen Shcherban, a Donetsk businessman thought to have had ties to organized crime, that Mr. Lazarenko was involved.

The source of the corruption allegations comes from the allegedly vast amounts of money that Mr. Lazarenko has made in the past several years. Numerous sources have estimated his 1996 income to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. He is thought to have made most of his money by purchasing Russian gas and oil at low state-controlled prices and selling them at inflated prices on the Ukrainian market through his ties to United Energy Systems, Ukraine's largest energy conglomerate. He has denied that he is involved with the company.

In a recent interview in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, Mr. Lazarenko dismissed all the corruption allegations as rumors.

Mr. Lazarenko was appointed prime minister by President Kuchma on May 28, 1996, after the dismissal of Yevhen Marchuk. At the time the president believed that the young businessman, who had been vice prime minister, would use his widely acknowledged organizational and administrative skills to push through lagging economic reforms.

Kuchma removes...

(Continued from page 1)

five governments. We can take a truck and deliver them."

Head of the party's secretariat, Volodymyr Filenko, added that his party would deliver proof of Mr. Lazarenko's immoral dealings to the president within a couple of weeks. Later that day the Reform faction in the Verkhovna Rada said it would also support the resignation of Mr. Lazarenko. On June 18 the Constitutional Center faction joined the growing swell of anti-Lazarenko sentiment.

Mr. Lazarenko has not made any real effort to answer the charges, most of which are ambiguous. He responded to PDPU Chairman Matvienko's accusations only by telling *Interfax-Ukraine* that he "was troubled" by Mr. Matvienko's remarks and that Mr. Matvienko "as he himself has said must decide whether he is going to play politics, live and run his political party from Kyiv, or if he is going to work out the problems in Vinnytsia, which is his responsibility as the regional leader. Things in Vinnytsia are much worse than in other regions of Ukraine."

Mr. Lazarenko has been implicated in corrupt business dealings via hearsay and innuendo since before an attempt on his life was made on July 16, 1996, when a

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

that the bilateral treaty Ukraine concluded with Russia in May does not prevent it from entering any military alliances it chooses. Mr. Horbulin also said the Ukrainian government will go ahead with the production of tactical missiles, despite U.S. objections. He said he has sent a letter to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott explaining the decision. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Banks lining up for accounting switch

KYIV — The National Bank of Ukraine has announced the preliminary results of a tender to select commercial banks that will assist in the transition to international accounting standards, local media reported in June 17. Among the 15 banks selected for the pilot project are VaBank and Azhio Bank of Kyiv, Grant Bank of Kharkiv and Elektron Bank of Lviv. Western specialists will choose finalists from among the 15 selected so far. The NBU will switch to international accounting standards on October 1; commercial banks must do so by January 1, 1998. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainian planes at French airshow

PARIS — The Ministry of Machine-Building is presenting an exposition of Ukrainian aerospace technology at the high-profile Paris Airshow under way in the city of Le Bourget. The Ukrainian hardware on display includes models by Kyiv's Antonov plant, Zaporizhia's MotorSich and the Kharkiv Aviation Plant. The main attractions are prototypes of Antonov's AN-74 and AN-70 and Kharkiv's TK-200. In all, more than 100 major airplane manufacturers, including Boeing, Airbus Industrie and MAN are demonstrating their latest products at the exhibition, which runs through June 22. (UNIAN, Eastern Economist)

John Deere harvester deal inked...

KHERSON — U.S. farm equipment manufacturer Deere & Co. and the Khersonski Kombainy enterprise signed an agreement on June 10 on technical cooperation in producing combine-harvesters in Ukraine. According to Minister of Agriculture Mykhailo Zubets, plans call for 6,000 harvesters to be produced within the next five years. The machines will have an average capacity of 9 kilograms of grain per second. Mr. Zubets said the productivi-

ty of John Deere harvesters is about 11 times the productivity of their Soviet-era brethren. This means Ukraine could require 50,000 Deere-style harvesters compared to 120,000 Soviet-style ones, the most modern example of which is the Don harvester. The previous day, President Leonid Kuchma had met with Deere & Co. executives in Kyiv. (Eastern Economist)

...as Polish harvesters to arrive in Kharkiv

KHARKIV — A consignment of 50 Bizon Polish grain harvesters is to be delivered to the Kharkiv Oblast Administration in the next several days, it was reported on June 4. The harvesters, worth \$5 million, were purchased through the locally based UkrSybInkor. The company plans to sell the harvesters to regional farm enterprises in return for harvested grain. Proceeds from the grain sales will then be used to pay off Bizon, headquartered in Plock, Poland. Plans call for the harvesters to be fully paid for within three years. Watching developments closely will be the Malyshev Plant, based in Kharkiv, which is considering forming a harvester-manufacturing joint venture with Bizon. According to UkrSybInkor President Yevhen Nazarov, the demand for such harvesters is 10,000 to 12,000 units per year. (Eastern Economist)

Syndicate "authority's" murder probed

LUHANSK — Police are continuing their investigation into the shooting death of a local businessman on June 7. Valerii Dobroslavskyi was killed along with his driver and bodyguard when gunmen sprayed his car with automatic rifle fire. A colleague in a second car was killed and three of his companions wounded. Detectives recovered 120 shell casings and parts of a grenade launcher. In 1995 Mr. Dobroslavskyi became head of the Youth of the 21st Century and founded the youth newspaper *21st Century*. He was well-known for organizing concerts in Luhansk by Russian pop stars. According to Internal Affairs Ministry officials, the killing probably involved the settling of accounts between criminal groups. So far this year, Luhansk Oblast Militia have broken up 56 criminal groups, in the process arresting 217 persons charged with committing 346 crimes. Police have seized 26 kilograms of explosives and 15 automatic weapons from criminal groups. (InfoBank, Eastern Economist)

FOR THE RECORD: Shcherbak on Ukraine-Russia treaty

Following is the text of remarks by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., at the National Press Club in Washington on June 9.

Before I touch upon the Ukraine-Russia treaty and a number of other documents signed during President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Kyiv, I would like to draw your attention to a wider international and general European context in which the signing took place.

The events that took place in May and the beginning of June will attract the attention of historians and politicians for a lengthy period of time and, possibly, will be called "spring wonder," a real breakthrough in Ukrainian foreign policy.

Let me remind you some of these events:

- May 7 – NATO General-Secretary Javier Solana opens the NATO Information Center in Kyiv and officially presents to President Leonid Kuchma the draft "Charter on Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine";

- May 8 – the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and Moldova approve in Moscow an agreement on peaceful settlement in the Transdnister;

- May 13 – President Alyaksandr Lukashenka visits Kyiv and signs, together with President Kuchma, the Border-Line Agreement between Belarus and Ukraine;

- May 16 – the first plenary meeting of the Ukraine-U.S. Binational Commission is held in Washington. President Kuchma together with President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore review in detail the ways of strengthening the strategic partnership between Ukraine and the U.S. and deepening cooperation in various spheres, economic in particular;

- May 21 – President Kuchma and Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski sign in Kyiv a Statement on Accord and Unity, also referred to as a Declaration on Historic Reconciliation;

- May 26-27 – the meeting of the presidents of Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, is held in Tallinn; a joint declaration is adopted;

- May 28 – during the visit of Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Kyiv, 11 inter-state, inter-governmental and inter-agency agreements and protocols are signed between the two countries. The most important among them are: Agreement on Status and Conditions of Stationing of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation on the Territory of Ukraine;

- May 29 – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko and NATO Secretary-General Solana initial in the city of Sintra, Portugal, the "Charter on Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine";

- May 30-31 – during the state visit of Russia's President Yeltsin to Ukraine, the presidents of the two states sign the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation;

- June 2 – President Kuchma and President Emil Constantinescu of Romania sign a basic bilateral treaty in Constanta; the treaty stipulates that the countries' existing borders "are inviolable."

