

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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50 cents

## Ukraine's new ambassador to the U.N. pledges to strengthen independence

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — A career diplomat, Ukraine's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the United Nations, Viktor G. Batiuk, considers his newest posting to be the culmination of his 30-year commitment to the foreign service.

"Now, I have been given a wonderful opportunity to prove myself, to pursue my ideals in working for Ukraine. As my main objective I want to strengthen Ukraine's newborn independence; I want to help it find solutions to the many problems it faces today, using the possibilities presented by the United Nations," said the 53-year-old ambassador during a press conference on Tuesday, March 10, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center.

Having participated in the 22nd to 32nd and 40th through 46th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly, and having served as the second secretary of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR from 1968 to 1973 and as the permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the U.N. Office in Geneva in 1978-1984, Mr. Batiuk is no stranger to the 175-member international organization.

He explained that Ukraine is ranked 13th or 14th in U.N. budget input, reflecting its economic potential and population, yet it is somewhere between the 70th and 80th position in terms of the size of its permanent mission staff.

"There are only eight diplomats in New York City. We need to increase our staff but that is connected with our economic problems — we have no hard currency," he concluded.

The newly appointed ambassador also stressed the need to train diplomats for Ukraine — the obvious shortage has become even more pronounced as



Ambassador Viktor Batiuk

Ukraine begins to open embassies in a number of Western countries.

At present, that shortage, coupled with the lack of hard currency, has the Ukrainian Mission staff at the U.N. overworked and underpaid.

"Ukraine has never had an embassy in the United States, so our mission has had to act like an embassy. We have been an intermediary for contacts among businessmen, organizations and various other delegations," said Mr. Batiuk, who departed for the United States on March 17.

He commended his predecessor, Gennadi Udovenko, who returned to Ukraine in early March to coordinate the diplomatic corps now forming in Kiev. "We have worked together in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for more than 30 years; I listen to him. He had great authority at the United Nations, and was cited as one of the top five or six ambassadors at the United Nations, in a publication titled 'Diplomatic World.'"

Although Mr. Batiuk criticized the fact that Russia became the successor to the USSR on the U.N. Security Council, he concluded that such a step was unavoidable. "Otherwise such problems may have arisen that could have brought about the downfall of the council."

"All of these problems must be and will be resolved, but we should not get alarmed and turn this into a crisis situation. ... Russia should be a member of the United Nations, but it cannot play the main role in the General Assembly, as did the Soviet Union," he explained.

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## Ukrainian hierarch urges unity with Moscow-affiliated Church

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Metropolitan Ioann of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church has broken ranks with Mstyslav I, patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, by calling for unity with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, reported Radio Liberty on March 30.

On February 20, Metropolitan Ioann, calling himself the metropolitan of Halychyna and Lviv and locum tenens of the patriarch, called for immediate unity with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church led by Metropolitan Filaret, who is currently pressing for autocephaly, or canonical independence, from the Moscow Patriarchate.

The pro-Moscow Ukrainian Orthodox Church asked the Moscow Patriarchate to grant it full independence due to pressure from the revival of the formerly banned Ukrainian Autocephalous Church and Ukrainian nationalism. The issue is on the agenda for the next synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, which will open in Moscow on March 31, reported RL.

Below is a statement released by the Patriarchal Chancery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. on March 27. The statement was initially issued in Kiev by the press service of the UAO Church.

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We, the bishopric, clergy, the All-Ukrainian Brotherhood of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, the All-Ukrainian Sisterhood of the UAO Church, having gathered in Kiev at the golden-domed St. Michael's Monastery, hereby inform the faithful of the UAO Church that Metropolitan Ioann, through his statement at the Bishops' Sobor in the city of Lviv (March 20, 1992) not recognizing His Holiness Patriarch of Kiev and All Ukraine Mstyslav I as head of the UAO Church, accused that Church of sectarianism, and today, March 27, 1992, via the mass information media, by calling for immediate transfer to the jurisdiction of Metropo-

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## Ukrainian parliamentarian briefs U.S. policymakers, journalists

by George B. Zarycky  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEW YORK — Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the democratic opposition in the Ukrainian Parliament and a leader of Rukh, briefed U.S. policymakers, community activists and journalists on Ukraine's decision to halt the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia and other current issues during a recent weeklong, three-city tour of the United States.

The 37-year-old parliamentarian's first U.S. visit was sponsored by the National Endowment for Democracy, which funds democracy-building projects around the world. According to Nadia Diuk, the NED's senior program officer for Eastern Europe, Mr. Holovaty's command of English and his membership in Ukraine's Constitutional Committee and the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee made him a valuable spokesman for Ukraine's foreign policy and political concerns.

Mr. Holovaty's itinerary included stops in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. In off-the-record meetings with Sens. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), Ed Hewett of the White House National Security Council, and congressional staffers of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Holovaty was asked about Ukrainian

President Leonid Kravchuk's decision to suspend transfer of nuclear weapons to Russia, as well as escalating tensions between Russia and Ukraine over the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet.

In his meeting with government officials, Mr. Holovaty stressed that the West must recognize Ukraine as a major player among the former Soviet republics on par with Russia.

Mr. Holovaty, who accompanied President Kravchuk to key meetings of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Minsk, also noted that, while Ukraine is pledged to be nuclear-free, Ukraine's wariness of its giant neighbor has been exacerbated by the West's hesitancy to supervise the missile transfer and disarmament.

While in Washington, Mr. Holovaty also attended a NED-funded seminar at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation where he discussed this month's conference in Ukraine on drafting a new constitution. He also met with the Constitutional Law Group at the U.S. Institute for Peace, where he exchanged views with constitutional law experts, some of whom had assisted in drafting Czechoslovakia's constitution.

In addition, Mr. Holovaty, a lawyer by profession, attended a dinner meeting with the Ukrainian American Bar

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## U.S., Czecho-Slovakia approve Ukraine envoys

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As The Weekly was going to press, it was learned that Oleh Bilorus and Roman Lubkivsky have received their diplomatic "agreements" (approval) from the countries where they will serve as Ukraine's ambassadors, the United States and Czecho-Slovakia, respectively.

On Thursday, April 2, an official at Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs added that official announce-

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## Worldwide credit union officials seek to help Ukraine's revival

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Although the first credit union was founded in eastern Ukraine, in the town of Hadiach, Poltava region, back in 1869, few people here today know and understand the concept and purpose of such "cooperatives," as they are referred to in Ukraine.

However, after the recent visit of representatives from the World Council of Credit Unions, the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives, the Canadian Cooperative Association, the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada and CUNA Mutual, all that is about to change.

"This is the right time to reintroduce the credit union idea in Ukraine," said Bohdan Watral of Chicago, who chairs the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives.

"The credit cooperative idea was a very strong one in this country and we want Ukraine to become part of our integrated network, which includes 83 countries and 110 million members. Now, we're exploring to see if we can bring back that movement," he concluded.

After a whirlwind 10-day tour of Ukraine, the nine-member delegation, which was invited to investigate opportunities by Vasyl Yevtukhov and Volodymyr Pylpynchuk, Supreme Council deputies who chair the development of light industry and economic committees of the Parliament's Presidium, conveyed its findings to the press on Monday, March 3.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation, Lissa Donner, of the Canadian Cooperative Association, based in Ottawa, delivered two conclusions and five recommendations based on observations made by three working groups which traveled to eastern Ukraine and the Ternopil and Lviv regions to talk to various businesses and organizations about the credit union movement.

"Most importantly, we see real potential for the successful reintroduction of credit unions, based on our discussions

at the grass-roots level," concluded Ms. Donner, adding that the WCCU, the WCUC, and the CCA were now committed to send representatives to Ukraine in May to help establish credit unions.

"We now have a job to do, and we will endeavor to secure financial and personnel resources to make this happen," said George Chuchman, from the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada and the Carpathia Credit Union based in Winnipeg.

However, the delegation also recommended that the Ukrainian government has to enact legislation in a timely manner so that the credit union idea can be introduced and proposed that two of their lawyers cooperate with the Ukrainian Parliament on this project.

On their part, the U.S. and Canadian representatives who took part in this pioneer mission promised to send a second group in May, which will establish a technical development and coordination program to both promote the credit union idea in Ukraine and train people interested in this concept.

They also recommended holding regional training sessions and roundtable meetings to encourage the development of credit unions and share their experience and knowledge at the grass-roots level.

Mr. Watral cautioned that it is important that these roundtable working groups in the various regions not become bureaucratic organizations, emphasizing that credit unions are "mutual self-help and self-reliance."

Looking into the future, the delegation expressed hope that within a short time, if the regional groups so desire, they may form an All-Ukrainian Credit Union Association to unite all of them.

"We noticed a real excitement about the project — the development of a credit union movement. Everyone wants to do everything right away. The real challenge is to try to make people understand that you have to go slow at first. And any success will be shared by all, and any mistakes will be yours to learn from," said Dean Mahon, from the World Council of Credit Unions based in Geneva.

Members of the delegation pointed out that they noticed no difference in attitudes among the people of eastern and western Ukraine in the development of credit unions. This tendency had been expected by some of the members since the cooperative movement in western Ukraine had been a cornerstone through the 1930s, whereas in eastern Ukraine it has been non-existent since the early 1900s.

"Credit unions encompass the basic principles of democracy; ownership is in the hands of the members, and the credit union is only as strong as its membership," said Mr. Chuchman.

The delegation also included Dale Magers of the World Council of Credit Unions, Yaroslav Skrypyuk of the CCA and the Credit Union Central of Alberta, Jacek Ciancerra of CUNA, Leo Kazaniwskij of the WCUC in Chicago and Taras Pidzamecky of the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada and the Ukrainian Credit Union Limited in Toronto.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk denounced the CIS military command's interference in Ukraine's internal affairs and said that Ukraine will take enough of the Black Sea Fleet to ensure Ukraine's security, despite resistance from the CIS Navy command. He also denounced the harassment of naval officers who swore allegiance to Ukraine, warned of possible measures to defend these officers and promised the Black Sea Fleet's personnel social security, guaranteed jobs and pensions. (Rukh Fax)

• CRIMEA — Crimean Supreme Council Chairman Nikolai Bagrov said that a referendum can be held on Crimean independence if 180,000 signatures are collected in support, but said that it could cause a rift within Crimean society. The pro-secession Crimean Republican Movement announced that it has about 230,000 signatures already collected in support of a referendum. (Rukh Fax)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers ruled that the Chernobyl nuclear power plant must be shut down in 1993 and dismantled by 1995. Truck and bus drivers who work in the town of Prypiat, inside the 30-kilometer strict control zone around Chernobyl, are striking over pay. (Rukh Fax)

• CHISINAU, Moldova — The presidential representative to the Cher-

### Ukrainian hierarch...

(Continued from page 1)

litan Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, has disregarded the resolutions of the All-Ukrainian Sobor of June 5-6, 1990. Simultaneously, we announce that, in accordance with a decision of the Holy Patriarch of Kiev and All Ukraine Mstyslav I and the Bishops' Sobor of May 14, 1991, Metropolitan Ioann is not a functioning bishop or locum tenens of the patriarch of the UOA Church in Ukraine, although in his statements he continues to portray himself as such. Therefore, the aforementioned state that Metropolitan Ioann (Bodnarchuk) is not authorized to represent the interests of the Kiev Patriarchate of the UAO Church in Ukraine or abroad.

nivtsi Oblast ruled that the border with Romania be closed to stop visitors from Romania who are agitating among ethnic Romanians for several raions to secede from Ukraine to Romania and to transfer weapons to the oblast. Romanians make up about 20 percent of the Chernivtsi Oblast population. (Rukh Fax)

• LVIV — Vyacheslav Chornovil announced on March 31 that he will be resigning as chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council to concentrate more fully on his work as a deputy in the Ukrainian Parliament. He has become the center of political opposition to President Leonid Kravchuk, and was elected to the new triumvirate heading Rukh. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — A group of hunger-striking Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox believers took over the bell tower of St. Sophia's Cathedral on March 17, demanding the return of churches and property which were confiscated from the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church during Stalin's time, the improvement of Ukraine's law on religious freedom and the replacement of officials they say are blocking the revival of the UAOC. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk returned on March 29 from a five-day visit to India, where the Ukrainian delegation signed four agreements with India: on friendship and cooperation; trade and economic ties; scientific and technical collaboration; and cultural collaboration. Ambassadors will be exchanged between the two countries as soon as possible, helping to form a basis for business contacts. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Ukraine's Parliament passed a law to transform the former Ukrainian KGB into an agency serving a democratic Ukraine. Radio Ukraine reported on March 25. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree recalling Ukrainians serving in the CIS forces in troubled areas such as Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### U.S., Czech...

(Continued from page 1)

ments will not be made by the Ukrainian government until the newly appointed ambassadors are ready to leave for their destinations.

However, the U.S. Embassy in Kiev confirmed that it has passed on Dr. Bilorus' agreement to Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Bilorus, an economist by profession and a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, was the first director general of the International Management Institute in Kiev. Most recently, he had been the director of the newly reorganized Institute of World Economy and International Relations at the Academy of Sciences before accepting this post as ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Lubkivsky, a people's deputy from the Lviv Oblast, was named a laureate of the Taras H. Shevchenko State Prize for poetry this past March for his collection of poetry titled "A Look of Eternity."

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## Canadian Friends of Rukh announce Peace Corps program in Ukraine

by *Kristina Lew*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With the "Dzvin" and "Freedom Active" campaigns under their belt, the Toronto branch of the Canadian Friends of Rukh has embarked on the creation of a Peace Corps program to assist Ukraine in the areas of government and economics.

The Rukh Peace Corps will place volunteers in various government agencies, ministries and organizations in Kiev for a period of six months to two years.

"The success of those two programs (Dzvin and Freedom Active)," said Michael Zienchuk, a member of CFR's Peace Corps committee, "made us realize that a major impact can be made by Ukrainian Canadian and Ukrainian Americans in Ukraine."

## Alina Diachenko loses her battle

by *Kristina Lew*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Alina Diachenko, the little girl who traveled halfway around the world to undergo surgery to correct severe congenital heart defects died at Babies Hospital, Columbia Presbyterian Heart Institute, on April 2. She was to have celebrated her sixth birthday on May 1.

Alina's story is very much a story of a parent's devotion to his child. In 1988 at the age of 2½, Alina was diagnosed with a heart condition inoperable in the Soviet Union. Her father, Ihor, began searching for a hospital in the West that could perform the complicated procedure.

Having passed along many a letter through colleagues and friends traveling beyond the Iron Curtain, Mr. Diachenko, in February 1989, received a letter from the chief of pediatric cardiology at Babies Hospital, Columbia Presbyterian Heart Institute. In his letter, Dr. Welton Gersony said that he would consult Mr. Diachenko on Alina's condition at no cost if Alina and her father were ever to come to the United States. For close to two years Mr. Diachenko traveled between Moscow and Kiev to secure permission to travel to the United States.

In December 1991 Alina and Mr. Diachenko arrived in New York with \$50 and no place to stay. Having stayed with complete strangers for two weeks before being able to contact a mutual friend's friend in New York, Alina was finally evaluated by Dr. Gersony on January 21.

A new series of tests indicated that Alina's condition had been misdiagnosed and that an operation could correct the congenital heart condition which left her with a single ventricle and several other defects. On March 18, Alina was operated on by renowned cardiothoracic surgeon Jan Quaegebeur at no cost and recovered "beautifully." On March 21, Alina developed post-operative difficulties and suffered a cardiac arrest. In an unusual approach, she was placed on an ECMO machine, which artificially circulated her blood.

With her condition rapidly deteriorating, Alina's mother was summoned to New York. In a truly international effort, Iryna Diachenko was brought to the United States in five days. Six days later, on the afternoon of April 2, Alina succumbed to low cardiac output syndrome.