Last, but not least, in this series is an event not only of political, but rather of moral and spiritual character:

- June 3 – Pope John Paul II is joined by the presidents of Ukraine, Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Lithuania at a mass in the Polish city of Gniezno.

Even in this bright constellation of remarkable political achievements, the Ukrainian-Russian treaty has become the star of first magnitude. The signing of this document has opened a new epoch-making page in the history of our coun-

tries, and eliminated a number of obstacles that had hindered the development of equal and good-neighborly relations between Ukraine and Russia.

During President Yeltsin's visit, all disputed issues that had accumulated for the last five years were settled, while the national interests of both sides were taken into account on an equal basis.

Relations between our two independent states from now on are legally based on the principle "of mutual respect, sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-use of force or threat by force."

To better understand the genuine

The signing of the Ukrainian-Russian treaty has opened a new epoch-making page in the history of our countries, and eliminated a number of obstacles that had hindered the development of equal and good-neighborly relations between Ukraine and Russia.

meaning of this event, I will add that, for the first time in 300 years, the president of democratic Russia came to democratic Ukraine to conduct talks as an equal with an equal, in sharp contrast to the metropoly-province relations of the past. The Ukrainian leadership has assessed President Yeltsin's visit as confirmation of Russia's willingness to build good-neighborly relations on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, even in the most complicated issues, such as the division of the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

Three agreements signed on this issue have filled in the legal vacuum around this problem, and legally confirmed the package solution.

The Agreement on Status and Conditions of Deployment of the

Russian Black Sea Fleet on the Territory of Ukraine has established the term of the Russian Black Sea Fleet presence in Ukraine for 20 years, and stipulated that its activity would be carried out in accordance with universally accepted norms of international law.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet undertakes to honor Ukraine's sovereignty and not to interfere in its internal affairs. Under the agreement, the Russian Black Sea Fleet on Ukraine's territory shall not have nuclear weapons.

This agreement regulates military and commercial activities by the Russian Black Sea Fleet formations. The Russian

personnel of the Russian Black Sea Fleet on Ukrainian territory at 25,000 troops, of which land-based personnel of the naval infantry and aviation should not exceed 1,987. Limits are also set for the number of vessels, armaments and equipment stationed by Russia on Ukraine's territory.

According to the agreement, the main base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet will be located in Sevastopol. The document provides for use by the Russian Fleet of several other bases on Ukrainian territory in Crimea. The Ukrainian navy will also use the base and naval infrastructure in Sevastopol. The separate basing of two naval forces will be assured by the use of separate bays: three by Russia, and one by Ukraine.

According to the Agreement on Settlement of Payments, the Ukrainian naval infrastructure in Sevastopol and other basing points on the territory of Ukraine will be used by the Russian Black Sea Fleet on the basis of a lease for a limited period of time.

I want to underline the personal roles of Presidents Kuchma and Yeltsin, who gave a positive impulse to the development of bilateral relations. They activated the negotiating process, personally solved the most complicated problems of economic cooperation, and took the responsibility before the peoples of Ukraine and Russia to stop the negative development of events.

Finally, I want to make some conclusions:

1. Ukrainian-Russian agreements put an actual end to all speculations as to the territorial and border problems existing between our countries. The agreements once and for all have eliminated the illusion of a "single and undivided" Soviet empire. They have strengthened the statehood and sovereignty of Ukraine.

2. The Ukrainian-Russian agreements have opened the prospects for broad economic cooperation between our countries on an equal basis.

3. The agreements have made a significant contribution to strengthening European and global security.

Ukrainian World...

(Continued from page 3)

jacket, pointing out that it was made in Ukraine, but that such imports are limited by U.S. unwillingness to grant Ukraine most favored nation trade status. He spoke of his success in securing the support of Congressman Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) to the cause of rectifying this situation, and his efforts to neutralize the influence of Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.).

Mr. Lozynskyj also reported on successful meetings held with the Polish American Congress and the Ukrainian diaspora's endorsement of Poland's bid for NATO membership was secured in return for the Polish umbrella body's agreement to condemn Operation Wisla of 1947 (during which hundreds of Ukrainians were killed and deported by the Polish Communist regime). Mr. Lozynskyj related that he conveyed news of Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski's pronouncements on the issue to U.S.-based Poles.

Mr. Lozynskyj made no mention of recently intensified negotiations with the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) to reunite organizations that went their separate ways after an acrimonious split in 1980. However, John Oleksyn, filling in for UACC President Ulana Diachuk, did so.

Report of Canadian congress

Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Romaniw reported on meetings

Federation agreed to take necessary steps to protect the environment and participate in the social and economic development of Sevastopol and other places where the Russian Black Sea Fleet units are deployed.

The agreement settles issues of jurisdiction of the Russian armed forces' presence on Ukrainian territory. The division of the ships, armaments and military equipment is defined in the Agreement on the Division of the Black Sea Fleet. The total of 525 combat, auxiliary and support ships of the Black Sea Fleet in general terms are divided equally between Ukraine and Russia. Ukraine transfers to Russia 117 vessels, for which Russia will compensate by cutting down Ukrainian debt to Russia by \$521 million.

The agreement sets limits on over-all

with Canadian Jewish Congress President Goldie Hershon to initiate formal joint consultations on matters of mutual concern, a meeting with Canadian Unity Minister Stéphane Dion to focus concern about redress for the internment of Ukrainians earlier in the century, and the UCC's adoption of a new strategy on multiculturalism to contend with the current federal government's attempts to gut the policy.

Mr. Romaniw's report also included an outline of the UCC's efforts to counteract a recent campaign portraying Canada as a haven for war criminals.

The UCC president said his organization's relations with Ukraine were furthered by meetings with Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko during his March visit to Canada, and by the participation of a UCC representative in the fall 1996 delegation to Ukraine led by Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

Religious Council

The Religious Council's representative, Bishop Kalishchuk, said that since the ecumenical body was revived in May 1996, the council's members have agreed that "there is good will and we've come to a common line of thought," but other than issue greetings on the fifth anniversary of Ukrainian independence, Christmas and Easter, little has been undertaken and less done.

Members of the council did officiate at a May religious service held in Toronto

in memory of Operation Wisla's victims.

A Ukrainian Russian view

Among the more compelling reports delivered was that of Vasyl Kolomatskyi, the representative of the Union of Ukrainians of Russia, who brought greetings from UUR President Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak (see story on page 4).

Mr. Kolomatskyi provided an overview of his umbrella organization's history, its surprisingly positive relations with the Russian Federation's government, and the tasks it faces in securing the Ukrainian minority's rights to education and cultural autonomy in the largest post-Soviet state.