Mr. Zienchuk explains how Borys Wrzesnewskyj, coordinator of Dzvin and Freedom Active and currently head of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, was asked by people in Kiev to help fill positions in various Ukrainian ministries with Ukrainians from the diaspora. "The idea evolved into a white-collar Peace Corps," he said.

Positions needing immediate placement include assistants to the executive secretary of the International Council of Advisors, John Hewko; the deputy minister of Finance, Oleh Hawrylyshyn, and the deputy chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, George Yurchyshyn.

The Rukh Peace Corps committee is currently interviewing applicants to staff a three-person advance team scheduled to depart for Ukraine in early May. The advance team will set up a Rukh Peace Corps office in Kiev and lay the groundwork for the program. Volunteer housing will be secured by the advance team with the assistance of Rukh in Ukraine; placement of volunteers is currently being coordinated by Mykola Dychakivsky, assistant executive secretary to the International Council of Advisors to the Parliament of Ukraine.

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## Ukrainian...

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Association. He also conferred with Paula Dobriansky of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

In New York, Mr. Holovaty was hosted at a Freedom House luncheon at the Williams Club, where he addressed business leaders, foundation representatives and human rights activists. Among those in attendance were Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, Freedom House Board Member; Zoltan Banyasz of the Hungarian Consulate; and Li Lu, a former Chinese dissident and leader of the Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy in China.

Addressing Western concerns about Ukraine's decision to retain an army and suspend the transfer of nuclear arms, Mr. Holovaty said that Ukraine has never been an expansionist, imperialist power, and that its East European neighbors had nothing to fear. He added that as a sovereign nation, Ukraine had every right to maintain armed forces, noting that regional stability would be jeopardized if only Russia was allowed to maintain nuclear weapons and an army.

He reiterated his belief that the U.S. policy of focusing mainly on Russia as the dominant regional power was a mistake, and that Washington's failure to treat Ukraine as an equal partner in the post-Soviet era has forced Kiev to rethink its policy of simply handing over its nuclear arsenal without international supervision and guarantees that they would be dismantled.

Regarding economic matters, Mr. Holovaty acknowledged that Ukraine was lagging behind Russia and most East European countries in formulating and implementing radical free-market reforms. He noted that while Parliament had recently passed privatization legislation, there continues to be entrenched resistance by former Communist officials in government who fear the

## Morozov to be feted in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Gen. Konstantyn P. Morozov, Ukraine's minister of defense, will be honored by the Ukrainian American community at a banquet here on Saturday, April 18.

Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (U.S. Army retired) will be the master of ceremonies for the evening. Gen. Krawciw, a distinguished West Point Academy graduate and decorated U.S. Army career officer, is working closely with the Ukrainian Defense Ministry in developing a strategic defense institute in Ukraine.

The banquet, which is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, will be held at 6 p.m. at the Sheraton New York Hotel on Seventh Avenue and 53rd Street in New York City. All proceeds from the banquet are to benefit veteran-invalids in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Defense Minister will be visiting the United States at the invitation of Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney. He is expected to arrive in the U.S. on April 12.

Banquet committee members are Roman Danylyuk, Ihor Diaboha, Lev Futala, Petro Matiaszek, Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak and Eugene Stakhiv.



Chrystyna Lapychak

### Gen. Konstantyn P. Morozov

Tickets to the banquet are \$100 per person. As no individual invitations will be mailed out, interested persons are asked to register their participation in the banquet by forwarding a check either to the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, 142 Second Ave. New York, NY 10003; or the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003. For further information readers may contact the UACC at (212) 505-1765, or the UCCA at (212) 228-6840.



Serhii Holovaty (right) with former Chinese dissident Li Lu (left) during a reception sponsored by Freedom House with the organization's specialist on Eastern Europe, George B. Zarycky.

social and political destabilization of rapid decentralization and restructuring.

Mr. Holovaty reiterated his views during meetings with the editorial board of The Washington Post and George Siegal of The New York Times.

Also in New York, Mr. Holovaty addressed a United Nations Association briefing on "International Law and Peaceful Resolution of Minority and Border Conflicts."

In Philadelphia, Mr. Holovaty was met by Ulana Mazurkevich of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee. He toured the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, Manor Junior College, Independence Hall, the Balch Institute and the Franklin Institute. He also visited the World Affairs Council

and met with the editorial board of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In a Los Angeles Times op-ed piece titled "The U.S. Will Regret Its Neglect of Ukraine" co-authored by Adrian Karatnycky, an assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Holovaty argued that the lack of American engagement in Ukraine will only delay democratization and demilitarization. He criticized the skeletal U.S. diplomatic presence in Kiev, noting that it had led to the perception that the U.S. is concerned only about Russia and to misunderstandings about Ukraine's intentions.

"Instead of welcoming the Ukrainian role as the motive force in unraveling the old Soviet empire and its armed forces, the United States continues to treat Ukraine as an irrelevant backwater," he wrote.

## Pennsylvania Ukrainian American launches congressional campaign

by **Khristina Lew**

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.** — Amidst presidential candidates skirting the issues in favor of character assaults and the question of "electability," a young Ukrainian American has launched a grass-roots campaign to make "America, Whole and Good!"

Twenty-eight-year-old Jurij Podolak of Mahoning Township, Pa., will vie for the Republican nomination in an April 28 primary for the 11th District congressional seat currently held by Democrat Paul Kanjorski.

Mr. Podolak will attempt to unseat the 54-year-old congressman, who has held the seat since 1985 and is expected to run for a fifth consecutive two-year term.

From its innocuous beginning, Mr. Podolak's bid for Congress has encountered many a pitfall. In 1990 Kanjorski supporters successfully challenged Mr. Podolak in court for violating the commonwealth election code by not switching his political affiliation from Independent to Republican in time. Judge Gardner Collins ruled that Mr. Podolak's name be removed from the ballot but later encouraged Mr. Podolak to seek office in 1992.

After Mr. Podolak announced in January that he would seek election, Pennsylvania representatives and senators got bogged down with changing district boundary lines. In what led to a Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court ruling on March 12, the dispute over boundary lines was settled, leaving Pennsylvania with two less predominantly Republican districts and Mr. Podolak with one week to collect 1,000 signatures supporting his bid for the Republican nomination.

The 11th district was reshuffled to include Carbon, Luzerne, Columbia and Montour counties, half of Monroe county up to Stroudsburg, and half of Northumberland county past Shenandoah.

On March 19, having enlisted the help of his parents, Myroslav and Eugenia, sister Oksana and her husband, Nicholas Weremijenko, staff and volunteers to collect signatures, Mr. Podolak submitted his completed nomination petition to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Elections in 11 inches of snow.

Born and raised in Philadelphia, Mr. Podolak graduated from Drexel University in 1986 with a degree in operations management and human resource management, with a specialty in arbitration and negotiation. Having spent summers and vacations in Leighton, he made Mahoning Township his home after he graduated, and currently owns and operates Windsor Builders Inc.

A former chairman of the Mahoning Township Planning Commission, chairman of the Carbon County Association of Young Republicans and member of the executive committee of the Carbon County Republican Club, Mr. Podolak says that he has always been involved in politics.

In his treks throughout the district, Mr. Podolak has observed each region's problems and has targeted specific improvements. "In Bloomsburg," he said from his campaign headquarters in Jim Thorpe, "it's education. In Monroe — its trash." A predominantly blue-collar region, most of the 11th District's constituency operate small businesses or work in factories.

Mr. Podolak's over-all campaign focuses on the improvement of jobs, health care, housing and the environment. He advocates a capital gains tax credit for industries to spur business



**Jurij Podolak**

reinvestment, expansion and jobs, and tax credits on down payments by first-time home buyers.

He says that the health care problem must be solved by an "American solution," rather than borrowing systems from other countries, and that Medicare costs should be frozen so that the elderly can spend their savings without worrying about rising medical costs. Closed

mental institutions should be reopened and staffed by welfare recipients in custodial and related positions, and prisoners' status should be reviewed according to the seriousness of their offense after 10 years to reduce prison crowding and to ensure that everyone who is in jail should be there.

Mr. Podolak advocates the creation of a sound economy with a sound environment, a tough, anti-drug crime bill, court sentencing for offenders on a national basis, and summer programs to keep young people off the streets.

Mr. Podolak is assisted by a highly competent full-time staff of five which he says is with him roughly 12 to 14 hours a day, seven days a week. The staff is assisted by 22 committed volunteers, but Mr. Podolak says that many more are needed. He said he has collected "a few thousand dollars" in campaign contributions, but estimates that his campaign will cost him close to \$1 million.

He is frequently seen on local television, hosting the Easter Seals telethon or fielding questions from constituents.

He is "very pleased with the situation in Ukraine," but advocates a cautious approach in aiding the newly emerging state: "I do not want the United States to send materials and wealth to those in Ukraine who already have materials and wealth." Mr. Podolak frequently meets with Ukrainian Americans in his

district, which has eight Ukrainian Catholic and six Ukrainian Orthodox churches.

If he wins the Republican nomination on April 28, Mr. Podolak will run against Congressman Kanjorski in the November 3 election. Although he concedes that beating the congressman will not be easy, he says that his opponent is out of touch with his constituency and has done contradictory things. "What he reports to his constituents in the district is not what he does in Washington."

With the primary drawing near Mr. Podolak has become a local celebrity of sorts.

With his name in the No. 1 ballot position and four television campaign commercials running, Mr. Podolak was recently endorsed by Congressman Kanjorski's hometown of Nanticoke. Flying high, he relays how he was contacted by a local talk show, "The Fred Williams Show," to debate the congressman after the primary. "I was told that if my opponent doesn't show up, I'd just have to debate an empty chair."

To volunteer to work on the Podolak for Congress campaign or to make a campaign contribution, contact Campaign Headquarters, 66 Broadway, Suite 2, Jim Thorpe, PA 18229, (215) 377-0599.

## Palance wins Oscar for best supporting actor

by **Helen Smindak**

**NEW YORK** — Jack Palance, named best supporting actor at the 64th Academy Awards ceremonies in Los Angeles on March 30, told the audience that the director of one of his first films predicted, "Jack (although my name was then Vladimir), you'll win the award."

Mr. Palance's comment: "Well, 42 years later, I did."

Mr. Palance, 72, opened his acceptance speech with these words: "You know, there's a time when you reach a certain age and directors say — Can we risk him? Can we use him?"

His answer — several one-arm push-ups done effortlessly next to the podium — brought a wave of laughter and applause from the audience.

Academy Awards host Billy Crystal introduced Mr. Palance as "a man of few words" (coincidentally, the same

phrase was used in the title of the Jack Palance story in the March 22 issue of *The Weekly*) and ad libbed humorous references to Mr. Palance throughout the evening.

Mr. Crystal was the star of "City Slickers," the movie that earned Mr. Palance an Oscar for his portrayal of a tough trail boss at a dude ranch.

The awards presentation, carried by ABC-TV, was viewed by an audience estimated in the billions.

## After five decades, an Oscar

*The following information on Jack Palance, who plays a tough trail boss named Curly in the film "City Slickers," was provided to The Ukrainian Weekly by Castle Rock Entertainment.*

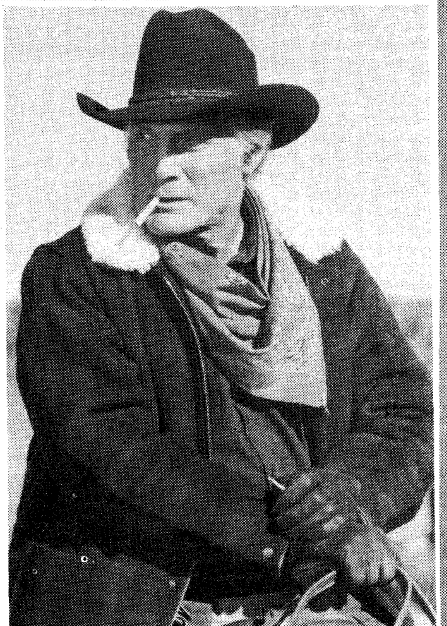
Jack Palance (Curly) is a screen legend, having starred in many classic film productions during a career that has spanned five decades.

The Pennsylvania-born actor turned to acting in the late 1940s after serving in the Army Air Corps in World War II (and surviving a bomber crash). He made his professional debut on Broadway in "The Big Two" and later understudied Anthony Quinn in "A Streetcar Named Desire."

The famed director Elia Kazan brought the actor to Hollywood to make his film debut in "Sudden Fear," which earned Mr. Palance an Oscar nomination. He was also nominated four years later for his role in "Shane," a film which became one of his most popularly acclaimed works.

He starred in numerous screen productions, among them such films as "The Big Knife," "Barabbas," "Star of Tomorrow," "Flight to Tangier," "Man in the Attic," "Sign of the Pagan," "Silver Chalice," "Kiss of Fire," "I Died a Thousand Times," "Attack!," "Lonely Man," "House of Numbers," "Ten Seconds to Hell," "Warriors Five," "Contempt," "The Torture Garden," "Kill a Dragon," "They Came to Rob Las Vegas," "The Desperados," "Che," "The Mercenary," "Justine," "Legion of the Damned," "A Bullet for Rommel," "The McMasters," "Monte Walsh," "Companeros," "The Horsemen," "The Professionals," "Oklahoma Crude," "Crazy," "The Four Deuces" and "The Diamond Mercenaries."

Most recently he was seen in the blockbuster "Batman" as well as the hits "Baghdad Cafe" and "Young Guns." He also has appeared on television, earning an Emmy Award in 1965 for "Requiem for a Heavyweight" as well as starred



**Jack Palance in his Oscar-winning role as Curly in "City Slickers."**

in the specials "Dracula" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and the series "Bronk," "The Greatest Show on Earth" and "Ripley's Believe It or Not."



## Americans help leukemia-stricken Ukrainian

by Tamara Tershakovec

PATTERSON, N.J. — Had it not been for Donald and Ann Aukamp, Kievan Volodymyr Artemenko may have died of acute leukemia by now.

Instead, he is undergoing chemotherapy and radiation at St. Joseph's Catholic Medical Center in Patterson, N.J., and apparently doing well.

"He has no hair, but he looks good," said Mr. Aukamp.

The Aukamps and the Artemenkos met in Kiev in November 1989 at presentation of "La Traviata." The Artemenkos and their son, Maksym, sat in the row in front of the Aukamps, and the two families started talking during intermission.

They kept up the friendship, and the Aukamps invited the Artemenkos to the U.S. They were waiting for their passports and visas in October 1991 when Mr. Artemenko fell ill.

Mr. Artemenko said he felt weak, tired quickly and was unusually pale; doctors told him he had anemia. They did not diagnose him with acute leukemia until two weeks later, and then told him that they did not have the medicine or equipment to treat that condition in Ukraine. "The doctors were uninterested in his case," said Mrs. Artemenko. "They immediately saw him as an incurable."

Mrs. Artemenko then cabled friends in the West, including the Aukamps.

The Aukamps noted that the biggest problem was finding a hospital or organization that would sponsor the expensive procedure, and were turned down by about 50 hospitals before they found St. Joseph's Catholic Medical Clinic. Dr. Arnold Rubin, the director of the center, immediately agreed. "There was no hesitation on his part whatsoever," said Mrs. Aukamp.

After the president of St. Joseph's, Sister Jane Frances Brady, gave her permission for the hospital to take on the expenses, the Artemenkos were sent for. Mrs. Aukamp said that because the hospital's budget was already stretched, it was the last place that should have said yes, "but they just don't seem to say 'no' to anyone."

"I don't really turn down people because they don't have any means of support," Dr. Rubin said.

The Artemenkos arrived on November 29, 1991, and Mr. Artemenko has been in treatment for about three months, with about one more year to go, but "nothing's really definite right now," Mr. Aukamp said. "The doctor believes in taking this one day at a time."

Mr. Artemenko is undergoing chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and will probably have a bone marrow transplant. Mr. Artemenko's parents are too old to donate marrow, his son is too young, and his sister's marrow does not match, so instead of using a donor, doctors may take Mr. Artemenko's own marrow, "freeze it, and then give it back to him," Mr. Aukamp said.