While he welcomed the warm sentiments expressed by the Western diaspora and activists and politicians in Ukraine, Mr. Kolomatskyi was dryly unsparing in his assessment of their inadequacy.

UWC President Cipywnyk said that internal political uncertainties in Russia's Ukrainian community – the Moscow-based Ukrainian Slavutych Society, headed by former astronaut Pavlo Popovych, continues to resist membership in the UUR – make the Western diaspora body cautious about engaging directly with any side to the disputes.

However, Dr. Cipywnyk said that Mr. Kolomatskyi's presentation had been "most informative." The UWC president accepted the UUR's invitation, saying it is "our duty to visit Ukrainians living in Russia, and I expect we will."

Philadelphia groups focus on issues in Ukrainian-Jewish relations

PHILADELPHIA – Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri M. Shcherbak, recently met with representatives of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Jewish Committee (PC-AJC) and the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia (UFGP) to discuss issues of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. The session and reception, held on April 5 at The Union League of Philadelphia, was arranged by the UFGP as part of an ongoing Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue program begun in 1992.

In his remarks Ambassador Shcherbak, who had been Ukraine's ambassador to Israel in 1992-1994, stressed that the improvement of relations between Ukrainians and Jews, and between the new Ukrainian state and Israel is vitally important for Ukraine and that President Leonid Kuchma and the Ukrainian leadership share this viewpoint. Moreover, he pointed out that Ukraine has "abolished the so-called 'Paragraph 5' in [the] Ukrainian passport where people had to indicate their nationality" and that "even under severe economic crisis, the government of Ukraine tries to create all conditions for developing national and religious life of the Jewish community in Ukraine."

Ambassador Shcherbak went on to review the current state of Jewish communities in Ukraine and the current policies of Ukraine's government in fostering "friendship and confidence-building between the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples." He also outlined the work to be done by the Joint Cultural Heritage Commission under the Ukraine-U.S. Agreement on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, particularly as it refers to issues concerning Jewish cemeteries in Ukraine and "sites of Ukrainian interest in the United States, including churches, archives and other landmarks of the Ukrainian American immigration."

The ambassador concluded his remarks with the statement that he wishes to promote good relations between Ukrainians and Jews, and supports initiatives aimed at fostering mutual understanding between the two groups. A lively and informative question-and-



Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak is joined by Philadelphia Jewish-Ukrainian dialogue group members (from left) Leonard Grossman, Dr. Alexander Chernyk, Dr. Albert Kipa, Very Andryczyk, Charles Dougherty and Dr. Zenia Chernyk.

answer session, dealing primarily with current concerns, followed.

UFGP President Dr. Alexander Chernyk opened the session by welcoming the ambassador and the dialogue participants, among whom were Rep. Jon D. Fox, member of the International Relations Committee, and former Rep. Charles F. Dougherty, a longtime friend of the Ukrainian community. Leonard E. Grossman, past presi-

dent of the PC-AJC, concluded the formal part of the program by thanking the ambassador for meeting with the Jewish-Ukrainian dialogue group and especially for his frank and encouraging remarks.

Participating in the dialogue were representatives of Jewish and Ukrainian academic, legal, medical, technical and other professions. Dr. Albert Kipa, UFGP board member, served as the event's moderator.

Neonatal specialists complete training at Saint Barnabas Medical Center

LIVINGSTON, N.J. – A team of three neonatal specialists from Dnipropetrovsk Children's Hospital No. 3 recently completed an intensive training program here at the Saint Barnabas Medical Center. Sponsored by the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF), the training program was financed by a grant from the Monsanto Co. and is part of a broad initiative designed to help reduce the high rate of infant mortality in Ukraine.

The team from Dnipropetrovsk included Dr. Alexander Buyalsky, director of the neonatal intensive care, his deputy director, Dr. Maria Fedutik and Olya Mykolayenko, chief nurse. The Ukrainian team received training from some of the leading specialists in neonatology and obstetrics in the United States, including personal supervision by Dr. Shyan Sun, chairman of the Department of Neonatology at Saint Barnabas. Dr. Sun remarked that he and his staff "have come to appreciate the scope and seriousness of the health crisis affecting Ukraine..." and stated that his neonatology team was impressed with the "talent and diligence" of the trainees from Dnipropetrovsk.

As part of their training, the visiting doctors deepened their understanding of the applications of the equipment their hospital received as part of CCRF's airlift in March that included respirators, incubators, heart monitors, pulse oximeters and special photo therapy lights.

Medical training is a key component of the Women's and Children's Health Initiative launched in 1996 by CCRF and Monsanto. By exposing physicians and nurses to the latest advances in neonatal intensive care, CCRF hopes to increase infant survival rates in Ukraine, and to prevent complications through improved prenatal care, fetal monitoring and delivery procedures.

The Dnipropetrovsk hospital was

selected for a training partnership because of its track record as one of the most progressive centers for infant care in central Ukraine. Dr. Buyalsky and his staff have received recognition for their innovative treatments of newborns with very difficult pathologies.

In addition to direct training, the trainees also had an opportunity to meet with many leaders in the field of women's and children's health, to explore new strategies to combat infant mortality that have been used successfully in impoverished rural communities in the United

States. They met with the Association of Women's Health, Obstetrics and Neonatal Nurses in Washington, with the Jacobs Institute on Women's Health and with Prof. Murray Feshbach of Georgetown University, author of "Ecocide in the USSR" and an expert on the demographic trends that plague Ukraine.

The Dnipropetrovsk team also met with the Hartford Chapter of CCRF and with the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., to thank members of the Ukrainian-American community who had been especially sup-

portive of their medical mission.

CCRF plans to bring new teams of medical specialists from Vinnytsia, Luhansk and other regions of Ukraine to the U.S. for more advanced training and plans to hold a major training conference and strategic planning session on infant survival this fall in Dnipropetrovsk.

To support the Physicians' Training Program sponsored by CCRF, a tax-deductible donation to: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078, or call (201) 376-5140 for more information.



Dr. Shyan Sun (left) chairman of the Department of Neonatology at Saint Barnabas Medical Center congratulates Ukrainian trainees Dr. Marina Fedutik, Olya Mykolayenko and Dr. Alexander Buyalsky following the completion of their training program.

DATELINE NEW YORK: From Ukraine, with love

by Helen Smindak

Last year we were privileged to enjoy several performing groups from Ukraine – the Veryovka Ukrainian National Song and Dance Company, the Ensemble of Song and Dance of Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Black Sea Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, the sensational film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" and a recital by four piano prodigies who won top marks in Kyiv's first international Horowitz competition.

This season brought no large gift packages from Ukraine until the past month, when two performing groups hit town on two consecutive days. The Lvivski Muzyky, a four-man band that specializes in polka-tempo melodies which lend themselves well to weddings, christenings and banquets, gave a concert at the Ukrainian National Home in Manhattan on June 1. The very next day, the renowned Lviv Ukrainian Drama Theater appeared at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Fifth Avenue with a prize parcel of excerpts from a variety of operettas in its repertoire.