Mr. Artemenko has lived in Kiev (30 miles from Chernobyl) since 1977, hardly ever leaving the area. U.S. doctors told Mrs. Artemenko that they recognized the effects of Chernobyl through the type of leukemia with which her husband is affected.

"You know, there are so many people who suffered from Chernobyl, and so many who lived near, and many who worked there, and it's not talked about in Kiev, unfortunately. But they told us here," she said.

Dr. Rubin said that radiation causes two types of leukemia, one of which Mr. Artemenko has. "You can't say for sure [that it was Chernobyl]," he said, adding that Mr. Artemenko was in Kiev at the time of the accident. "So, draw your own conclusions."

Data on how many cases of leukemia there are in Ukraine and how much they have risen since the Chernobyl accident has not been released. "But in the hospitals," Mr. Artemenko said, "you can see that they're overflowing. The number of sick people has multiplied — I don't know how many times."

The Aukamps have a running joke that they have "adopted" the Artemenkos. Dr. Irene Bilenki, a Ukrainian physician affiliated with St. Joseph's helped out the family enough to become a part of the joke — "She's the godmother, and Donald and I are the parents," said Mrs. Aukamp.

Other people whom the Aukamps and Artemenkos wanted to thank are: Mr. Artemenko's nurse, Jean Sabatas; Armando Jackson, who translated; Jere Cox, who translated Mr. Artemenko's medical reports from Russian before they could be sent out to U.S. hospitals; Ed Montague who acted as a liaison to the clinic; Sister Jane Brady and Dr. Rubin.

An account (No. 6761-00) for donations has been set up to help pay for the Artemenkos' living expenses at: Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, 734 Sandford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106.

## Bone marrow registry for East Europeans to be established

WASHINGTON — Establishing a national bone marrow registry for Ukrainians and other East Europeans, whose blood line contains antigens unique to individuals of such ethnic derivations, is the next goal of the Chernobyl Committee of Washington.

Chaired by Danusia Wasyliwskyy, the committee hopes that its efforts to encourage individuals in getting typed may help save the lives of Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent diagnosed with cancer and other blood-related diseases. The greater the pool of typed individuals, the greater the chances of finding a suitable match.

According to Mrs. Wasyliwskyy, this is especially important as the incidence of cancer continues to increase among Ukrainians and others because of the Chernobyl accident.

The committee's interest in this subject intensified when it read the story of leukemia victim Barbara Bohn Wright in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. A Maryland resident, Barbara is tracing her Ukrainian ancestry in hope of finding an appropriate bone marrow match and to help others in a similar plight. Jacob Palijchuk is Barbara's maternal grandfather's ancestral name. After visiting Ukrainian churches in the Washington area, Barbara and her husband, Gary, learned of the local Chernobyl Committee and were thrilled to hear the committee's decision to help.

To launch the special ethnic blood testing in the Washington area and to help register blood donors with the National Marrow Donor Program, the local Chernobyl Committee has received support from Friends of Allison. Allison Atlas is a local resident who received a bone marrow transplant in 1991 and has now recovered. The Washington Group also is helping the Chernobyl Committee.

The first donor drive, which will be held during the local Ridna Shkola (School of Ukrainian Studies) spring festival, is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, May 16, at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Parish Center in Silver Spring, Md.

In order to be typed, a very small amount of blood is drawn from the volunteer and sent to a medical laboratory for analysis. The results are then entered into the main computer of the National Marrow Donor Program, which is searched internationally on behalf of patients with debilitating blood diseases.

Anyone identified as a potential donor is asked to be typed for additional blood factors. Potential donors always have the option of withdrawing at any point in the process.

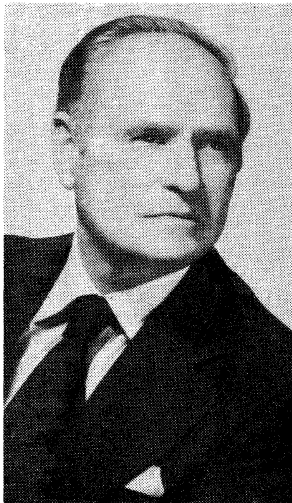
In addition to donors, the committee is actively recruiting at least eight members of the medical profession and 20 volunteers to assist at the blood drive.

Joining Ms. Wasy. skyy on this special project are comm. members: Marta Pereyma, co-chairperson, Larissa Fontana, Natalia Kormeluk, Irena Kost, Paula Gerys Kun, Dr. Askold Mosijczuk, Kaye Wright, Zenia Yaworsky and Dr. Inia Yevich.

For more information about the work of the Chernobyl Committee of Washington, or to help with the donor blood drive, please call Ms. Wasyliwskyy, (301) 652-3938.

## Obituaries

### Dr. Mykhailo Snihirovyh, activist in UCCA and UNA, community leader



Dr. Mykhailo Snihirovyh

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. Mykhailo Snihirovyh, a teacher and community activist, died on March 29 after a long illness.

He was the chairman of the New England District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, a frequent delegate to UNA conventions, a member of many community organiza-

tions and a contributor to various Ukrainian newspapers, including *Svoboda*.

Dr. Snihirovyh was born in Kiev on March 27, 1915, the son of Mykhailo and Melania (Stavnycha). He studied law in Lviv, and graduated from the Ukrainian Free University in Prague in 1942. He returned to Ukraine and was the mayor of Chortkiv from 1942 to 1944.

He emigrated from Ukraine and was active in the YMCA-YWCA. Once he arrived in the U.S., he became active in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the UNA and other organizations. He was a vice-president of the UCCA and an officer of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada. He also taught at the Metropolitan Sheptytsky School of Ukrainian Studies and was a singer with the Surma Chorus in the 1940s.

Dr. Snihirovyh was not the type to "rest on his laurels," *Svoboda* noted in its obituary, and was active in these organizations almost to the time he died.

The funeral liturgy was scheduled for April 3 at St. Michael's Church in New Haven, after which interment was to take place at the Holy Ghost Cemetery in Hamptonburgh N.Y.

Surviving are Dr. Snihirovyh's wife, Maria, children, Maria Zoreslava and Michael Jr., and other relatives.

### Mary Ann Herman, folk dance teacher

NORTH BABYLON, N.Y. — Mary Ann Herman, a noted Ukrainian American folk dance teacher, died on Monday, March 30, of heart failure. She was 79 years old.

Drawing on a variety of cultures for material, she and her husband, Michael Herman, stressed the idea that anyone can dance. "If you can walk, you can learn to dance," she once said.

The Hermans met at the Vasyly Avramenko Ukrainian dance studio in 1930, and married in 1938. Mrs. Herman was the manager of the *Svoboda* business office in the 1930s.

The Hermans supervised folk dancing at the American Commons of the New York World's Fair in 1939, and then opened their first dance school in the Ukrainian National Home, which was on Sixth Street in those days.

In 1956 they taught 46 dances from 16 nations when they toured Japan for six

weeks under the auspices of the State Department, reported *The New York Times*.

They ran the Folk Dance House in mid-town Manhattan in 1950-1970 (the famed Igor Moiseyev twice visited the Folk Dance House) and published *Folk Dance Magazine* for 10 years. In 1980 they received an award from the Juilliard School and New York City.

Mrs. Herman taught at her home in recent years, and taught every summer at a folk dance camp in Bridgton, Maine.

"The Hermans seemed never to tire of learning about dances from many cultures," wrote *The New York Times*. "In their teaching, they emphasized not only the spatial patterns of dances, but also their underlying emotional significance."

Mrs. Herman is survived by her husband and a brother, Alexander Bodnar of Floral Park, N.Y.

## Delegation informs U.S. companies about mineral riches of Ukraine

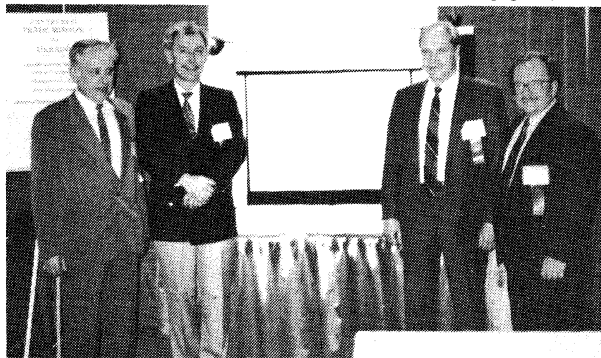
by Roman Z. Pyrih

LAKEWOOD, Colo. — Dr. Mykola Havrilenko, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources, and Dr. Mykola Lebid arrived in Denver on February 18, to meet with representatives of U.S. mining companies.

The Ukrainian delegation was escorted by Dr. Ihor A. Kunasz, manager of project development for Cyprus Minerals Co., and Dr. Roman Z. Pyrih, director of geochemistry for Geochem Inc.

Drs. Havrilenko and Lebid participated in the 121st Society of Mining Engineers (SME) meeting and exhibit held in Phoenix, Arizona, on February 23 to 27. This was the first time in over 70 years that representatives of the

*Roman Z. Pyrih, Ph.D., is director of geochemistry for Geochem Inc. in Lakewood, Colo.*



At the Ukrainian State Committee's booth at the Society of Mining Engineers of America exhibit (from left) are: Dr. Mykola Lebid, Dr. Ihor A. Kunasz, Dr. Mykola Havrilenko and Dr. Roman Z. Pyrih.

Ukrainian government were able to inform Western business executives from the mining industry about the mineral riches of Ukraine.

Over 5,000 participants in the annual SME meeting had the opportunity to learn from the Ukrainian delegation that Ukraine produces 14 percent of the world's iron ore, 30 percent of the world's manganese ore, and 7 percent of the world's coal. More than 80 types of minerals in 8,000 deposits have been identified in Ukraine. More than 5 percent of the world's economic minerals are mined and consumed in Ukraine.

At every occasion, Dr. Havrilenko stressed to the conference participants that Ukraine seeks foreign investors to participate in the technical upgrading of Ukraine's mineral industries, including the reworking of billions of tons of environmentally harmful waste that

(Continued on page 18)

## Attorney speaks on Ukraine's image, says Rukh influenced U.S. opinion

by T. Turula

CHICAGO — Speaking before a group of Chicago professionals, Robert A. McConnell, attorney with the government law firm of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher in Washington, pointed out that although perceptions of Ukraine in our nation's capital have changed significantly over the past year, there still is much room for improvement.

In a lecture at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago sponsored by The Chicago Group on February 1, Mr. McConnell reminded his audience that until recently no one knew or cared about Ukraine. It was the tragedy at Chernobyl that turned the world's attention to this region, though the Millennium of Christianity also generated interest in the area. The collapse of the empire following the failed coup of August 1991 and the republics' independence declarations set the stage for a new era in East European politics, he noted.

According to Mr. McConnell, Rukh proved to be the greatest influence on opinions in government. Its representatives articulated the principles of Ukrainian democracy and countered accusations of anti-Semitism. Mykhailo Horyn's trip to Washington was a watershed, he stated.

Mr. Horyn met with various officials, convincing many of them of Ukraine's democratic intentions. His hour-and-a-half meeting on September 10, 1990, with Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney was crucial, Mr. McConnell said. Mr. Cheney became convinced that Rukh was truly a democratic organization — a national movement of all the people of Ukraine, that Ukrainians are non-confrontational, that they seek peaceful solutions. As a result the Defense Department came to favor Ukraine's independence. President George Bush's decision to welcome Ukraine's vote for independence was a major milestone, and clearly a victory for Secretary Cheney, Mr. McConnell said.

In contrast, the State Department under James Baker remains under Russia's influence, he continued. Jack Kemp of the Department of Housing and Urban Development also met with Mr. Horyn and was favorably impressed by the ideas he conveyed.

Mr. McConnell explained that when a delegation of 14 Ukrainian government officials visited Washington, they also met with many congressmen and senators, and this resulted in greater understanding on Capitol Hill of Ukraine's problems. Rep. Lee Hamilton

of Indiana, for example, requested a meeting with the delegation of 14, and has since modified his view to one favoring republic-specific legislation and aid.

Mr. McConnell stated that Leonid Kravchuk, newly elected president of Ukraine, who was initially considered a "warmed-over Commie," soon proved himself to be a person of substance. The formation of the Commonwealth of Independence States, although it was viewed with some skepticism by Ukrainians afraid of seeing their newly won freedom disappear, was a necessary tactical move, he added.

Mr. McConnell warned that although there is better understanding, newspapers still maintain Soviet desks, and correspondents and politicians speak Russian. Ukraine has more press coverage, correspondents travel to Ukraine, but they are still Moscow-based. One sign of progress is the fact that the CIA now has a Ukrainian desk, he added.

Russia is trying very hard to remain the pre-eminent nation on the territory once known as the USSR. In Washington, he continued, 14 buildings fly Russian flags, and Russia will use pressure on Ukraine and on the world to maintain its empire. Although Russian President Boris Yeltsin does not speak for Ukraine, the impression in Washington is that he represents all the republics.

Mr. McConnell emphasized that Ukrainians throughout the United States must follow current events and call or write their congressmen whenever appropriate. Elected officials definitely do pay attention to their constituents' wishes.

In answer to a question about possible armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia, Mr. McConnell commented that Ukrainians will not provoke such conflict. He cited an incident during a rally in Kiev when a Ukrainian politician asked that a "Go home, invaders" banner be taken down, so it would not incite violence.

Regarding the current election campaign Mr. McConnell commented: "If Bush is not re-elected, we will lose our greatest supporter — Richard Cheney."

Mr. McConnell stated that the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine must be a person with contacts in Washington, a person who can pick up the phone and call anyone without delay, a person of political stature. It is in Washington's interests to help Ukraine, which is predisposed to the West. Ukraine is a natural friend and ally, and a peace-

(Continued on page 18)

## Pennsylvania developer donates \$100,000 for agricultural program with Ukraine

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — The family of developer Alex and Helen Woskob of Boca Raton, Fla., has contributed \$100,000 to Penn State to begin a collaborative research and education program with the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy near Kiev.

"We are excited to be a part of Ukrainian efforts to educate agriculturalists for the transition to a free market economy," says Dr. Lamartine Hood, dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences. "This joint program likewise will strengthen international programs at Penn State."

Mr. Woskob left Ukraine during World War II. He later studied engineering in Germany before emigrating to the United States to begin a career in the construction industry. In 1963 he founded A.W. and Sons, a company best known for building and managing numerous apartment buildings in Penn College, Pa.

Mr. Woskob and his wife, Helen, have been business partners in these projects. Their son George, a 1976 Penn State graduate, is president of GN Associates of State College and their son Victor is vice-president of AW & Sons.

On a recent visit to their homeland, Alex and Helen Woskob helped Dmitro Melnichuk, rector of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, to develop a program proposal approved by Ukrainian minister of agriculture Oleksander

Tkachenko and forwarded to Dean Hood.

The collaboration will help the academy to expand its programs so that it may serve as the main institution for educating agricultural students and extension specialists in Ukraine, once known as the breadbasket of Europe.

"Joint activities likely will include helping the academy to establish new academic programs in areas such as international agribusiness and agricultural biotechnology," says Dr. J. Dean Jansma, associate dean for international programs in Penn State's College of Agricultural Sciences.

Dr. Jansma will head a Center for Ukrainian Agricultural to be established at Penn State to coordinate collaborative activities. Efforts are under way to secure additional funding for the center, which will facilitate student and faculty exchanges as well as exchanges of educational and research materials and technologies.

Alex Woskob said his family hoped their gift will prompt other contributions for the program, particularly from donors of Ukrainian descent and from public institutions.

Invited to serve on the center's advisory committee with Deans Hood and Jansma are Alex Heien, George and Victor Woskob; Mr. Melnichuk; Yuriy Bihun, forest stewardship associate at Penn State; and Dr. Michael Naydan, head of Slavic languages at Penn State.

## Widener U. trustee donates \$100,000 to begin fund for Ukrainian students

CHESTER, Pa. — Peter B. Zacharkiw donated \$100,000 to begin a scholarship fund for Ukrainian students at Widener University.

Mr. Zacharkiw is a university trustee who received both his B.S. and M.S. from Widener. He is chairman of Bohdan Associates Inc. in Gaithersburg, Md., where he lives with his wife and three children, reported the university's magazine.

The scholarships will be awarded to native Ukrainians who "are coming to America to learn about our system of government and the system of free enterprise," said Mr. Zacharkiw. They are slated for distribution in the fall of 1993.

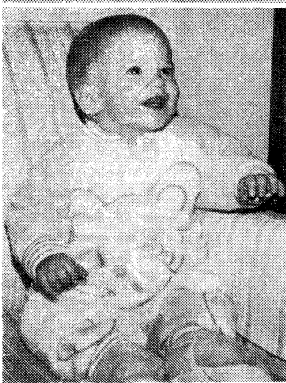
"I am very proud of my Ukrainian heritage and am grateful for the opportunities I have had in life. I would like to do whatever I can to make some of these same opportunities available to other Ukrainians," he said.

According to Widener University's admission office, the scholarship for 1992-1993 has already been awarded to a student from Ukraine. However, additional scholarships may be awarded if a fund-drive initiated by Mr. Zacharkiw is successful.

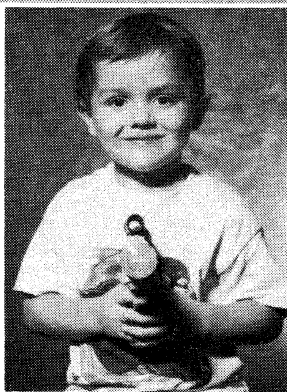
For further information, interested persons may call the admissions office at (215) 499-4126.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

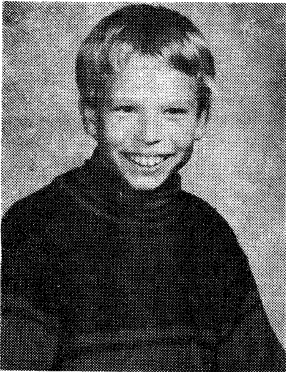
## Young UNA'ers



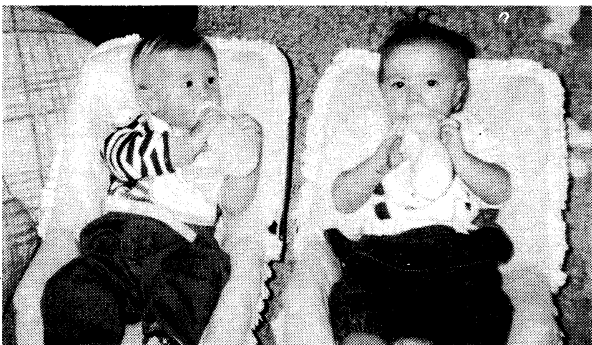
Patrick Madden is the newest member of UNA Branch 493 in Wilington, Del. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Madden and was enrolled into the UNA by his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Marushchak.



Adam Andrzej Ogonowski, age 5, is a new member of UNA Branch 200 in Ozone Park, N.J. He was enrolled by his grandparents Alina and Wieslaw Wierzbowski.



Peter, 9, and Christine, 7, children of Olga and Nicholas Brozyna of Bridgewater, N.J., are new members of UNA Branch 372 in Plainfield, N.J.



Michael Donald (left) and Kayla, children of Donald and Lynn Fuzer, are new members of UNA Branch 348 in Youngstown, Ohio. They were enrolled by their grandmother Eva Lee Fuzer.

## Fraternal Congress announces awards

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The New Jersey Fraternal Congress is proud to announce its annual Youth Achievement Awards, which will be presented to the winners on Friday, October 9, at the Showboat Hotel and Casino, Atlantic City, N.J., during its 59th annual convention.

The awards program is an annual event and is open to all members of the Ukrainian National Association. The award criteria will be based on 60 percent scholastic/extracurricular; 20 percent civic; 20 percent fraternal and

additional activity.

The awards will be available in the following categories: Category I — junior and senior high school; Category II — college/university. Each winner will receive a \$200 cash prize and a plaque recognizing his/her achievements.

If interested, please request an application form from Andrew Keybida, 19 Rutgers St., Maplewood, N.J. 07040; (201) 762-2827.

Deadline for entries is July 8.

## UNA auditors complete review



The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Auditing Committee conducted its twice yearly review of UNA operations, assets and organizing status during the week of March 23. The audit was conducted by the five-member committee at the UNA Home Office. The Auditing Committee's statement will be published in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, while its more extensive report will be presented at the annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly in May. Seen in the photo above are: (seated from left) Stepan Hawrysz, William Pastuszek, Wasyl Didiuk, (standing) Anatole Doroshenko and Taras Szmagala.

## DISTRICT MEETINGS

### Ohio

by Mary S. Bobeczko

PARMA, Ohio — The yearly meeting of the Ohio District UNA branches was held on Saturday, March 14, here at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Cathedral cafeteria hall.

The meeting was opened by the district chairman, UNA Supreme Advisor Wasyl Lisycynsky. He welcomed and introduced Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen and Supreme Auditor Taras Szmagala.

The scheduled program was read and accepted by members of Branches 102, 112, 222, 240, 328, 364 and 358. The minutes of the previous yearly meeting, held on March 2, 1991, were read in Ukrainian by acting secretary Yaroslav Kryshatolowycz and accepted.

A lengthy discussion was held on the information given to all present regarding membership. Each had received printed material explaining the activities of all UNA districts.

Officers re-elected for 1992 were Mr. Lisycynsky, chairman; Mary S. Bobeczko, secretary; and Bohdan Semkiw, treasurer.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Paschen, expressed her appreciation to those attending and extended special thanks to the branch secretaries who had organized members. However, she also expressed concern about the Ohio District not meeting its membership goal and appealed for better organizing activity in 1992.

Mrs. Paschen reported that the UNA is in a great position and continues to donate to various projects and organizations. The UNA granted scholarships in the sum of \$117,386 in 1991. In the last five years it has granted \$572,537 in scholarships, she added. Ukrainian Churches, scientific, charitable or youth organizations were allocated donations totalling \$90,141.

The UNA will have to reorganize to be a viable fraternal insurance company, Mrs. Paschen continued. Plans for the future include: to continue renovations at Soyuzivka; conduct courses for teachers who will go to Ukraine to teach English; aid children of Chernobyl; support Svoboda and

The Ukrainian Weekly; and work on plans for the UNA's 100th anniversary.

A question and answer period pertaining to Mrs. Paschen presentation was held.

Mr. Szmagala informed members that the UNA now has a committee working on a new structure for the organization. He added that UNA'ers all have to take on a professional approach and should strive to get younger professional Ukrainians interested and involved to carry on the work of UNA pioneers.

Mr. Lisycynsky was elected chairman for the Ohio District's 100th anniversary committee. Additional members and volunteers will be elected and appointed in the near future.

## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

## More anniversaries

As announced in a previous "Fraternal Corner," I would like to publish the branches whose dates of founding fall in April, May and June.

The following branches have anniversaries in April: Branch 15 — founded in 1951; Branch 28 — 1968; Branch 51 — 1971; Branch 59 — 1916; Branch 67 — 1907; Branch 109 — 1904; Branch 174 — 1960; Branch 179 — 1908; Branch 183 — 1935; Branch 206 — 1910; Branch 247 — 1909; Branch 256 — 1914; Branch 261 — 1940; Branch 280 — 1923; Branch 281 — 1923; Branch 290 — 1913; Branch 318 — 1912; Branch 331 — 1925; Branch 333 — 1925; Branch 355 — 1913; Branch 360 — 1901; Branch 380 — 1975; Branch 385 — 1914; Branch 421 — 1969; Branch 441 — 1942; Branch 458 — 1940; Branch 488 — 1953; Branch 494 — 1956; Branch 496 — 1953.

The following branches have anniversaries in May: Branch 12 — 1950; Branch 31 — 1922; Branch 38 — 1900; Branch 52 — 1905; Branch 56

(Continued on page 17)

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Sovereign rights

We've said it before, and we'll no doubt have to say it again. Ukraine, a state whose independence was reaffirmed by more than 90 percent of its voters, is falling victim to a double standard widely accepted by the West. Due no doubt to decades of Moscow-centrism, the West treats one newly independent state which arose out of the ashes of the Soviet empire differently than it does all others.

Thus, it is Russia that is perceived as the most democratically advanced, Russia where the free-market system is assumed to have the most chance of success, Russia that can best keep control over nuclear weapons, Russia that should rule the Black Sea Fleet, Russia whose athletes win Olympic medals, Russia that heads the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Russia that is the sole successor to the now defunct Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Why, no one even blinked when Russia took over the USSR's Security Council seat at the United Nations, despite the fact that Russia itself had never been a member of the international organization.)

And the West is all too ready to believe that Russia speaks for all former Soviet republics. That is why the news media reported a little more than two weeks ago that Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk had telephoned Russian President Boris Yeltsin to inform him that the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia would resume. The problem was, Mr. Yeltsin lied — Mr. Kravchuk had never made such a phone call.

What is happening is that Ukraine's sovereignty is constantly being undermined — if not by Russia, which thinks of itself as a great power among lesser states of the former Soviet Union, then by the attitudes of many Western policy-makers and opinion leaders who wittingly or unwittingly support the concept of a great Russia that should be singled out for special attention. The G-7 plan for \$24 billion (U.S.) in aid focused on Russia is but the latest manifestation of this line of thinking.

But surely, Ukraine and other emerging states also deserve recognition. And surely they have rights as sovereign states. For example, why shouldn't Ukraine have a loyal army stationed on its territory? Why shouldn't Ukraine have some guarantee that the nukes it transfers to Russia are destroyed to ensure that they are not later turned against it? And why should scientists and technicians employed in Ukraine's huge military-industrial complex funder in unemployment while Russia's are guaranteed salaries by the West?

As George Melloan wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* recently, "What is really going on — and what seems to most upset State — is that Ukraine is acting like a sovereign nation..." He also commented: "...it is not clear that, psychologically, the State Department [and others, we might add] ever accepted the will of the Ukrainian people."

A good indication of the Bush administration's attitude toward Ukraine will be seen in how the U.S. treats President Kravchuk — now a democratically elected head of state — when he visits the U.S. on May 6. We'll be watching.

Mar.  
28  
1934

### Turning the pages back...

On March 28, Yuriy Shukhevych, formerly known as the "eternal prisoner," turned 59 years old. Soviet authorities imprisoned and exiled him from age 15 to 54.

Born in 1934, he was first arrested when he was 15 for refusing to denounce his father, Roman Shukhevych (a.k.a. Taras Chuprynka), the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which fought both the Nazis and the Red Army during and after World War II. Chuprynka was killed in action in 1950.

The KGB repeatedly demanded that Yuriy Shukhevych condemn his father as an "enemy of the people," which he refused to do. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and on the day of his release, was sentenced to 10 more years for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" among the prisoners.

He was released in 1968, but denied the right to live in Ukraine. He married and had two children during the next four years, during which he was periodically visited by KGB agents. In 1971 investigators searched the apartment at which he was staying and found a notebook with several pages written under the title "Thinking Aloud;" a collection of poems by Mykola Kholodny, against whom the authorities were preparing a case; and a few pages from a history book in which his father was mentioned.

Yuriy Shukhevych was then sentenced again to nine years in prison and five years in exile for possession of these "criminal" materials. During this prison term, in 1982, he lost his eyesight, the result of "cold, starvation and artificial lighting in the prison cell for 24 hours each day."

After his term of exile was over in 1989, Yuriy Shukhevych returned to Lviv, where he joined the Inter-Party Assembly (a coalition of political parties). He came to the West in the summer of 1991 to seek treatment for his eyes, to no avail. While in the West, before the coup and Ukraine's declaration of independence, he spoke about how the Inter-Party Assembly did not recognize the government or constitution of the USSR: "We are an occupied country — occupied by Moscow... We will only recognize a constitution when Ukraine is independent, after a free national assembly is convened and prepares a new constitution... We might find ourselves in a situation like Latvia and Estonia where, even though the Supreme Soviet will support our independence, Moscow will not accept this so easily."

Mr. Shukhevych had announced his candidacy for president of Ukraine but failed to collect the required 100,000 signatures in support of his bid that would have placed his name on the ballot on December 1, 1991.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Ukrainians should support Democracy Corps legislation

by George Zarycky

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union last year, the Bush Administration and Congress have floundered badly in coming up with a comprehensive, meaningful aid package to assist the newly emerged states in solidifying democratic institutions and free-market reforms. Now, after much foot-dragging and political bickering, Congress and the president appear poised to iron out details of aid legislation.

For Ukrainians, a key component of a final legislative package is the Democracy Corps Act of 1992, which was recently co-sponsored by Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-Okla.) and Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.). If approved, the bill would send teams of Americans to Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics to help democratic

reformers build democratic and free-market institutions that could serve as a foundation for permanent change in these societies. A Senate version of the bill was to be introduced by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

As envisioned by the sponsors, the teams of Americans to be sent would consist of professionals and experts with hands-on experience in such fields as civil law, property rights, education, and effective public administration. The bill would place 40 teams of five members each throughout the former Soviet Union. Seventy-five teams would be placed in the second year. These teams would remain for two years.

The bill is based on a concept the U.S. used after World War II when some 50 "America Houses" were established in West Germany. The legislation authorizes \$30 million for the first year, which the sponsors hope would come out of

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George Zarycky is the specialist for Eastern Europe at Freedom House.

### Peace Corps encourages applications

by Tom White and Lydia Bazarko

Peace Corps Director Elaine L. Chao encourages those interested in joining the Peace Corps in Ukraine to apply promptly, as the first contingent of Peace Corps workers will arrive in Ukraine this fall.

Volunteers must be U.S. citizens and at least 18 years old. (There is no maximum age. Eleven percent of the current Peace Corps volunteers are over 50 years old; one volunteer serving in Hungary is 85 years old.) Married couples may serve together if both qualify and do not have dependent children.

For more information or an application, interested persons may call the Peace Corps at 1-800-424-8580, extension 2293. You may also check the government listings in your local telephone book for the nearest Peace Corps recruiting office.

Volunteers are sought in two areas: the teaching of English, and small enterprise development.

While knowledge of Ukrainian is not a factor, skills and experience are:

English teachers should have a degree in English, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), or secondary education with a concentration in English/TEFL/Linguistics. Additionally, six months of prior teaching or

Tom White is public affairs coordinator for the Peace Corps. Lydia Bazarko chairs the Ad Hoc Committee for Peace Corps in Ukraine affiliated with the Cleveland-based Ukrainian Social Services Committee.

tutoring experience will be a likely requirement. Unaccented English is preferred.

There is a burning need for teachers of English as a second language. Few Ukrainians speak English — the language of the international market place and political arena.

Small enterprise development volunteers should have degrees in marketing, business administration or public administration. Holders of B.A./B.S. degrees should have four years' experience, while holders of master's degrees — two. As an alternative, a candidate may have five years of experience in fields such as finance, management, accounting, marketing, operations/plant management, human relations/personnel, transportation, venture capital, advertising, cost analysis, management analysis, international trade, agribusiness and tourism — regardless of degree.

Peace Corps assignments will be "highly visible," close to the economic and political heart of this developing democracy.

Ukraine, the largest emerging European democracy, has already initiated fundamental economic as well as political reforms. It is moving toward privatization and a free market economy.

Unfortunately, during seven decades of Communist oppression, the people of Ukraine have lost many of the entrepreneurial skills needed for an official free-market economy. Collectivization has dulled Ukraine's small-farmer skills and initiative. New technology must be introduced; old technology must be

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## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of April 2, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,987 checks from its members with donations totalling \$290,435.73. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.





# MUSIC NOTES: Harvard to showcase music of Ukrainian composers

by William Noll

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is sponsoring a concert of Ukrainian music, to be held at the Longy School of Music, 27 Garden St. on Friday, April 17, at 8 p.m.