While the drama troupe has completed its tour and departed our shores, the Lviv band plans to spend a few months in the U.S. After making their New York debut at the Ukrainian Festival in downtown Manhattan in May, the foursome strutted into the Ukrainian Home two weeks later with a two-hour package of songs and instrumental music that had listeners' toes tapping and spirits dancing. There were folk songs and Lemko songs, lullabies, romantic ballads, humorous ditties and those rousing marches beloved by soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (Sichovi Striltsi).

All four members of the group are vocalists, and they succeed in blending their voices harmoniously. Three of them display their talents on several instruments. Stepan Pyhytiak-Neshkoda plays the guitar and mouth organ; Bohdan Zhovtulia is a violinist, guitarist and drummer; while Volodymyr Kovalchuk entertains on the accordion and flute. Ivan Mazur, the band's artistic director, backs up the others by strumming the bass; as the group's spokesman, he also throws in a bouncy commentary throughout the show.

The audience at the Ukrainian Home was sparse, due to competition from several other Ukrainian events that day, but the Lviv musicians were optimistic about turnouts for their upcoming performances in New York state. They will appear at the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) camp in Ellenville during the July 4 weekend, then the Slavonic Festival in Yonkers on July 12, and go on to the Vekhovyna Festival in Glen Spey on July 19. After that, it's Syracuse on July 27 and Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson on August 2. They will wind up their summer fling with a performance in Hempstead, Long Island, on August 10 before heading south for a proposed tour of Florida.

Since its formation in 1989, the Lviv ensemble has striven to propagate Ukrainian music, culture and spirit in Ukraine and outside its borders. To this end, the group has appeared in Poland, Germany, Slovakia and the former Yugoslavia. It has also made trips to Siberia, England, Canada and even to distant Australia, where members had the pleasure of performing for the governor of Australia.

Anyone who would like to hear the group can attend one of their concerts. Failing that, simply acquire the Lvivski Muzyky CD issued in Winnipeg during their Canadian tour, or one of their five LPs or four videos, and have yourself a country-style Ukrainian hoe-down!

Lviv's famous actors

The Lviv Ukrainian Drama Theater, which opened its U.S. tour in Chicago at the end of May, is popularly known as the Zankovetska Drama Theater. It was named in honor of Maria Zankovetska, the famous Ukrainian actress, singer and theater activist who made her debut in 1882 in Ivan Kotliarevsky's "Natalka Poltavka."

The Zankovetska tour group consisted of 22 versatile, young and gifted actors, who sing and dance as well as emote. Performing operettas such as "Natalka Poltavka," Yaroslav Barna's "Sharika" and other works, they delighted audiences in Cleveland, in the upstate New York communities of Rochester and Binghamton, and in South Bound Brook and Irvington, N.J. (though I've been told someone in New Jersey grumbled about the "travesty" taken in adding some fresh ideas to the "Natalka" operetta). Their itinerary included Boston and Detroit, with a repeat performance in Chicago before leaving for Ukraine.

In the Metropolitan New York area, the actors found two venues – namely, Hempstead, Long Island, and Yonkers, N.Y. – but oddly enough, were unable to track down a suitable location in New York City for an early June date. Rescue came from the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York and the Lydia Krushelnitsky Drama Studio, which arranged for the visitors to perform at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Here, an evening of songs, dances and recitations from Ukrainian operettas and dramatic works enabled the actors to parade their talents. Major attention was given by the troupe to the romantic operetta "Sharika." Excerpts from this popular operetta included a song-and-dance routine by two young lovers, Iryna Pidlypna and Nazar Stryhun; an enchanting vocal selection by the trio of Iryna Shumeyko, Ludmila Nikovchuk and Natalka Lanj; and a dance by five young ladies vying for the attention of one man. Also from "Sharika": a quartet of youthful Sichovi Striltsi soldiers, singing and dancing Broadway-style with a coquettish Sharika, played by Lesia Vankovska.

In other proceedings, actor Bohdan Kozak offered a powerful and emotional recitation of verses from Bohdan Antonych. Yevhen Fedorchenko delivered a humorous satire on village life, mimicking male and female voices, and Ira Turchyn pirouetted and twirled through a graceful Ukrainian folk dance. Commentary for the evening was provided most charmingly by actress Taissa Lytvynenko, a national artist of Ukraine.

Fedir Stryhun, the troupe's artistic director, observed before the show that the Zankovetska Theater is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. Founded as the Zankovetska Theater in Kyiv in 1922, it became a touring theater in the Donetsk and Poltava regions in the 1920s, the resident drama theater in Zaporizhia in the 1930s, and worked in Siberia during the war. Based in Lviv since 1944, its repertoire has included Shakespearean tragedies and other world classics as well as Ukrainian classics, modern Ukrainian plays and works of contemporary Ukrainian playwrights, and new Western European repertoire.

Mr. Stryhun said he was pleased to note that the American tour was dedicated to the actors of Halychyna, actors like Mrs. Krushelnitsky who managed to flee from Soviet-dominated Ukraine in the 1940s and propagate Ukrainian theater in the Western world. He also extended thanks to the sponsor of the touring group, Kateryna Nemyra of Cleveland, who heads the Svitlytsia cultural center and hosts a Ukrainian radio program there.

The man from Odesa

Superstar Viktor Petrenko may be zany on the ice when he's doing a humorous number in a skating show, but in private life he's quiet, modest, soft-spoken, a gentle man and a gentleman. That is the impression I received when this import from Ukraine called me last week from Arizona to chat about Campbell's Soups 1997 Tour of World Figure Skating Champions.

I can also say that he's a conscientious and persistent man, which may explain how he became one of the world's finest technical skaters. Alerted by the show's New York publicist that I had requested an interview, he left messages on my answering machine from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and finally caught me in my office on his third call.

Mr. Petrenko has been on the road since April 16, and will have performed in 59 cities from coast to coast by the time the tour ends in Los Angeles on July 13.

This is his 10th World Champions tour, and on June 22 he is appear at Madison Square Garden in New York, along with a star-studded international cast of over 30 athletes, including Oksana Baiul, Brian Boitano, Ruddy Galindo, Nicole Bobek, Michelle Kwan and Elvis Stojko.

The Odesa native, who has been dubbed "the



Ukrainian Olympic, World and European Champion Viktor Petrenko displays his dynamic athleticism as a featured star in Campbell's Soups 1997 Tour of World Figure Skating Champions.

Baryshnikov of ice," takes the spotlight in a humorous solo number titled "I'm Too Sexy," and appears in the show's opening and closing numbers as well.

He told me he likes all styles of skating – classical, dramatic and funny. At home in Simsbury, Conn., he normally puts in three hours of practice each day, but traveling from city to city consumes so much time that "we don't get a chance to practice on the road, just a 30-minute warm-up before the show."

He admires Brian Boitano's grace and skill on the ice, and Scott Hamilton's daredevil style and personality. For himself, he has this wish: to keep on skating "as long as possible." There are professional events in the offing, he says, "a lot of interesting things" – but details have not been firmed up.

On the subject of Ukrainian skating stars, he squelched any idea that champion skaters with Ukrainian-sounding names – Oksana Grishuk, Sergei Ponomarenko and Ilia Kulik – are Ukrainian. "They are Russian," he said firmly. "Only I and Oksana (Baiul) and Vyacheslav Zahorodniuk, who performed in seven shows early in the tour, are Ukrainian." The only other big-name Ukrainian skaters he knows are Iryna Romanova and Ihor Yaroshenko, an ice dancing couple "preparing in the U.S., I'm not sure where."