Most of the compositions are by living Ukrainian composers and most of the performers are Ukrainian born or of Ukrainian descent. The concert is dedicated to the rebirth of the Kiev Mohyla Academy.

For several reasons Ukrainian musical art is as yet little known to the public in North America. Part of the problem stems from the type of cultural control that was part of the Soviet Union's administrative norms.

Until recently, a highly centralized system of handing out perks and privileges favored composers living in Moscow. If a composer wanted to establish an international name for himself or herself, it was difficult or in some periods impossible to do so while living outside of Moscow. It was to Moscow that international guests from the musical world would arrive, and it was from Moscow that virtually all outside travel for Soviet citizens occurred. Those who lived in the empire's capital were in a position to reap the benefits of the system.

The Soviet Composers Union in Moscow controlled virtually all of the finances of the republican composers unions. For example, dues paid to the Ukrainian Composers Union were sent en masse to Moscow, and officials of the Soviet Composers Union decided how much to send back to Kiev; they decided in Moscow how much the Ukrainians would need for their musical life.

Under such circumstances, one would not expect musical life outside of Russian regions to have been able to develop on a high level. But in fact, much of the musical life in Ukraine is on a par with virtually any country in the world. The conservatories have excellent teachers in music performance

and especially in composition. The main problem for composers is one of exposure.

Most critics and musicians in North America who are interested in contemporary music are quite open to exploring new musical worlds, including the musical world of Ukraine. Therefore concerts of Ukrainian music are both a good way to expedite exposure, and a fitting tribute to the men and women of the last several decades who endured a great many hardships in order to keep high artistic standards intact.

With these considerations in mind, all of the performers listed below as well as several others have donated their time to help bring about a concert of Ukrainian music at Harvard.

The program, in order of performance is: Sonata No. 2, "Romantic Music" (1977) by Oleh Kyva performed by Juliana Osinchuk, piano; "Melancholy Cantata" (Sumna Kantata), Op. 39 (1980) by Valentyn Bibyk, performed by Olena Heimur, soprano, Juliana Osinchuk, piano, and others; "Pieces in Olden Style" (1973) by Valentyn Sylvestrov, performed by Mykola Suk, piano; "Sonata Piccola" (1977) by Yevhen Stankovych, performed by Yuri Mazurkevych, violin, and Tatyana Dudochkin, piano; Sonata No. 2 (1991) by Myroslav Skoryk, performed by Yuri Mazurkevych, violin, and Myroslav Skoryk, piano; "For Elissa" (1988) by Leonid Hrabovsky and Nocturnal No. 6 (1988) by Virko Balek, both performed by Elissa Stutz, piano; Sonata No. 1 by Ivan Karabyts, performed by Natalia Khoma, cello, and Tatyana Dudochkin, piano; Sonata for Violin and Piano, Op. 19 (1926) by Borys Liatoszynsky, performed by Oleh Krysa, violin, and Tatyana Tchemkina, piano.

At least three of the composers featured in the program will be present at the concert and available to meet the public: Messrs. Skoryk, Hrabovsky and Balek.

(Continued on page 15)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Deal with pain — and see "Famine-33"

Dear Editor:

Thank you for allowing so much space in The Ukrainian Weekly for the various reviews of Oles Yanchuk's film "Famine-33," since many of us who live "in the provinces" might not even be able to see it.

I was alarmed to read in The Weekly, March 15, 1992, in "Personal View" by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison that "In Toronto, attendance had been high. 'Famine-33' was not fared well in the United States," and that the number of the attendees was very low. Philadelphia — 957??

One can only hope that Ms. Stadnychenko-Cornelison's exploration into the whys will make the public re-evaluate its reasons, however, personal they might be, and attend — and, yes, cry, feel the anguish and anger, but also take with it the painful steps toward dealing with this national pain.

We are told that any grief, be it personal or other, has to be confronted and dealt with, so that one can become free from its burden, and embrace the healing powers of acceptance.

No healing process is easy, but it seems that Oles Yanchuk's film might be an invaluable gift to us, collectively, with which we could begin to become stronger, more courageous, but definitely not squeamish. Therefore, please attend!

Thank you, Oles Yanchuk! Thank you to all the actors!

Daria Horodysky  
Richfield, Ohio

### Was Bush supporter just apple-polishing?

Dear Editor:

With reference to Myron Wasyluk's letter (March 22), I believe the readers' interests would have been better served had he disclosed the fact that he is in the employ of the State Department. His attempt at praising the actions of President George Bush and denigrating those of Pat Buchanan would have been then justified. As the saying goes, you don't bite the hand that feeds you.

From the contents of his letter one can easily conclude that they are nothing more than pure and unadulterated apple-polishing in disguise.

Steve Boychuk  
Alexandria, Va.

# Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Eight months ago, Maara Haas kept one hand free of the telephone to fan off the blistering heat of Winnipeg's summer sun. A few weeks ago, she was hopping slushy puddles during the city's in-between winter-spring season.

That time period has produced some changes in her life. She's on the brink of completing an anthology, to be called either "Poems of Enchantment" or "The Dreamwalkers." The work will feature images from Ukrainian mythology, including mermaids with green hair.

Last summer, the 72-year-old Winnipeg-born artist sported deep red hair. Today, the color is taken from her creation: iridescent green.

Maara Haas lives her art. Her angst isn't far behind.

Ms. Haas has largely remained in the city since her birth there on February 12, 1920. She left for periods of time: at the University of California in Berkeley, she obtained a journalism degree; places like northern Manitoba and Bermuda were sites of regular jaunts to hold creative writing workshops.

But by and large, the punk clothes-horse baba has lived not far from the characters of her imagination. Metka the cat and Mrs. Kapusta, from the 1976 autobiographical novel, "The Street Where I Live," continue to keep a watchful eye on their creator. Just as the title of her 1986 follow-up book suggests, we, who follow her, continue to remain "On Stage with Maara Haas."

Sadly, she laments, the footlights shine on few players.

Michael and Maria Lazechko might have known that their storytelling daughter might one day struggle to have her voice heard. Neither were ordinary slouches in their own right. Father, who came to Canada in 1912, became the first Ukrainian-born pharmacist in Canada and wrote numerous church and choral music folios, locked somewhere in the National Archives in Ottawa.

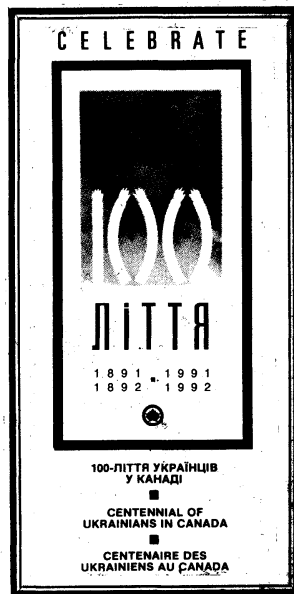
Mother, who emigrated in 1916 from Krakow, organized the first Ukrainian Canadian division of the Red Cross during the second world war and introduced the first Ukrainian-language radio comedy series to listeners in Winnipeg.

At age 9, Ms. Haas knew the competition was close. She wrote her first published poem, worth \$1.50 then, for the Winnipeg Free Press magazine section. At 14, first prize in a literary competition sponsored by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, made little Maara the first "foreigner" to win the distinction. Her photo appeared on the cover of Opinion Magazine, a Ukrainian-English publication distributed worldwide to prisoners of war in 1940.

More followed. The Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded her an honorary doctorate for her Ukrainian-to-English translations of the works of Taras Shevchenko. In 1978, the Academy of Canadian Television and Radio Artists (ACTRA) nominated her for best dramatic radio short subject.

Ms. Haas' stage has even included film and the theatre.

But still her culture eludes her. Under hypnosis, her connection is stronger with some 15th century woman from Florence than it is to her heritage. Late-



night conversations with her typewriter haven't revealed the answer, yet.

The tribute to her Winnipeg North End roots, "The Street Where I Live," wowed the critics and remains in constant demand. Some teachers in the Manitoba school system even rely on it as part of their social studies curriculum. It inspired a stage play and generated 38 radio broadcasts. Sadly, the Ukrainian community in Canada avoided it like camphor.

However, some sent "amusing" letters. One berated her for her immobility in representing Ukrainians in babushkas and as part of the working class.

Yet, on the flip-side, Ms. Haas was, for a time, the only writer and poet of Ukrainian origins whose work was, for a time, translated into Ukrainian. Again, amusing.

"There's an Australian term for a person who rides the outskirts of a country or terrain, called an outback rider," she says. "I see myself an outback rider on the Ukrainian Canadian literary scene."

The fruits of her first collection of poems, published two years ago, "Why Isn't Everybody Dancing?" embraced the loss of her 38-year-old daughter Lani to cancer in 1987, with the 300-year old souls "behind the weeping walls" of Bermuda. That contribution earned her place as a literary figure in Bermuda.

Ironically, she remains hyphenated and disjointed, awaiting a similar place back home.

In 1972, Ms. Haas was invited to address the Ukrainian Business and Professional Mens' Club in Ottawa.

(Continued on page 15)



Maara Haas

# On the state of Ukrainian education: interview with Minister Petro



Dr. Petro Talanchuk

by Ika Kozmarska Casanova

Dr. Petro Talanchuk, former rector of Kiev Polytechnical Institute (KPI), president of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine, member of Parliament, and, most recently, Ukraine's minister of education, was in the United States on March 11-24 as part of a delegation of ministers of education and science from the newly independent states.

The program, "Education in the New Republics and the U.S.," was coordinated by the Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), The World Bank, U.S. Department of Education, and the United States Information Agency.

Participants attended the CIES conference in Washington, visited select states to observe educational programs, and met with leaders from the World Bank, the U.S. government, and private sector corporations to discuss the challenges they face in redesigning their respective educational programs.

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With statehood comes the opportunity to reinstate a high level of education in Ukraine. This interview focuses on the challenges and broad issues of policy facing the newly appointed minister of education. Consequently, concrete issues such as curricular reform, teacher retraining, textbook rewriting and the like, have not been brought into the overview.

In his public presentations, Dr. Talanchuk has emphasized issues such as computer technology, education management, resources and funding, collaborative projects, as well as exchanges of educational research materials and technology. He also stresses that today it is impossible to raise the general level of education without scientific-technological progress. Without such progress, there can be no sound modern economy; therefore, Ukraine needs to concentrate its efforts in this direction.

Fortuitously, Dr. Talanchuk's visit coincided with that of Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president, and the main force behind the rebirth of the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy. Both men are educational innovators confronting the task of creating new institutional foundations on two different scales.

It is clear and most encouraging that both share a similar orientation and educational principles. In both, one senses a true sense of direction, commitment and energetic resolve to embark on the task of educational reform.

You have been minister of education of Ukraine since March 1. What are the major challenges facing Ukraine in the area of education, given the legacy of the absence of academic freedom; the isolation from international scientific currents, standards and professional contacts; the lack of resources — the legacy of that which you have so aptly termed "repressive pedagogy"?

I approach this matter, the whole spectrum of issues which you have raised, from the standpoint that Ukraine will undergo a rebirth as an independent state, with all the attributes of statehood, among them

the arts and sciences, and the educational system as a whole, only when people themselves become free.

Bearing this in mind, my first task as minister of education, as someone who is in charge of the educational domain and, to a certain extent, of the sciences (given that in our system the two spheres have been kept separate, as exemplified by the whole structure of the Academy of Sciences) is to introduce democratization into the administrative process.

We should begin, first of all, by distinguishing between the two separate fields of scholarship and administration. That is to say, we have to recognize those individuals who are likely to make important scholarly contributions in their fields and distinguish them from those who are qualified to administer academic institutions. Up until now, the operative principle of our system was such that those administrators who proved to be good organizers of scholarly research automatically were accorded various titles along with the status of academicians.

I find this approach totally unacceptable. In my view, qualified scholars should be given the opportunity to conduct scientific research freely, while the administrative managers should be responsible for establishing the organizational base for independent research.

...I am not merely interested in the regeneration of Ukrainian science and learning, but in imprinting a national character on them. That is why I want to reach out to all progressive Ukrainian national forces to work together on a program of national education such as Ukraine has never had.

In other words, the basic operative principles must be democratization and emancipation. We have to get rid of everything that served to demean all those who worked in the educational sector: scholars, professors, pedagogues, teachers, administrators, and others. There is but one stipulation setting limits on the process of full democratization — there must be quality control in order to maintain high educational standards. As minister of education, I will see to it that there is a government policy setting program requirements and educational standards. As long as those requirements and standards are fully adhered to, the concrete implementation of this policy would be left up to the individual institutions.

Based on the knowledge I have gained while participating in various conferences here, the two aspects of the American educational system which impressed me the most and which we would benefit from adapting were: the autonomy of the educational institutions and the utilization of multiple sources of public and private funding.

In regard to the second aspect, the current economic crisis in Ukraine presents a very complex situation for us. We face the apparent contradiction of striving to rebuild the system of education at a time when the economy is going down. Hence, it is our intention to isolate the economic problems of education from the general economic problems we face and to establish a separate national program. I am confident that the president as well as the premier will support such a solution.

We know that parents, even in hard times, still are willing to make additional sacrifices for the sake of their children's education. Given the constraints which we are presently facing, we have to tap and mobilize those resources. I believe that the Ukrainian people have a great appreciation of the value of education. They understand that without raising the level of general culture, it simply will be impossible to bring about the rebirth of Ukrainian statehood and, therefore, they will do everything necessary to ensure the prompt regeneration of the entire educational system.

As an aside, I would like to add that throughout Ukraine, village churches which once stood in a deplorable state of dilapidation, are being rebuilt on the people's initiative. If we can count on a similar popular response to the problems of education, then I

know that Ukraine will soon experience a very strong revival.

The Ukrainian Parliament passed a new law on education on May 24, 1991. This law, which is meant to serve as the foundation for educational reform, states that humanism and democracy are to be the guiding principles of education in Ukraine. Given the general inertia and the conservative nature of the educational system up until now, how do you, with your reputation as an innovator, envision the implementation of this law and its translation into viable reforms?

It is gratifying to hear that one is considered an innovator.

That there will be resistance, I have no doubt. But over all, as minister I will be in a better position to deal with the situation in view of the fact that what were formerly two separate ministries — one for elementary and the other for higher education — have been abolished by presidential decree and reconstituted as a single ministry.

Presently, committees have been set up to process the layoffs involved. This is a regrettable but necessary move which comes at a time when Ukraine is trying to establish a market economy, and which will only exacerbate the problem of unemployment. Personally, and in my capacity as minister, I take it as my responsibility to help everyone find a job which would be commensurate with their qualifications.

My priority, however, will be to engage those individuals who can bring innovative ideas to the sphere of education. Actually, to be quite frank, I see my role as follows: As an engineer by profession and as former rector of KPI, my area of interest and expertise is clearly the engineering sciences. I am not a pedagogue in the strict sense of the term, particularly with reference to elementary education.

I undertook this job precisely because I believe I can bring together the endeavors of all judicious and progressive forces in Ukraine, and I will do my best to recruit them from literally everywhere in order to work jointly on a program of national education.

I would like to put particular emphasis on the "Ukrainian national" aspect, because I am not merely interested in the regeneration of Ukrainian science and learning, but in imprinting a national character on them. That is why I want to reach out to all progressive Ukrainian national forces to work together on a program of national education such as Ukraine has never had.

I believe that the drafting of such a program can be done in a relatively short period of time — I would say, within half a year. And I am confident that we will accomplish the task set before us.

The Ukrainian language was destroyed, falsified, trampled upon at the governmental level and that is why now it has to be raised and reinstated at the governmental level.

Moreover, given the existing material, technological, industrial and economic base — the deplorable conditions at present notwithstanding — it is possible to make the prognosis that Ukraine, as none of the other newly independent states, has very good chances of rapidly joining the ranks of the advanced nations.