Mr. Petrenko started skating at age 5 and first gained international attention in 1984 when he won the World Junior Championship. By 1988 he had won medals in the Olympics, and the European and World Championships, and in 1992 he defeated the favored world champion, Kurt Browning, skating off with both the Olympic and World crowns.

The popular performer, who turns 28 on June 27 (he'll be in Spokane, Wash., that day) has a younger brother, Vladimir, also a former world junior champion, who is now coaching in Simsbury. His wife, Nina Melnick, the daughter of his longtime coach, Halyna Zmiyevska, is a skater who has turned her attention to teaching ballet in Connecticut. His parents live in Ukraine, and he visits them whenever time allows.

For relaxation, the skating star turns to books, music and sports, in particular soccer and ping-pong.

His personal statistics: he's 5-foot-9-inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, and has blonde hair and brown eyes.

And now, coming out onto the ice: Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine!

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Houston hosts Ukrainian delegation

by Helen Filenko

HOUSTON – The Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston hosted a reception on May 16 at Maxim's Restaurant for a delegation of professional visitors from Ukraine and their American host families. This delegation of 15 Ukrainian professionals was sponsored by The Institute of International Education and the Greater Houston Partnership World Trade Division.

For three weeks this group had been participating in business internships and homestays. Their key interests are in importing, exporting, related trade and

shipping services, travel/tourism hotel management and English.

The Ukrainian American Cultural Club also had the honor of presenting to the group two Ukrainian astronauts, Hydie Stefanyshyn Piper, an American of Ukrainian descent, and Dr. Jaroslaw Pustovyi of Ukraine. Dr. Pustovyi and another astronaut from Ukraine, Leonid Kadenyuk, are both training along with Ms. Piper at the Houston Space Center.

Everyone had an opportunity to mix and mingle at Maxim's as the UACCH gave the Ukrainian astronauts and Ukrainian entrepreneurs a hearty Houston welcome.

Congress still...

(Continued from page 7)

economic reform for Ukraine for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 and a level equal to that allocated to Ukraine for FY 1997. It strongly supports certain Ukrainian foreign policy and internal, democratic developments. At the same time, the amendment calls for the government of Ukraine to ensure restitution or compensation to U.S. investors who have been the victims of criminal, corrupt activities by Ukrainian officials.

Another example is a "Dear Colleague" letter that supports continued assistance to Ukraine. Initiated by Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) and addressed to Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee, the letter is currently being circulated in the House for signatures.

Other examples include letters on policy issues by members of the Helsinki Commission: a June letter from Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) to President Bill Clinton that urged that Chornobyl be on the G-7 summit agenda in Denver, and letters from Commission Chairman Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Co-Chairman Smith to Vice-President Al Gore and President Clinton that urged strong support for Ukraine's territorial integrity and on the Sevastopol issue.

Much work remains to continue educating Congress about Ukraine. As Congress deliberates funds for Ukraine for the next fiscal year, debates will intensify over the coming weeks, and Ukraine's funding levels are by no means assured. Members of Congress and their staffs have literally hundreds of issues before them, and most cannot devote the kind of time to Ukraine that the Ukrainian American community might desire; hence, the importance of raising these issues with legislators.

Moreover, in general, Congress is less focused on foreign policy than during the Cold War. Therefore, it is important to convey and to emphasize Ukraine's successes, while not ignoring or being defensive about Ukraine's negatives. One must always bear in mind that Ukraine is in the midst of a historic transformation and is overcoming a devastating legacy, and that the process of transformation will be a lengthy one.

It is easy to become frustrated with Ukraine, and I suspect that we have all noticed a certain disillusionment with many aspects of the Ukrainian reality – even within the Ukrainian American community, traditionally one of Ukraine's most stalwart base of support.

Though frustration exists with respect to the disposition of some of the assistance for Ukraine and its effectiveness, cutting assistance is not the answer. Rather, funding programs that will help develop a market economy and a political democracy are perhaps the best antidote to corruption, which nonetheless will not disappear overnight.

There are assistance success stories, and some of this success may not always be readily apparent. A few weeks ago, Ukraine's internal affairs minister told this writer that while it is very difficult, in some respects, to measure the effectiveness of U.S. assistance to his ministry, he is absolutely convinced of its merits and sees a noticeable shift in the ministry employees' mentality. As frustrating as the process may seem, patience, encouragement and constructive criticism in dealing with Ukraine are warranted. For all of its problems, Ukraine has come a long way in the last few years in many respects.

And one salient point should never be forgotten: it is in the U.S. national interest to support a stable, independent, democratic Ukraine as an insurance policy against the re-creation of a Russian empire.

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Harvard to sponsor conference on Ukraine since independence

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University will sponsor a major conference, "Ukraine Since Independence: A Symposium on Politics, Economics, Society and Culture," on July 31-August 2. The conference represents the culmination of a yearlong examination of the first five years of Ukrainian independence, which included lectures in the institute's weekly seminar series in Ukrainian studies, a special section that appeared in two issues of The Ukrainian Weekly in August 1996, and an international conference on Ukraine's foreign relations held last December in Washington in conjunction with George Washington University and with the assistance of the Embassy of Ukraine.

This summer's three-day symposium is aimed at both those with an academic and a professional interest in contemporary Ukraine – specialists in government service, businesspeople, journalists and other practitioners. It will bring together leading experts to discuss a broad range of topics: political development, economic reform, the state of Ukrainian culture and current social issues. The proceedings of the conference, together with additional commissioned articles, will later be published in a separate volume.

Each day of the symposium will examine a particular theme of the post-independence era in Ukraine. Day one will focus on Ukrainian domestic political issues, and will include discussions on such topics as the development of state administration in the state-building process; political parties and elites; the connection between ethnicity and regionalism, religion and inter-confessional relations; and gender issues in independent Ukraine. The first day's presentations will be made by such noted experts as Bohdan Krawchenko (Academy of Public Administration, Office of the President of Ukraine), Roman Solchanyk (Rand Corp.) and Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak (National Endowment for the Humanities). The day's sessions will conclude with an evening roundtable discussion by a group of visiting Ukrainian students who will offer a youthful perspective on Ukraine since independence.

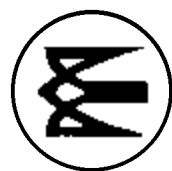
Day two of the symposium will bring together distinguished international experts and practitioners dealing with economic issues and the challenge of

economic reform in Ukraine. The morning session will consist of analyses of developments in the Ukrainian economy and economic reform efforts by Daniel Kaufmann (World Bank) and Jeffrey Sachs (Harvard University Institute for International Development). The afternoon session will focus on international economic relations, with presentations by Oleh Havrylyshyn (International Monetary Fund) and Anders Aslund (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace). Viktor Pynzenyk, Ukraine's former vice prime minister for the economy, will speak on the practical experience of managing the economy and promoting reforms.

A dinner and reception complete the second day of the symposium; the dinner speaker will be Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute and Mykhailo Hrushevskyy Professor of History, Harvard University, who will speak on the topic "Ukrainian Independence in Historical Perspective."

Day three of the symposium will deal with issues of culture and society. The morning session will be devoted to developments in the field of Ukrainian culture, including assessments of literature and literary studies by George G. Grabowicz (Harvard University); the performing and fine arts by Virko Baley (University of Nevada); and history and historiography (speaker to be announced). Solomea Pavlychko (Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) will provide insights of a Ukrainian practitioner. The afternoon session will examine important social problems: Oleh Wolowyna will speak on demography and population change; Murray Feshbach (Georgetown University) is tentatively scheduled to speak on environmental and health issues. The final presentation of the symposium by Alexander Motyl (Harriman Institute, Columbia University) will assess the Ukrainian experience since independence in the comparative framework of developments in other former Soviet states.

For further information on the program, fees and application forms, contact Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, associate director, at: Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone, (617) 495-9828 or 495-4053; fax, (617) 495-8097; e-mail, huri@fas.harvard.edu



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Under the leadership of Maestro Earle, since 1992, the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra has completed triumphant concert tours of Europe, Australia, and the United States. The orchestra was the cornerstone of the Chernobyl Challenge '96 concerts at the United Nations General Assembly and Kennedy Center in Washington. Maestro Earle, the 1996 winner of The Washington Group's "Friend of Ukraine" award for his contribution to the country, is also the first foreigner appointed a "Distinguished Artist of Ukraine".

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Parma parochial school to mark 50th

by Iryna Zawadiwsky

PARMA, Ohio – St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School in Parma (formerly known as Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School in Cleveland, Ohio) will celebrate its 50th anniversary and is calling all former students and teachers to take part in the celebration.

When Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church was established in 1910, a night school also was started. Although during the next decade two similar night schools were opened in Cleveland, a full-day parochial school was never started, despite efforts by the clergy.

Finally, in 1947 a full day school was successfully established at Ss. Peter and Paul. In 1949 the parish broke ground for a new school building on property formerly purchased for this purpose in Parma, Ohio.

The arrival of new post-World War II immigrants from Europe caused tremendous growth for the parish and the school. To accommodate the growth, in

1959 the new parish of St. Josaphat's was established in Parma and the school was renamed the St. Josaphat School. By 1960 enrollment in the school had increased to 700 students.

Through the years, thousands of children attended St. Josaphat School, obtaining an education on high standards fundamental Christian principles and knowledge of the Ukrainian language, history, and culture. Many outstanding teachers taught in the school, including Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

The church and school are inviting all graduates and teachers to join in the celebrations, which will include many activities throughout 1997-1998, including a celebration liturgy and a commemorative banquet. An alumni book is also planned and alumni are asked to provide the school with their latest addresses by writing to: St. Josaphat Ukrainian Cathedral School, Attn.: 50th Jubilee, 5720 State Road, Parma, OH 44134; fax, (216) 884-3435.

St. George Academy graduates 30

NEW YORK – Thirty graduates received their diplomas from St. George Academy on June 7.

After a divine liturgy at St. George Church, graduates marched into the school auditorium. They were led in prayer by Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, accompanied by Sonia Szereg, and then sang the American and Ukrainian anthems. Bishop Losten delivered the commencement address after the salutatory address was given by Marta Sieron.

After the distribution of diplomas, the following awards were given: \$1,000 to Olena Pleskun (\$750 from Self-Reliance Ukrainian and \$250, from the Turansky Fund); \$750 to Miss Sieron from the Turansky Fund; \$500 to Tatiana Grytsak from the Anne

Frishman Fund; \$500 to Grace Machrak from the Anne Frishman Fund; \$100 to Alex Nefedov from Arka; \$100 to Diane Kuprewicz from Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 83; \$100 U.S. Savings Bond to Julia Bartossik from Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 1; \$100 U.S. Savings Bonds from Dr. and Walter Baron to Patricia Stroczan, Violetta Maks, Patricia Gesualdi and Lesyk Brezinsky; \$100 U.S. Savings Bond to Sylvia Laba from Arka; \$100 to Gregory Bohdanowycz from the Ukrainian Soccer Association; and \$100 Savings U.S. Bond to John Dubovici from the Schumylowych family, in honor of Dr. Luke Luciw.

Following the valedictory address in Ukrainian by Miss Pleskun, and closing remarks by the pastor of St. George Church, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, the graduates ended their commencement exercises with the singing of their alma mater.



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Col. Kos presented The Legion of Merit

WASHINGTON – Maj. Gen. James W. Warr, commanding general of the 416th Engineer Command in Darien, Ill., on behalf of the president of the United States, presented The Legion of Merit to Col. Michael R. Kos, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army Reserve, for his exceptional and outstanding performance of duty.

The medal was presented to Col. Kos during a retirement dinner held in his honor. Col. Kos completed 30 years, seven months and 15 days of military duty. The dinner was attended by a number of general officers, fellow officers and various guests.

The Legion of Merit is the highest award that can be awarded to a soldier in a non-combat situation.

Col. Kos was originally drafted into the U.S. Army on August 2, 1966. A lawyer, he applied and received a direct commission to captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, which is the legal branch of the Army. It should be noted that in 1966, during the Vietnam buildup, there were over 200 applicants for every slot available in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. After serving four years on active duty, he stayed in the Army Reserves until his retirement on March 17, occupying positions of increased responsibility.

On February 21 a private meeting took place in the Pentagon with the judge advocate general of the U.S. Army, Maj. Gen. Michael J. Nardotti Jr., and Col. Kos, his wife, Daria, and his friends Bohdan Watral, and Oleh and Ivanka Karawan. This meeting had been called by the Army officers who had worked and cooperated with Col. Kos during his years of military service.

For Col. Kos this is the culmination of an Army career that he loved and to which he was dedicated. Following the private meeting, Gen. Nardotti invited Col. Kos and guests to a reception with approximately 30 Judge Advocate General's Corps officers who work in the Pentagon. The general gave a speech describing Col. Kos' career and presented him with a plaque commemorating his 30 years of service to the Judge Advocate General's Corps. Col. Kos, in his reply, spoke of his fondness for the Army, his Ukrainian ancestry and the importance of the occasion both to him and his wife.

On February 22, at a private meeting with Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak and leaders of the Ukrainian Credit Union movement, Col. Kos, among others, received a Certificate of Honor for his work in the credit union movement.

Col. Kos is the chairman of the board of directors of Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Chicago. He also is a member of UNA Branch 22.



Maj. Gen. Michael J. Nardotti Jr. presents Col. Michael R. Kos (center) with a commemorative plaque on the occasion of the colonel's retirement as the honoree's wife, Daria, looks on.

Wins reporting award from Alaska Press Club

ANCHORAGE, Alaska – Sonya Senkowsky, a 1990 graduate of La Salle University in Philadelphia, and daughter of Dr. Andrew and Marie Senkowsky, of Van Etten, N.Y., was presented the 1997 first place award of the Alaska Press Club for best reporting by a daily paper on health or science.

Ms. Senkowsky, who is a staff feature writer for the Anchorage Daily News, won the award for her article, "Beyond

Band-Aids: A Day in the Life of a School Nurse."