Contributing to this are qualities ingrained in the Ukrainian character: a strong work ethic, diligence, perseverance. I believe that these qualities exist and that we will be able to rebuild our country very rapidly so that it will be on par with the leading countries of the world.

What is the status of Ukrainian as a language of instruction in institutions of higher learning as well as on the primary and secondary levels, today when Ukraine has regained its independence? For instance, at KPI how many courses are normally taught in Ukrainian and how many in Russian?

To a certain extent you are occupying today the position which Mykola Skrypnyk held as people's commissar of education from 1927 to 1923. Do you see any need today to introduce a similar determined policy of Ukrainianization of the educational system

## Talanchuk

Ukraine in order to redress the past history of fiction as well as the present inertia?

is a very important and complex issue. Let's to unravel it from the end. Ukraine is an ndent state. There is, moreover, already a law in establishing Ukrainian as the official language. ed, the law has its drawbacks, it is imperfect — ere is a law on the official language. Thus, the al" language in Ukraine should be truly "offi- the way in which, for example, French is the l language in France, and so on.

re should be no question as to this. Ukraine is an ndent state and the official language should be nian. The crux of the matter, however, is how to this about in the most appropriate way.

resent, 74 percent of the population of Ukraine ainian; 20 percent is made up of Russians. But are some very peculiar and interesting statistical hich I would like to present. The situation is as s: Taking into account the number of schools in the language of instruction is Ukrainian and in which it is Russian, then approximately 75 t of the schools have Ukrainian as the language tructions and 15 percent of the schools have an.

er one takes into account the proportional er of students enrolled in each of the two types of ls, then there is a numerical inversion. I cannot ou the exact figures off-hand, but the ation is the same as that which exists between and urban schools. Seventy percent of the ls in Ukraine are rural, while 30 percent are . Yet urban school enrollment accounts for 70 t of all students in Ukraine. This is the kind of on with which we have to deal.

king at institutions of higher learning, let us or example, KPI with which I am most familiar. ffer approximately 1,600 courses to train ts in 65 areas of specialization. But, if I am not en, there are only 14 textbooks in Ukrainian ifferent fields and they are already outdated. As an see, from the point of view of language, the on is simply catastrophic.

iously, we have to begin with the writing of oks in Ukrainian, given that when one tries to (Continued on page 12)

## Briukhovetsky: ...we are witnessing renewal of leadership structures'

uring his visit to the editorial offices of *Ukraine Today* and *The Ukrainian Weekly* on March 19, Viacheslav Briukhovetsky made the following ment on the appointment of Dr. Petro Talanchuk as minister of education:

am very pleased with the appointment. I have y reason to anticipate a good working relation- with Dr. Talanchuk. The very idea of re- blishing the Kiev-Mohyla Academy as the versity of Kiev-Mohyla Academy was con- ed within the Ukrainian Scientific Association hich Dr. Talanchuk, a KMA dean and I are -presidents, with Parliamentarian Pavlo Kysly resident.

n addition, I have had many opportunities to us various issues with Dr. Talanchuk and I can that Dr. Talanchuk is most supportive of the ect to restore the academy.

n a broader sense, I would say that the ointment of Dr. Talanchuk to this post will ve to have a most significant impact on the rm of institutions of higher learning in Ukraine.

Dr. Talanchuk is truly an innovator. He has been instrumental in establishing a high reputation KPI, with recognition abroad. Moreover, he e credited to a large extent with initiating the cess of the Ukrainianization of KPI, and at a pace at that — a phenomenon, the importance hich cannot be overemphasized.

believe that his appointment attests to the fact we are witnessing the renewal of the leadership tures of the country by progressive indivi- s, individuals whose work in key positions will e to ensure that Ukraine finally overcomes all obstacles and hardships with which it has been -burdened for centuries.

— Ika Kozmarska Casanova

## Kiev-Mohyla Academy to be revived as private university

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Come September, the rich traditions of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy will be resurrected as this private university, situated in the capital city's Podil region, opens its door to its first 200 students after a silence of almost two centuries.

Considered the leading center of higher education in 17th and 18th century Ukraine, this university molded Ukraine's leaders, among them, Hetmans Ivan Vyhovskiy, Ivan Mazepa, Pavlo Polubotok, Yuriy Khmelnytsky and Pylyp Orlyk.

"Today, we want to educate our leaders of tomorrow," said Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, the university's rector, who, dissatisfied with the educational system in Ukraine, began efforts more than 18 months ago to revive a center of European learning in Kiev.

"The basic philosophy in education was wrong: it was the collective above the individual. But only when you realize your potential as an individual can you be beneficial to your nation. We grew up learning that you must serve your state because that is your calling," he explained.

Like the Kiev-Mohyla Academy of yesteryear, this institution will concentrate on the humanities, and the social and natural sciences. It will also, like the

academy of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, have a support system — a brotherhood composed of students and benefactors, reflecting the kind of unity expressed by Hetman Petro Sahaidachny, who along with his Kozaks enrolled in the brotherhood in the 17th century.

But unlike the academy of the Kozak epoch, the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy (as it is officially known) will teach in the Ukrainian and English languages; it will admit women as well as men, and it will combine the best of the U.S. and Canadian educational systems with outstanding features of the Soviet system.

"Whereas our system was too centralized, too systematized, the educational policies in the United States are too narrow; they don't provide a student with a well-rounded education," said Prof. Briukhovetsky, who was a professor of literary theory at the Taras Shevchenko Institute of Literature before he decided to tackle a task of such boundless proportions.

"But," he added, "our system did not allow a student to make mistakes. Once he chose a field of study, whether he liked it or not, he was basically committed to it."

This is just one of the reasons Prof. Briukhovetsky will be accepting students after one year of university,



Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky

instead of directly out of high school.

"I believe it is human nature to make mistakes; I think making choices is also

(Continued on page 14)

## Program to provide textbooks for primary grades in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (CCAU) has been raising funds to print textbooks for schoolchildren in Ukraine, where teachers still are using the old schoolbooks extolling the virtues of Lenin and communism, simply because there are no others.

Prof. Roman Voronka, who recently returned from a trip to Ukraine, said that the Ministry of Education is constantly receiving letters from parents in southern and eastern Ukraine who want to teach their children Ukrainian, but have no alphabet books.

Thus, the CCAU project is planning to publish one alphabet book and four textbooks for the primary grades, but Prof. Voronka, the prime mover behind the textbook program, and Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, project coordinator, say that upper grades, too, need alternative textbooks.

For now, the CCAU has committed itself to raising \$200,000 for these textbooks. The Ukrainian National Association has donated \$50,000, and the Thoughts of Faith Lutheran mission has pledged \$100,000 in matching funds. The rest is to be raised among the Ukrainian community.

With regard to private donations, there is a disproportionate amount of

donations from retirees, who send bits of their pensions, noted Mr. Wolowodiuk. Conversely, there are few donations from professionals and business-people, he added.

The drafts of the books have been sent to the Osvita publishing house and were to be printed this summer in Kharkiv, but there is a problem with procuring paper — 800 tons of paper are needed for printing the 500,000 books, Messrs. Voronka said Wolowodiuk reported.

Prof. Petro Talanchuk, Ukraine's minister of education, has been very helpful with the project, Prof. Voronka said. The textbook project is proceeding with the official backing of the Ministry of Education so that the books become part of the official curriculum. Dr. Bohdan Burachinsky, president of the CCAU, has signed an agreement of cooperation in publishing these books with the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Anatoliy Pohribny, head of Rukh's Educational Committee and the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, is directing efforts in Ukraine. Dr. Pohribny said that he is pleased with the appointment of Dr. Talanchuk as minister of education and expressed confidence that he would bring about

speedy improvements in the Ukrainian school system.

Dr. Pohribny noted that the Russian and Soviet perspectives are evident even in books about mathematics or geography, and that the information they contain is outdated and without relevance to present-day Ukraine.

"This problem," he said, "is not just mine, but that of each person who recognizes the importance and key role of education at this time."

Also involved in the textbook project is Dr. Eugene Fedorenko of the Educational Council in the U.S.

Mr. Wolowodiuk said that the textbooks were prepared by experts in the field in Ukraine for a "ridiculous" price — \$4,206.20. Prof. Voronka added that publishing costs, too, are extremely low. He added that, for this reason, publishing these readers now does not require any extravagant sums of money and therefore the UACC is urging the Ukrainian community to respond to the need for funds as quickly as possible.

Checks should be made out to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and mailed to: Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, 66 Susan Drive, Chatham, NJ 07928.



Collaborators on a U.S. project to provide textbooks for primary grades in Ukraine include: (from left) Dr. Roman Voronka, Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, Dr. Eugene Fedorenko and Dr. Anatoliy Pohribny (Kiev).

## Kiev-Mohyla Academy president pays visit to Princeton University

PRINCETON, N.J. — The president of the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy visited Princeton University on March 23 to round out his tour through Canada and the United States. The thrust of Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky's three-week trip was to observe and to establish contacts with North American universities, as the historic KMA University prepares to reopen this fall, 175 years after Russian occupiers forced it closed.

During his Princeton visit, Dr. Briukhovetsky met with the dean of the faculty, dean of the college, and dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The possibility of future student exchanges was probed with the director of the Study Abroad program. Anticipating the eventual establishment of a KMA

affiliate institute of American studies, he also met with the director of the American Studies Program.

By day's end, Dr. Briukhovetsky's briefcase was stuffed with course catalogues and descriptions, undergraduate manuals, and colorful pamphlets outlining the university's academic and administrative structures and procedures.

Dr. Briukhovetsky said he felt it is too early in KMA's development to make concrete proposals regarding its future informal relationship with Princeton, but a desire for eventual academic exchange was expressed by both sides, with the American Studies Program being particularly eager to advise KMA in the future.

(Continued on page 13)



Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, (second from left) during a visit to Princeton University. With him (from left) are Dr. John Fizer, Dean Nancy Weiss Malkiel, John M. Smith, Assistant Dean Nancy Kanach and Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych.

## On the state...

(Continued from page 10)

introduce Ukrainian as the language of instruction, the usual response is that there are no texts available. We will need to gather teams of prospective authors, to which end I intend to use by administrative "powers of command," and free them from teaching obligations for the year or two that may be needed to write the textbooks for the various fields. Of course, I already envision the problem posed by the lack of paper, but we will take care of this problem along with the others.

But now, on a more serious note, I would like to state the following. The Ukrainian language was destroyed, falsified, trampled upon at the governmental level and that is why now it has to be raised and reinstated at the governmental level.

To this end, I repeat, it is my intention to gather all the progressive intellectual forces of Ukraine so that we can work together on a plan which will serve the Ukrainian nation irrespective of which government is in power. I truly believe in this, I will be working to this end. I see this as my main task.

**You have visited the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which has entered into collaborative projects with the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Specifically, RPI is advising KPI on the principles of business incubation and incubator management in the general area of technological entrepreneurship. Are there plans or attempts to establish similar contacts or collaborative projects with other American or Western academic institutions?**

Such joint programs, as the one that is currently under way with RPI under the direction of Pier Abetti, an internationally recognized expert in this field, and with Viktor Ivanenko, professor at KPI and director of the new program in Kiev, are of utmost importance to us.

The situation is such that while we may have good ideas and projects, especially in the field of engineering, our technological base is not adequate. What we would like to do, therefore, is to combine our ideas, our technical base and our strengths in the theoretical field of engineering with your technological know-how and computer capabilities.

When I meet with people here, with Ukrainians from the diaspora and others, I am frequently asked what we need. It is difficult to answer such a question — we simply need everything! My inclination is to tell everybody to come and see for themselves. I would like to extend an invitation to everybody. Our doors are open. There are plenty of possibilities. We already have a liberal law on foreign investment, which offers the necessary legal guarantees. Therefore, I strongly encourage investment, joint ventures and the like. It is time to begin to work on concrete, practical projects.

**As rector of KPI you are well aware that when compared with the general state of the sciences in the West, the existing problems and gaps are not as pronounced in the natural and the technical sciences as they are in those disciplines which were under much greater political constraint and ideological control. (I am referring to such disciplines as law, economics, the social sciences — psychology, sociology, political science, history and the humanities.) In the case of the former disciplines the academic institutions may be in**

**need of reform, but they can operate already from a solidly established base. In the case of the latter, however, the academic and scientific institutions may well have to be built up from scratch. Are there any plans to remedy this situation?**

I fully agree with your assessment. My field of work is in the natural sciences, but I am fully aware of the problems which you have raised concerning the humanities and the social sciences.

I would say that, first of all, we need to review, nay, to abandon the entire ideological baggage, as today it turns out that all of it was false, devious, oppressive... one could go on listing such adjectives.

As a nation, we are facing a difficult task. We have to resolve two major problems: the economic problems and the problem of national rebirth. And it is in the context of the latter, of the national rebirth of the country, that the development of the disciplines which you have enumerated is of critical importance.

We do not have a true historiography; we do not have humanities and social sciences. As for the natural

**The Academy of Sciences is a completely antiquated structure which has to be liquidated and restructured so as to reflect and meet the demands of the times.**

sciences — thank God, they were independent of Marx and Lenin, Brezhnev and Shcherbysky — and so there were far fewer problems in this domain.

Thus, we need a general review of the entire field. Bear in mind that there were individuals who did not ascribe to all these dogmas. Upon review, those who are not deemed to be qualified, and who may occupy high positions, I would say, give them a high pension, whether deserved or not, and let them retire in peace. We must give the younger generation opportunities for development.

Above all, the most important thing is to liquidate the Academy of Sciences as it exists today. We have to abolish the practice of awarding scholarships to academicians without regard to merit.

We have to institute a policy of open competition in scholarly research. Government as well as community funds have to be established to help capable people to solve these problems.

I see this as the most effective way of approaching these problems. And, of course, this is how the system is set up here in the United States — funding, funding, and more funding! Ultimately, everything has to be based on competition and selection; not connections, but qualifications; not position, but merit.

**Would you please elaborate on the status of the Academy of Sciences?**

I am certain that there are corporate interests within the academy which will try to hold on to the status quo. But there is no doubt in my mind that the academy is a completely antiquated structure which has to be liquidated and restructured so as to reflect and meet the demands of the times.

The scientific and research institutes of the academy should work jointly with the various institutions which in our system would fall under the general category of "universities," as the term is used in the West.

In this context, a good example is provided by the collaboration between the Agricultural Academy, which is an institution of higher learning comparable to an agricultural college, and the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which is a branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Researchers working in the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which has some 22 separate research departments, have decided to join forces with the Agricultural Academy, which, I might add, is among the best institutions of higher learning in Ukraine.

**In June 1991 the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine was founded and you became its president. What are the aims of this newly created institution?**

It should bring together all highly skilled engineers to help Ukraine come out of the present crisis. Up until now the situation was such that all our research was theoretically oriented and all the work tended to end up as a report with little practical application to the needs of society.

We need to concentrate our efforts in applied engineering. We have to begin translating engineering ideas into manufacturing projects in order to meet the needs of our people and to solve the practical problems which Ukraine is facing today. This, to put it succinctly, is our aim.

**Would you like to add anything else? Draw attention to any particular issue?**

I would like to encourage the business sector as well as venturesome and enterprising individuals to turn their attention to Ukraine. We are seeking business deals and partnerships, not handouts. Ukraine is a country extraordinarily rich in resources and potential for development.

Indeed, the question may well surface: How could such a country find itself in such dire circumstances today? The explanation lies in the fact that, on the one hand, the whole economy of Ukraine, the whole infrastructure was geared to serve the needs of a colossal empire and, on the other hand, the economic relations within the former Soviet Union have broken down. The empire no longer exists, and Ukraine has come to the fore.

Understandably, problems exist. I believe that we will be able to solve them. But, to avoid this being a drawn out and draining process, we, of course, are interested in attracting capital, investment, partnerships and joint ventures.