Ms. Senkowsky's reporting has previously appeared in the Washington Times, Baltimore Sun, Washington Post and Philadelphia Inquirer, as well as in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Ms. Senkowsky was the recipient of several UNA scholarships throughout her four years at La Salle, where she majored in English and was a features and entertainment editor, as well as a columnist, for the weekly campus newspaper The Collegian. She is a member of UNA Branch 430.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 16)

"Unfortunately, in Canada and the United States, anybody is able to file a lawsuit against a high-profile athlete. Everybody knows how much money he makes."

Tkachuk earned \$6 million (U.S.) last season while playing for the Winnipeg Jets, when Sabharwal's allegations about illegal gambling first surfaced. (Taking into account that the 1996-1997 hockey season just ended, we're actually talking about two seasons ago.)

Wayne's world still full of magic

Know how to tell Wayne Gretzky is getting old? Don't look on the ice, you won't find the answer there. Especially not in Game 4 of the New York Rangers-Florida Panthers series at Madison Square Garden, where the spry 36-year-old foisted his NHL-leading ninth career playoff hat trick en route to a 3-2 victory.

No, Gretzky's age isn't evident in anything he does. It's in what he says.

"My wife keeps telling me I'm not that old," Gretzky told The Hockey News in the wake of his virtuoso Panther-killing performance. "And I do feel pretty good. But I have to tell you, I wish I knew back then, when I was 21 or 22, what I know now."

There it is, the universal old man's lament: Oh, to have youth and experience!

Let's see, when Gretzky was 21, he recorded an unprecedented 92-goal, 212-point season. What do you figure he might have done if he was as wise to the ways of the world then as he is now? Shudder to think!

The Great One keeps going, going and going. He stomped that pink bunny a long time ago.

The last time Gretzky had the look about him - that wild-eyed, stand-clear-and-watch-this look he had in Game 4 against Florida - was in Game 7 against the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Western Conference final of 1993.

He was unbelievable that night at Maple Leaf Gardens, scoring three and setting up one, rallying the Los Angeles Kings to a 5-4 win to lead them into the Stanley Cup final.

Gretzky was all fired up by a column Bob McKenzie (of The Hockey News) had written in the Toronto Star after Game 5,

suggesting in the strongest terms possible that if he didn't get his game together the Kings' demise would be on his head. McKenzie mentioned something about him skating "like he had a piano on his back."

Lord, did he ever tickle the ivories. McKenzie figured on going to his grave and not seeing a more dramatic, inspirational one-man show than the one Gretzky delivered that night. Four years later, on the occasion of his three-goal solo outburst against Florida, McKenzie couldn't help but wonder, who ticked off Gretzky this time?

"Aw, I was just lucky," Gretzky said. Yeah, right.

One New York columnist did issue a challenge to all the Ranger superstars after a horrendous 3-0 loss to the Panthers in Game 1. But there wasn't anything there that was a pure personal affront to Gretzky.

His drive this time was on general principle, knowing there must be somebody out there who was saying either he or his team couldn't do it. That has always been the Gretzky way, the core of his being.

"For whatever reason, there has always seemed to be a cloud of doubt over me no matter what I've done," Gretzky said. "I have set a high ceiling for myself to match, I understand that. But ..."

For starters, Gretzky is enjoying shattering the myth that his frail, slow-moving body wouldn't be able to handle the rigors of the much tougher Eastern Conference. All he did was lead the Rangers in assists (72), points (97) and shots on goal (286), finishing fifth in NHL scoring, two points behind Paul Kariya and the same as John LeClair.

"It's not the same game it used to be," Gretzky analyzed. "Two 100-point scorers? Fifty goals used to be a big deal. Now, it's something to get 30 or 35. Geez, I would have loved to get 100 points this year because it would have been really special to do it in such a challenging defensive game. But to be 36 years old and finish right there with Kariya and LeClair ... it's more than I had hoped for."

But the playoffs were supposed to be his downfall. The Rangers' downfall, too. Too old. Too many games in too few days, notably the three-games-in-four-day stretch that included Game 4 against the Panthers.

(Continued on page 18)

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Roman Ivanenko, 8th Grade

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



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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 17)

"As a team, we wanted to show that wasn't going to be our downfall," Gretzky said. "Right after (Game 3), we talked about, 'Let's not make excuses, let's get ready to play.' We didn't want anybody saying we were tired or too old."

It's always something with Gretzky, who played in all 82 games this season, the first time he hasn't missed a game since 1986.

"And after Christmas, he hardly missed a practice either," Ranger Coach Colin Campbell said. "He's really picked it up. (The hat trick against Florida) was another one of those oodles and oodles of challenges for him, and he thrives on challenges."

Playing in the Eastern Conference has actually helped him. Less wear and tear from travel. More nights in his own bed and more time spent with his family in a city big enough to have a life without being in the fishbowl.

"The whole experience has been even better than I anticipated, especially the part of living in the city," he said. "But I tell you, the players in the Eastern Conference who haven't played for a Western team have no idea how good they've got it, how much of an advantage the Eastern teams have over the Western teams. We made one trip west before Christmas and one trip east after Christmas. When I played in Edmonton and Los Angeles, just about every road game was a trip."

"It has been a long year for me because of the World Cup and it has been tough at times, but I can't even imagine what it would be like if I'd been playing in the West."

In Game 4 against Florida, Campbell said fatigue was hardly a problem.

"Wayne wanted to go," Campbell said. "He was asking for more ice time. It was the younger guys who were falling off a bit."

It was the Panthers who grew tired, weary of another Gretzky foray into the offensive zone. Florida contributed to his hat trick by making one horrendous clearing attempt and an ill-advised pinch. The third was vintage No. 99.

Gretzky made them pay. The first goal was an empty-net tap-in courtesy of Brian Leetch. The second was a rippin' shot over John Vanbiesbrouck's shoulder. And the third was a splendid Gretzky signature play – stop on a dime, fake a shot, curl to the middle and rifle a laser past the sprawled netminder.

"Everyone's always telling me to shoot more," Gretzky said. "I listened that night."

It could have had something to do with the fact the Ranger scouting report on Vanbiesbrouck is that he almost always plays the pass on a 2-on-1. In any case it was a special.

"What else can you say about Wayne Gretzky?" asked Panthers Coach Doug MacLean. "That's why he's the greatest player that ever played the game."

"No question about it," teammate Mark Messier said. "He was turned on. He has an uncanny ability to be around the puck every shift when he gets like that. He said before the game he was fresh."

Gretzky was just thankful some ice finally opened up in a series that had produced stifling defense through the first three games.

"I think I almost remember getting a 2-on-1 in Game 3," he said with a chuckle. "Really, Game 4 was the first time there was any open ice at all. I was just lucky, that's all. The game is so tight now."

No matter. The Great One just keeps on going, and going, and going...

(Quotes courtesy of Bob McManaman, beat writer for the Phoenix Coyotes, and Alan Adams of The Hockey News.)