Ukraine is a European country with its own long history and a rich cultural heritage dating back to ancient times. At the time of its incorporation into Russia in 1654, Ukraine had widespread literacy and a very high level of culture. Education flowed from Ukraine into Russia and, initially, Ukrainian was the language of instruction in the schools of Muscovy. Later, this all changed.

This is not the time to lament the past. Today, everyone has the opportunity to assert one's identity and to show one's worth. I believe that my country and my people will use this opportunity to realize its potential.



# Ukrainian Americans inducted into Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — Thirteen members of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America on March 15 were inducted into the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine by the academy's president, Dr. Petro Talanchuk, who also is Ukraine's minister of education.

The ceremony took place during an awards dinner held by the Engineers' Society at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., during which Minister Talanchuk was named an honorary member of the UESA.

Also in attendance at the dinner were Dr. Mykhailo Zgurovsky, first vice-president, and Dr. Anatoliy Petrenko, vice-president for foreign contacts, of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine.

The following (listed in alphabetical order) were honored with nomination to the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine:

- Dr. Olexa Bilaniuk, professor of physics at Swarthmore College, well-known researcher and visiting professor worldwide, recipient of numerous awards and author of many technical-scientific publications.
- Myron Hnateyko, an established authority in the field of finance for the medical instrument industry, former vice-president of operations at SM Co., controller at Becton Dickenson, UESA chairman for liaison with Ukraine.
- George Honczarenko, a specialist in aerodynamics, aircraft design, computer aircraft and short-haul transportation, developer of aircraft/engine compatibility test criteria, UESA president and editor of Ukrainian Engineering News, principal with Renko Associates.
- Michael Korchnytsky, principal with Korchnytsky and Associates, recognized worldwide in the field of metallurgy, director of product development and technological marketing for U.S. corporations, recipient of the 1991 Robert Earl McConnell Award.
- Dr. Walter F. Kosonocky, distinguished professor of electrical engineering at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, and holder of its Foundation Chair in Optoelectronic and Solid State Circuits, pioneer in development and applications of charge-coupled and optical devices and circuits, recently elected to the National Academy of Engineering.



Ukrainian American engineers named to the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine with academy officers and Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

- Dr. Robert Kramarczuk, professor of management, associated with Kiev Polytechnical Institute, author of "Science and Technology as a Critical Component of Economic Development in Ukraine," involved in business and industrial development in Ukraine.
- Dr. Daria N. Lissy, chemical research scientist at the Mobil Corp., specialist on energy sources required for Ukraine.
- Walter Nazarewicz, president of the Specialty Mineral and Chemical Division of Pfizer, president of Pfizer Japan, strong advocate of establishing cooperation of American industry with Ukraine.
- Dr. Lubomyr S. Onyshkevych, head of electronic packaging research at David Sarnoff Research Center, consultant to international companies, past editor of IEEE publications, lecturer on management, author of numerous publications and holder of many patents.
- Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, computer technology scientist at IBM, holder of numerous patents and author of many publications.
- Dr. Alexander Serafyn, known specialist in the area of finance in the automobile industry, controller for the Ford Motor Co., controller for Ford South Africa, specialist in the automobile industry of the former Soviet Union.
- Ihor Suchoversky, internationally recognized specialist in the aluminum industry, vice-president of Alcoa in a



Dr. Petro Talanchuk presents a diploma of membership in the Academy of Engineering Sciences to Dr. Michael Yarymovich (right).

number of countries and member of the board of directors, now using his expertise to aid industry in Ukraine.

• Dr. Michael I. Yarymovich, vice-president of Rockwell International Inc., former chief scientist of the U.S. Air Force, USAF assistant secretary for research and development, director at the NATO Advisory Group for Aerospace Research, NASA and the U.S. Department of Energy, internationally recognized in the area of astronautics.

rounded and nationally conscious citizens of Ukraine. ... We must create our own national concept — even though now is not the best time to do this due to the dire state of the economy."

However, he continued, "without scholarly technical progress we cannot raise the level of our economy. That is why we need professional contacts abroad; that is why we need assistance in building those structures so necessary for Ukraine's economy."

He concluded his remarks by noting, "We invite you to cooperate with us, to visit Ukraine and to see our needs." In doing so, he added, "We must forget the divisions among us. We must not forget to look past western Ukraine, to look eastward to the Donetsk, Kharkiv and Kherson regions and others."

The minister also commended the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America for "never forgetting about the Ukrainian national cause," while focusing on the professional concerns of its members.

The UESA banquet was opened by Eugene Zmyj, banquet committee chairman, who welcomed all guests, among them representatives of numerous Ukrainian community organizations. The master of ceremonies for the evening was Zenon Salewycz.

At the conclusion of the banquet it was announced that the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee had donated \$2,500 to the Ukrainian Academy of Engineering Sciences.

## Kiev-Mohyla...

(Continued from page 12)

As a poignant reminder that Ukraine's needs still are very basic, Dr. Briukhovetsky's very first question after arriving and glancing briefly at the list of appointments was, "May we go to the bookstore?" There he purchased a score of textbooks, most of them general works in politics and religion, explaining, "Our texts in these disciplines, if we have any at all, are useless for obvious reasons. We never had politics; we were taught ideology." Pleased to see Ukraine with at least token representation in the store, he also purchased its last copy of a Ukrainian-English dictionary.

Prof. John Fizer of Rutgers University (Dr. Briukhovetsky's main contact in the U.S.), Dr. Larissa M. L. Onysh-

kevych (vice-president of the Friends of KMA) and John Moroz Smith accompanied Dr. Briukhovetsky on his visit.

Mr. Smith, an undergraduate at Princeton, initiated and arranged the visit and will continue as liaison for future exchanges between Princeton and KMA University.

The KMA opens its doors this fall to its charter class of 200 students. Eventually, enrollment will be capped at 2,000 students. The KMA emerges as an elite institution unique in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Modeled after Western liberal arts universities, it will be privately run and will charge tuition, though a majority of funding will come from the state. Instruction will be in Ukrainian and English. When asked by the dean of the faculty if instruction would also be in Russian, Dr. Briukhovetsky responded, "Russian is a foreign language, and, with few exceptions, will be treated as such."

Anyone interested in more information about the re-birth of the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy is encouraged to call Prof. Fizer at (908) 932-7619.

## Addendum

The article headlined "Canadian to conduct courses training teachers in Lviv" (March 22) neglected to mention that the project is sponsored also by the Ukrainian Canadian School Board — Toronto branch.

## Kiev-Mohyla...

(Continued from page 11)  
a great learning experience," he explained.

The first flock of disciples is scheduled to apply in July; they are expected to bring their report cards from their last institution of learning, take a standardized entrance exam, as well as a test of both English and Ukrainian language proficiency, and undergo an oral interview with Kiev-Mohyla Academy faculty.

The school will be open not only to Ukrainian citizens, but also to students of both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian descent who are able to meet entrance requirements. The university will offer bachelor's and master's degrees in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences; it plans to offer doctoral degrees in the future.

"We hope that one day we will also be able to establish a student exchange program with universities abroad and work with transferable credits," said Prof. Briukhovetsky, who is also a member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. "We have to get on our feet and establish a firm foundation before all of these plans get under way," he added.

Today, he is faced with economic difficulties, a problem no institution or program in Ukraine can escape. "We have come up against such uncertain times that I find myself immersed in these financial problems, instead of concentrating on the education," said the determined educator.

The Kiev-Mohyla University has established a budget of approximately 60 million rubles. To date, its resources include 500,000 rubles from the Ukrainian government, 300,000 rubles

## Ukrainians should...

(Continued from page 8)

the administration's request for humanitarian aid to the former Soviet Union.

The Democracy Corps' grass-roots approach to strengthening civil society and instilling democratic values reflects the belief that meaningful changes in political culture must be initiated from the ground up. So while Western economic-technical assistance and humanitarian food aid may provide short-term results, economic transition must be rooted in democratic institutions and attitudes. The new America Houses would serve as logistical bases and information clearinghouses, and the one-on-one relationships with citizens would help foster civic and industrial leadership.

The Democracy Corps would also provide an important vehicle for Ukrainian Americans to become directly involved with assisting the difficult political and economic transition in Ukraine. Students, businesspersons and professionals — particularly those who speak Ukrainian and are familiar with Ukrainian culture — could enlist in a noble and important effort to help build a new, democratic Ukraine.

Unfortunately, not all government officials buy the Democracy Corps idea. While the bill enjoys bi-partisan Congressional support, many entrenched bureaucrats at the State Department and other agencies are resisting the measure in a final aid package. Therefore, it is incumbent on Ukrainian Americans to contact their congressmen and senators and ask for their support of the bill. Ukrainian institutions also should mobilize to back the legislation.

And in this election year, the president ought to be reminded of his dismal track record on Ukraine and informed that he risks the further ire of Ukrainian American voters if he balks on the Democracy Corps.

from President Leonid Kravchuk — who, in the tradition of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy, is also the protector of the university and a member of its International Consulting Council, along with the rector, the president of the board of trustees, and 10 permanent members who are prominent scholars from throughout the world.

Other donors have included Yuri Kolesnikov, a well-known businessman from the Crimea, who has given the university 10 million rubles.

Besides the above-mentioned International Consulting Council, the university's structure includes a board of trustees, composed of benefactors who contribute either monetary or intellectual support to the institution. The third support system established by the university is the brotherhood.

Prof. Briukhovetsky estimates that tuition will run approximately 12,000 rubles per year, but a scholarship system will enable those who cannot afford such prices but thirst for education to attend the center.

Already, Prof. Briukhovetsky noted that the university has been able to attract Ukraine's foremost scholars, some of whom have even defected from leading universities in Ukraine. "Many of our scholars are well-known; some are neophytes, but observing them, I believe they will be Ukraine's leading professors in the years to come."

Over the last 18 months Prof. Briukhovetsky has seen a lot of changes as his dreams for a center of higher learning worthy of attention from the world's leading universities, slowly begins to become reality.

Just before his recent trip to the United States and Canada, he stood on the grounds of the school — currently a military academy, which over the next three years will be handed over to the Kiev-Mohyla University for its colleges and dormitories. He joined the cadets on a blustery Sunday morning as they took the military oath of allegiance to Ukraine.

Dr. Briukhovetsky, too, recited the words to the oath, but this writer saw it as a pledge to educate leaders for a strong, independent Ukrainian nation.

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Interested individuals who wish to support this first private university in the newly independent Ukraine are encouraged to join the Kiev-Mohyla Brotherhood; the annual membership fee will be determined according to the financial resources of the donors.

Seats on the board of trustees have been reserved for overseas donors who contribute \$50,000 (U.S.) or more.

All members of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy Brotherhood will: receive a certificate of acknowledgement; have the right to recommend one applicant annually for entry to the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy; take part in meetings of the association which will be held every two years and where the president of the board of trustees and the rector of the university will present a report on the progress of the university.

All the names of the members of the brotherhood will be entered in the University Book of Acknowledgement.

For those wishing to participate, the bank account is 700161909/2345233 in Ukribank MFO 322249 — The University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy.

The address is: Ukraine, 254070, Kiev, 2 Contractova Square. The University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy; telephone, 417-72-14, Fax, 416-11-08, 417-72-14.

In the U.S. contact Prof. John Fizer, (908) 846-4847; in Canada — Prof. Jaroslaw Rozumnyj, (204) 488-8693.

## Peace Corps...

(Continued from page 8)

updated. Ukraine needs America's skill and know-how.

Peace Corps volunteers will be involved in every aspect and on every level of Ukraine's economic restructuring — including technical modernization.

On the political level, Ukraine, like the other emerging European democracies, has little experience with the democratic process and practices. A new government infrastructure — on all levels — needs to be designed and put in place. A democratic electoral process must be introduced. The legal system of a totalitarian state must be replaced with one appropriate for a democracy.

In short, practically the entire life of Ukraine must be rebuilt. This is where Peace Corps volunteers will be most useful.

## Ukraine's new...

(Continued from page 1)

But the problems Ukraine faces with Russia are not confined to the General Assembly. Russia also has laid claim to the former Soviet Mission building on Manhattan's East Side, as well as all other properties once owned by the Soviet Union. "I consider this action not in the best democratic spirit," Ambassador Batiuk said.

Ukraine's Mission will maintain the offices at the 67th Street location, which has always housed the Ukrainian representation. But it also hopes to find a place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, which Mr. Batiuk explained had been willed by the late William Dzus to serve as a Ukrainian diplomatic presence once Ukraine was free.

"I don't think we will occupy the institute in full; I hope that it will retain its cultural and social profile and that we (the Ukrainian Mission) and the Ukrainian diaspora can work together. I also look upon this gesture as a kind of act of unification between the official representatives from Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora as we begin to work together for the development of Ukraine as a great, independent nation. I think that this is a psychological and moral action for us to feel as one," he continued.

"I would never want anyone to think that we are usurpers, invaders of the institute; we want to also blend into this environment. However, I must underline the fact that we don't want to blend in to the point that there won't be any difference between us. We are citizens of one country and the diaspora are citizens of the United States. I don't want to forget that, because I don't want it to seem that I'm meddling in the internal affairs of one country. Keeping this kind of balance, I feel we can work together for our mutual interests, in mutual cooperation."

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Although Mr. Batiuk's resume reflects his long-term commitment to international relations — he studied at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations, and at the Institute for Labor Studies, and worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the third, second and first secretary, as well as its secretary general — his avocation is writing.

A member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, he has published translations into Ukrainian from Indian and American literature, including Mario Puzo's "The Godfather." He knows Bengali, English, French, Polish and Russian, and is a member of the editorial boards of Vsesvit and Ukraine magazines.

The Peace Corps anticipates its volunteers will help with small business development, and particularly projects related to banking, finance, management analysis, marketing and advertising, transportation, plant management and operations, human resources and personnel management.

Peace Corps volunteers will serve as planners, coordinators, facilitators and trainers. They might be involved with helping local officials prepare economic development plans, and identify investment needs and opportunities; planning and designing infrastructure and investment projects in local business development; developing business school curricula and training prospective entrepreneurs; establishing a mechanism for small business technical assistance programs; establishing the banking system; creating a system of monitoring lending activities that would meet the financial needs of local business; training bank staff in such skills as project feasibility and risk analysis, planning and customer service; and establishing resource centers for generating, analyzing, and disseminating new information.

Applicants selected by the Peace Corps will undergo a 10- to 12-week intensive training. This Pre-Service Training (PST) will, more than likely, take place in Ukraine. PST will include an intensive language training to enable volunteers to function effectively on the job.

Peace Corps volunteers receive an allowance that permits them to live at the level of the local standard of living of the host country. Additionally, it allows for some travel within the host country.

The Peace Corps volunteer selection process is highly competitive. Applicants must undergo legal as well as medical screenings. Once selected, Peace Corps volunteers receive transportation overseas and back, medical and dental care, living expenses, and a readjustment allowance of \$5,400 after 27 months of service and training.

## Canadian Friends...

(Continued from page 3)

With an office in place, Mr. Zienchuk anticipates that the first team of volunteers could arrive in Kiev as early as June.

The Peace Corps committee is encouraging a broad range of people, from recent graduates to retirees, with experience in government or industry, to apply for the program. Volunteers should have a background in economics, banking, finance, law or government, and must have strong administrative and organizational skills, high motivation, commitment to hard work, computer knowledge and strong Ukrainian- and English-language and writing skills. "We are looking for people who can take the initiative, as the tasks will go far beyond the job description," he emphasized.

Volunteers' airfare, travel and health costs will be covered by various branches of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, said Mr. Zienchuk. He anticipates that volunteers will be paid a nominal salary in Ukrainian currency.

As the Peace Corps committee is currently interviewing applicants to fill two positions in the Ministry of Finance as well as in the advance team, resumes and cover letters explaining field of interest and overseas experience should be sent as soon as possible to the Canadian Friends of Rukh, Peace Corps, 620 Spadina Ave., Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2H4; fax (416) 964-6085. For more information, contact the CFR office at (416) 964-6085.

## Centennial...

(Continued from page 9)

Following her talk, Mirosława Lazechko Haas, the "poet with an English tongue and a Ukrainian heart," was accorded a standing ovation.

"So, after all, they understood nothing and could not accept me as a whole person and as a writer.

"They could understand my documentation of Ukrainian pioneers coming to Winnipeg in boxcars; and even the contrast of the jobless, the drifters of the 1930s riding the boxcars, but why did I have to split it all, by bringing into focus, the 8 million Jews in boxcars, headed to concentration camps? That wasn't legitimately, purely Ukrainian.

"Yet there is a critic, Robbie Newton Drummond, plainly of Scottish origin, who can see in my work, 'an oracular, Delphic quality, pertaining to Greece and subtly joining to my roots, Ukrainian, through the Ukrainian language derived from the Greeks."

"In 'On Stage with Maara Haas,' she writes, in 'boxcars:'

"We come like cattle in the boxcars, Dhidu grandfather, Mamma, children, sleeping on dirty burlap sacks, the

## Harvard to showcase...

(Continued from page 9)

On the day before the concert, Thursday, April 16, at 4 p.m., Mr. Bailey, conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, will give a seminar at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute titled "What Is To Be Done: Is There a Future for Music in Independent Ukraine?" The public is welcome.

rough floor. Smoking on the potbellied stove at the end of the car, by a dim lamp. Daylight coming through a crack in the ceiling, that's how we know it is day."

"The Street Where I Live" paints another picture. "You watch yourself, says Mrs. Skrypnyk, or I see Brains Slawchuk in City Hall, to make you plant the carrots. If I am going to vote Nasheh Loodeh, one of our people should work to get my rights... Brains Slawchuk should be clapping down on sin instead of entertaining High-Brows and Rothchilds.

"They're all the same, when the boots get too big for the man, says Mrs. Skrypnyk: You know what the Slawchuk serves to the guests? Horses dovers and the can-a-peas."

Ms. Haas knows those windmills she's been fighting only too well. Nice Mirosława writing English in a man's world. If only she didn't care. But with all the things she says have gone "out of control" in her life, she still has her writing.

Ms. Haas knows there's no escaping certain things, especially one's heritage. "It goes where you go, it sleeps where you sleep, no matter how often you brush your teeth, the memory stays in your mouth, no matter how often you wash your hands, it's there — ingrained in every pore of body and spirit.

"The face I see in the direct mirror-image of my heritage, doesn't change, but I can't move my head right or left to realize a three-dimensional world outside myself, I am nothing and heritage is a mute reflection of dead kinds, a diminished race."

Maybe we will better understand in the next 100 years.

## New publishing house in Ukraine

TORONTO — The Ukrainian-Canadian Joint Venture Kobza established the publishing house Oriv and a printing facility in Kiev in October.

These facilities are the first publishing ventures in Ukraine that are completely independent of the government. They were organized with the aim of publishing books and other materials which would contribute to the political and cultural rebirth of Ukraine, as well as to provide printing services for other publishers on a commercial basis.

In January, Ory published its first book, namely the memoirs of Hryhoriy Siryk, an eyewitness account of the tragic famine of 1933. Soon afterwards, the memoirs of Evhen Shved, a former prisoner of the gulag, and a textbook on the history of philosophical thought in Ukraine were published.

In the near future, Ory plans to publish selected works of the well-known poet and writer Wasyl Barka, prose works of Emma Andievska, a Ukrainian translation of the collected works of Carl Gustav Jung, monographs on Hryhoriy Skovoroda and Panteleimon Kulish, as well as several books on the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian culture.

Kobza's printing facility utilizes Western printing equipment, which includes seven large and 15 small printing presses, computer-operated laser-quality typesetting, and high-tech book-binding equipment. Paper used for printing is either of Eastern-European quality (from Ukraine or Russia)

or of Western quality (imported from Finland).

The printing facility is divided into two self-sufficient branches, one located in Kiev and the other in Boyarka. Both these branches provide services for publishers from Ukraine as well as for those from the West. Clients include such well-known publishing houses as the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The printing facility has been designed to minimize production costs and to provide printing services for 50-70 percent of the price of similar publication services in the West.

Additional information about the Ory publishing house and the Kobza printing facility may be obtained from: Kobza International Corp., 2253 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ontario M8V 1M3; (416) 253-9314; fax, (416) 253-9515.

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### EUGENE NICHOLAS MANASTERSKI

Eugene N. Manasterski, 35 of 1814 Sidney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. died Friday, March 20, 1992.

He was born February 3, 1957, in Sewickley, a son of the late Chester M. Manasterski, who passed away on April 19, 1980 and Olga Shumsky Manasterski, Aliquippa, Pa.

Surviving in addition to his mother are two brothers and a sister-in-law, the Rev. Myron and Marianne Manasterski, Beaver, and Gregory Manasterski, New York City, and nephew Michael John Manasterski.

He was a member of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, South Side, Pittsburgh.

The late Eugene was a General Supervisor for General Motors B.O.C. Group McKeesport, as well as a 1979 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh; where he was a member and past president of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

He was treasurer of the Ukrainian Nationality Room Committee at the University of Pittsburgh, and a former president of the Ukrainian Technological Society (a society of Ukrainian Professional and Business Persons in Pittsburgh).

The deceased was past chairman of the Ukrainian Festival at the University of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation of N.A., as well as, a member of the Diocesan Resource Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Joseph in Parma.

Eugene was a member of UNA Branch 120 in Aliquippa, Pa., and a board member of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance of Western Pa. Federal Credit Union.

He was a member of the Children of Chernobyl Committee of Pittsburgh, and was placed on the Board of the Design Review Committee of South Side Main Street Project, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Divine Liturgy was held at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Aliquippa, Pa. Father Michael Derbish, O.F.M., officiated, assisted by Msgr. Michael Poloway, Ver. Rev. George Appleyard, Very Rev. Robert Hnatyshyn and Rev. Jeffrey Defayett.

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## Self-Reliance Ass'n establishes memorial Lydia Savoyka Fund

NEW YORK — The board of the Self-Reliance Association of America, Ukrainian Division of Senior Citizens, has announced the establishment of a special fund in memory of Lydia Savoyka, Ukrainian American public worker and benefactress, and president of the seniors' club.

The senior citizens invite members and the public to contribute towards this fund, which will be used to provide assistance to Ukraine.

Checks should be payable to Self-Reliance Association-Seniors Club (in memory of Lydia Savoyka) and sent to: Self-Reliance Association, Seniors Club, 98 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003. Attention: Mrs. O. Lopatynsky, or bring it in person to Mrs. Lopatynsky at the above address.

The collection will extend through June 15. Donations are tax-exempt. A list of donors will be published in the press, and the total collection will be presented to the Ukrainian National Women's League of America to help the young victims of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

## Students greet President Leonid Kravchuk



The students and teachers of St. John the Baptist Parochial School along with their pastor, Msgr. V. Berdar, of Northampton, Pa., recently sent a letter of congratulatory greetings to President Leonid Kravchuk and the people of Ukraine on the occasion of the independence of Ukraine. Pictured in the photo are Msgr. Berdar, the teachers and students of the lower classes of St. John's, and members of the Kalyna Dance Ensemble.

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**More...**

(Continued from page 7)

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The following branches have anniversaries in June: Branch 6 — 1915; Branch 18 — 1967; Branch 62 — 1916; Branch 99 — 1905; Branch 101 — 1971; Branch 106 — 1906; Branch 108 — 1917; Branch 156 — 1918; Branch 158 — 1912; Branch 282 — 1939; Branch 324 — 1912; Branch 328 — 1951; Branch 356 — 1950; Branch 375 — 1927; Branch 412 — 1966; Branch 416 — 1970; Branch 419 — 1949; Branch 429 — 1939; Branch 463 — 1965; Branch 464 — 1940; Branch 466 — 1940; Branch 467 — 1940; Branch 476 — 1941; Branch 477 — 1941; Branch 489 — 1953.

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**Attorney speaks...**

(Continued from page 6)

loving, stabilizing force for democracy, he stated.

Mr. McConnell, an effective lobbyist for Ukrainian causes, is director of government relations for Ukraine 2000, former vice-president for the Washington office of CBS, and former assistant attorney general at the Office of Legis-



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lative and Intergovernmental Affairs of the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Delegation...**

(Continued from page 6)

were generated by the wasteful exploitation of Ukraine's mineral wealth.

Western industry representatives were informed by the delegation that the Ukrainian Parliament recently adopted a law prohibiting nationalization of foreign property. The law also allows unimpeded export of profits and goods produced by foreign investors.

As well, the delegation pointed out that the Ukrainian Parliament is promoting the restructuring of the country's economy through foreign participation in the development of new and producing mineral deposits. Legislation allows joint development of mineral resources by foreign firms and domestic companies with public, private and mixed capital.

These actions are designed to enable Ukraine to begin recruiting American companies with the technology to increase mineral production, to recover valuable resources from industrial waste, and to start clean-up of environmental hazards, they noted.

The visit of the Ukrainian delegation was sponsored by Geochem Inc., EnviroGroup Limited, Cyprus Minerals Company and United Engineers and Constructors.

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#### КАРТА ЗГОЛОШЕННЯ НА ТАБІР ПТАШАТ-92

Ім'я і прізвище дитини ..... по-українському і по-англійському

Дата народження .....

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від 28-го червня до 4-го липня (6 днів)  від 4-го до 11-го липня (7 днів)

Величина таборової сорочинки дитини:  6-8,  10-12,  14-16.

Резервувати кімнату на Союзівці

Звагаи .....

Ім'я і прізвище батька або матері

Підпис

## April 5

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The fundraising committee for the "Syzokryli Ukraine 1992 Tour" is sponsoring an Easter bake sale at 8 a.m. - 1 p.m. at St. John's Church on Sanford Ave.

## April 8

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Heritage Concert Band will perform at the Immaculate Conception Elementary School, 29500 Westbrook, at 1:30 p.m. For further information, call (313) 574-2480.

## April 11

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., will hold a sale of Ukrainian crafts, embroideries, woodcarvings, ceramics, pysanky, jewelry, greeting cards, etc., at noon-5 p.m. For further information, call (212) 228-0110.

**NEW YORK:** The Music at the Institute series will present the Chamber Ensemble of the New York City Symphony with music director David Eaton and cellist

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Natalia Khoma at 8 p.m. The donation is \$20; senior citizens, \$10; and students, \$5. The Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St. For further information, call Andriy Paschuk, (212) 772-2884 or (212) 288-8660.

**ELIZABETH, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 24, will hold its annual Easter bazaar at St. Vladimir's School Hall, 425 Grier Ave. at 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Traditional foods, pysanky, pysanky kits, ceramics, and embroidery will be for sale.

## April 11-12

**NEW YORK:** The Plast sorority "Ti Sheho Hrebli Rvut" will host its annual Easter bazaar with traditional baked goods at the Plast building, 144 Second Ave. All proceeds benefit Plast in Ukraine. Hours are: Saturday, noon-4 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.

## April 12

**NEW YORK:** The time has been changed for the lecture by Yuriy Mushketyk, chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. It will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

**COLUMBUS, Ohio:** The Ukrainian Cultural Association of Ohio will hold an awards ceremony honoring students from central Ohio high schools selected to participate in a juried exhibit "A New World in Pysanka Symbols" at 2:30 p.m. at the Wheatstone Library, 3909 N. High St. For further information, call M.H. Gordon, (614) 436-5626.

## April 14

**CHICAGO:** A banquet in honor of Gen. Konstantyn Morozov, Ukraine's minister of defense, will be held by the ad hoc community committee at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. Tickets are \$50; for further information and tickets, call Rukh, (312) 489-1339.

## April 16

**TORONTO:** The Chair of Ukrainian Studies will hold a seminar on "The Eastern Christian Orientation of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky: A Revisionist Approach" with the Rev. Peter Galadza, Ph.D. candidate in theology at St. Michael's College at 4-6 p.m. in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For further information, write to the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, or call (416) 978-3332.

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** Virko Baley, conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, will conduct a seminar on "What Is to Be Done? Is There a Future for Music in Independent Ukraine?" at 4 p.m. at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 183 Massachusetts Ave. For further information, call (617) 495-4053.

## April 17

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is sponsoring a concert of 20th century Ukrainian music, dedicated to the rebirth of the Kiev Mohyla Academy, at 8 p.m. at the Longy School of Music, 27 Garden St. The performers will include Juliana Osinchuk, Olena Heimur, Mykola Suk,

Yuri Mazurkevych, Myroslav Skoryk, Elissa Stutz, Natalia Khoma, Tatiana Dudochkin, Oleh Krysa and Tatiana Tchekina. For further information, call (617) 495-4053.

## April 24-26

**SLOATSBURG, N.Y.:** The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate are hosting a youth jamboree for girls from grade 7 to age 21 with various activities, including a songfest and outdoor games. For further information, call (914) 753-5100 (days) or (914) 753-2581 (evenings).

## April 25

**NORTH HILLS, Pa.:** Manor Junior College is hosting a "Springtime Gala" at the North Hills Country Club at 6 p.m. to midnight. Sponsored by the Council of President's Associates, the event will feature a silent auction, one hour of free refreshments followed by dinner and dancing to "White Tie Combo," from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Tickets for the event are \$50 per person and must be purchased by March 25.

For additional information or to order tickets call MJC Public Relations at (215) 885-2360.

## April 26

**WASHINGTON:** Fata Morgana, Girl Train, Tru Fax and the Insanics, Jonny Cohen's Love Machine and Graverobbers will perform at 7 p.m. at Club 15 Minutes, 1030 15th St. NW. The event will recognize the continuing tragedy of Chernobyl. Art by children from Ukraine will also be displayed. The donation is \$5, which will go to NAIL, the Nuclear Action Information Lobby. For further information, call Justine at NAIL, (202) 328-0002.

## April 30

**TORONTO:** The Chair of Ukrainian Studies will hold a seminar titled "Aging Ukrainian and Jewish immigrants: A Preliminary Investigation" at 4-6 p.m. in the Board Room of the Multicultural Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

## Library highlights European cultures

**NEWARK, N.J. —** The Newark Public Library is offering a series of programs to highlight the cultural contributions of Central and Eastern Europeans. These programs are planned to compliment and enhance the Rutgers conference "Intellectuals and Social Change in Central Europe" and the Library's new exhibition "Enduring Lands of Change and Contrast."

The library will present four speakers on Friday, April 10, at 3 p.m. in Centennial Hall: "Sakharov's Role," by Richard Pipes, professor of history at Harvard University and director of the Russian Research Center; "The Case of Poland," by Adam Zagajewski, professor of literature at the University of Texas; "The Yugoslav Experience," and "On Hatred," Hans Magnus Enzensberger, German poet and critic.

On Saturday, April 11, the Polish film "Man of Marble" by director Andrzej Wajda will be shown at 2 p.m. in the auditorium. The film takes the form of an investigation into a man's life as part of the government's efforts to create labor heroes, and reflects on propaganda, art and relationships between the working class and the intelligentsia.

The Ukrainian bandura ensemble Echo of the Steppes will perform on Thursday, April 16, at 7 p.m. in Centennial Hall.

On Wednesday, April 22, at 7 p.m. there will be a program of Bavarian folk music with singers and bell ringers dressed in traditional costumes.

The Tomov Yugoslav Folk Dance Ensemble will perform on Saturday, April 25, at 2 p.m. in the auditorium. These dancers, singers and musicians perform to the exciting rhythms and sounds of native folk instruments from regions as diverse as Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

Also on Saturday, children can learn Hungarian folk dancing from Kalman Magyar in the Children's Room at 11 a.m.-1 p.m. In various locations of the library, from 1-5 p.m. there will be displays and demonstrations of Central and Eastern European crafts: chipped carving with Oscar Appel; Hungarian decorated eggs and embroidery by Emese Kerkay; and German and Polish paper cutting by Eve Kennelly.

The library is located at 5 Washington St. Admission to all programs is free. For further information, phone (201) 733-7793.



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