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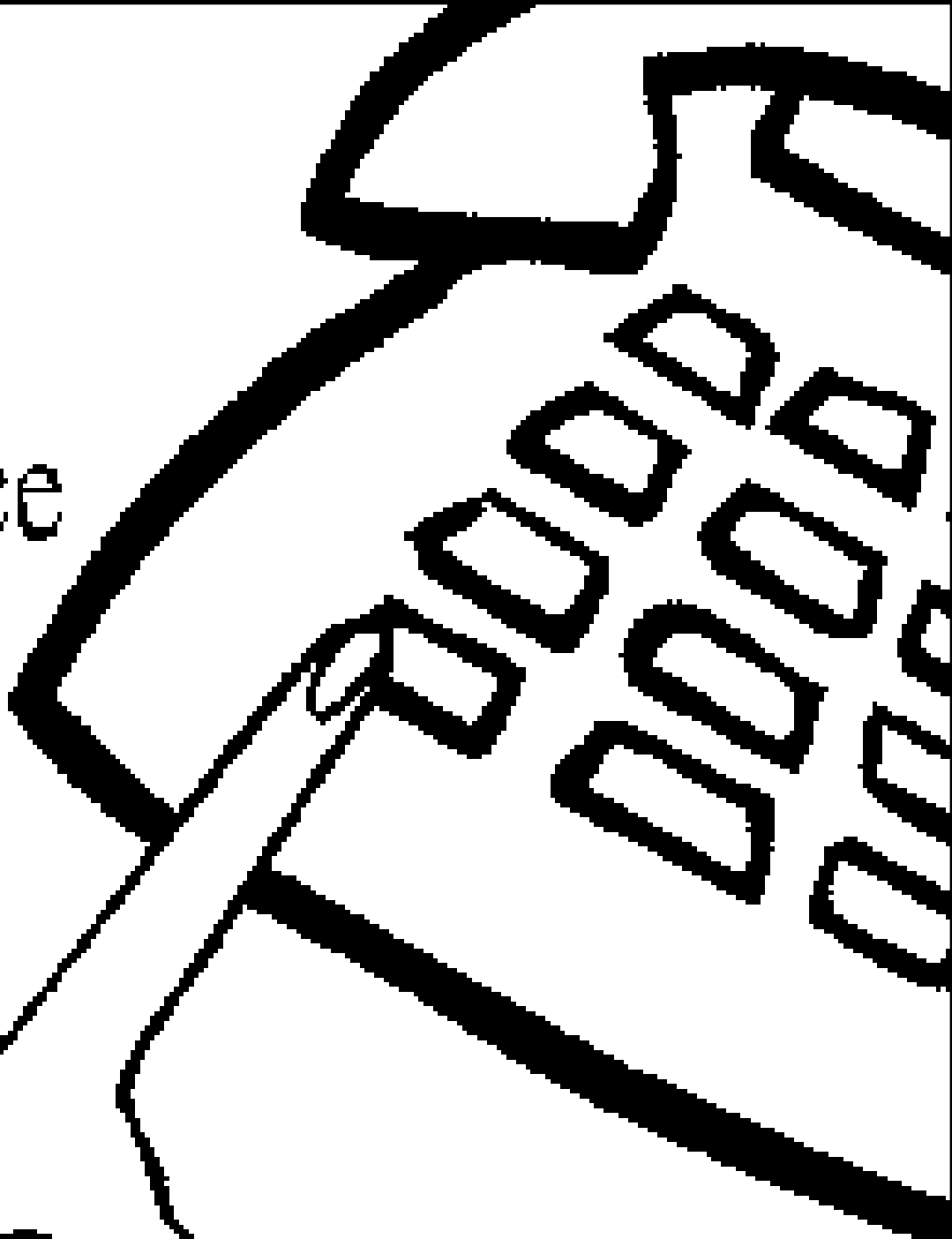
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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1997

Saturday, June 28
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Thursday, July 3
 6:00 p.m. **Hutsul Night**

Friday, July 4
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE – music provided by FATA MORGANA**

Saturday, July 5
 8:30 p.m. **CONCERT – “VOLOSHKY TRIO”**
 Banduryst **OSTAP STACHIV**
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE – music provided by TEMPO, BURLAKY**

Saturday, July 12
 8:30 p.m. **CONCERT – DUMKA CHOIR, New York**
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE – music provided by VIDLUNYA**

Sunday, July 19
 8:30 p.m. **CONCERT – Vocalists LUBA and MYKOLA**
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE – music provided by LUBA and MYKOLA**

Saturday, July 26
 8:30 p.m. **CONCERT – Dance Ensemble DUNAI**
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Saturday, August 2
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, June 26
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: As part of the Ukrainian Summer Institute schedule of events, a lecture will be held at 7:30 p.m. in Emerson Hall, Room 108, focusing on “The Immigrant Experience.” Speakers include: Dr. Myron Kuropas, “Forging a Ukrainian Identity: The First and Second Waves of Ukrainian Immigration”; and Dr. Marta Dyczok, “Political Pawns? Ukrainian Refugees at the End of World War II.” For information call the Ukrainian Research Institute, (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, June 28
NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Mykola Zhulynsky, academician, director of the Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Science and national deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, who will speak on the topic “Language Politics in Ukraine.” The lecture will be held at the society’s building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Saturday, July 5
LAS VEGAS: The Ukrainian American Social Club of Las Vegas will hold a July 4 celebration with a cocktail social hour and dinner to be held at 7030 W. Darley starting at 5:30 p.m. Bring your favorite side dish (salad, dessert, beverages – alcoholic and non-alcoholic); the club will furnish and cook meat entrees. Admission: \$7. For more information and reservations call Steve, (702) 434-1187.

Sunday, July 13
LANSDALE, Pa.: The annual Ukrainian Festival hosted by the Presentation of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1564 Allentown Road, will be held on the 16-acre tract and in the church hall at 1 p.m. Liturgy will be celebrated at 11:30 a.m., for those who wish to attend service prior to the festival. Sunday afternoon will feature performances by the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and St. Michael’s Ukrainian Dancers. Polka music will feature The Pennsylvania Villagers Polka Band, beginning at 1:30 p.m. and continuing until 7:30 p.m. During the festival, Ukrainian foods will be available. Various Ukrainian arts and crafts will be available for purchase and there will be games and novelties for entertainment. The festival will be held rain or shine. For more information call (215) 368-3993.

Saturday, July 19
GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) will sponsor the 22nd annual Glen Spey Invitational Softball Tournament at the Verkhovyna Estate. The pitching format for all games is limited-arc. These games will be played during the annual Verkhovyna Festival. Entries will be limited to the first six registered teams. The team registration fee is \$100, which includes trophies for first, second and third places, authentic Ukraine Baseball pre-game shirts for the champions, softballs, umpire fees and collations. Deadline for entries is July 11. To register or to obtain further information about the tournament contact Basil P. Tarasko, head coach of the National Baseball Teams of Ukraine, (718) 428-8592 (evenings), or Andy (Rocky) Rakowsky, (201) 645-3770, ext. 714 (during business hours).

ONGOING
CHICAGO: The Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago is presenting an exhibit titled “Folk Art in the Daily Life of a Ukrainian Woman.” The exhibit, which runs through September 30, includes embroidery, ceramics and traditional Ukrainian recipes. The following artists are participating: Irene Bodnar, Areta Akerston, Maria Malecky, Oksana Kazanivsky, Daria Myncinsky and Olena Pryma. For further information please contact Olha Mrochko Kalymon, art director, Ukrainian National Museum, 723 N. Oakley Blvd., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 421-8020.

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.

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