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Ukrainian Canadians seek aid for brothers in war-torn Bosnia

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — While news of the atrocities committed by warring factions in the former Yugoslavia is broadcast by international networks, Ukrainian agencies in the diaspora are being contacted by many relatives abroad who fear for the safety of their kin.

Letters continue to flood in to various organizations and newspapers in the diaspora from the hundreds of Ukrainians now trapped in the fierce fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In response, agencies such as the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services (Edmonton), the Ukrainian Information Bureau (Ottawa) and the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (Toronto) in Canada have been petitioning their government to grant refugee status to these unfortunates, and allow them to immigrate.

Already on July 30, the Canadian government announced special measures for family class and assisted relative sponsorships concerning applicants from the former Yugoslavia, as well as expedited refugee processing for those who managed to arrive in Canada. It was announced that under this program about 27,000 people would be admitted to Canada from the war-torn territories.

The movement to secure government assistance in bringing Ukrainians from that region over to Canada was spearheaded by the UCSS, whose president, Bill Diachuk, sent off urgent petitions to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in August, and then to Bernard Valcourt, Canada's Minister of Immigration, in September, offering the resources of his organization to assist in the processing of refugees.

Mr. Diachuk mentioned the testimony of Canadian Navy Lt. Richard Kolacz (see The Weekly's August 30 issue) about Serbian abuse of the Ukrainian population.

At its congress in early October, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee passed a resolution formally requesting the Canadian government's assistance in relocating those endangered.

Contacted by The Weekly, Evhen Duvalko of the CUIAS spoke of a recent meeting with Mr. Valcourt, Canada's Immigration minister, that took place in Ottawa on October 30. Present in the minister's chambers were Bohdan Myktyiuk and Yalenyra Kuryliw, the president and a board member, respectively, of the

CUIAS; Bohdan Maksymec, president of the UCC's Ontario branch; Bishops Yuriy and Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, respectively; Raisa Shadursky of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto; and Chrystyna Vintoniak of the Toronto Branch of Ukrainian Social Services.

Minister Valcourt said the Canadian government would not offer official sponsorship to any refugees from the region, falling back on a United Nations High Commission for Refugees decision not to engage in assistance for permanent resettlement. However, he did underscore his ministry's commitment to the policy announced in July, and said that his ministry would entertain private group sponsorship of refugees.

Although the pitch for full governmental assistance did not succeed, the CUIAS (Toronto) and the UCSS (Edmonton) have made a commitment to organize a drive that would assume financial responsibility for sponsorship of the prospective immigrants.

Luba Kowalchuk, a native of Yugoslavia, is the executive director of the UCSS. Contacted in Edmonton, she expressed her frustration with a government whose officials in Vienna have refused to recognize Bosnian Ukrainians as refugees. According to Ms. Kowalchuk, some 130 Ukrainians from Trnoplje, Bosnia, site of one of the new notorious concentration camps, have managed to escape to the Austrian capital, but are in danger of being turned back.

Heartened by Canada's commitment to accept 27,000 refugees, the UCSS initially was optimistic that all of them could be speedily evacuated across the ocean. However, the government has apparently demanded that the sponsoring agency put up \$12,000 (Canadian) per family prior to their arrival or processing. According to Ms. Kowalchuk, this will delay matters until additional funding can be gathered.

The UCSS has been successful in sponsoring 43 Ukrainian emigrants now living in Germany in special housing in Neue Ulm, Köln and Stuttgart. Some 10 to 15 of these are from Yugoslavia, most of the rest are from Ukraine.

Mr. Duvalko expressed the CUIAS's resolve to get some of the refugees into Canada. Although such

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Decision '92

Live in Kiev: it's election night

by Irene Jarosewich
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — It had the look and feel of a floor party at any U.S. college dormitory. At 11 p.m. on November 3, more than 300 Ukrainian university students joined several dozen Americans living in Ukraine at the Institute of Public Administration on the outskirts of Kiev, to watch a live television broadcast on CNN of election night in America.

The election night "all-nighter," was sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the National Republican Institute, with organizational support from the Institute for Public Administration, the United States Information Agency, Rukh and the Renaissance Foundation.

Sarah Farnsworth, project director in Ukraine for the Washington-based National Democratic Institute was the head of the organizing com-

mittee for the "Live in Kiev: Election '92" project, as well as its initiator.

"I worked on the Clinton campaign before I came to Ukraine," said Miss Farnsworth, "and I wanted to watch the election results live. Bohdan Krawchenko at the institute told me that their facility has six TV monitors that bring in CNN live, and an idea was born. I spoke with other Americans who also wanted to watch the results live, and then Bohdan asked if some of his public policy students could come."

"What began as a small gathering turned into an all-night lesson on the American election process. We were expecting about 75 students. Over 300 came. It was a great evening," she said.

Besides students from the Institute of Public Administration, students from the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy, Kiev Polytechnic Institute and American exchange students at Kiev University also came. United States Embassy personnel, employees of the

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And, Ukraine's citizens react to U.S. vote

by Dmytro Filipchenko
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — The presidential election in the United States, on Tuesday, November 3, sparked interest worldwide, including that of Ukrainian citizens.

Although reaction to the election of Gov. Bill Clinton was indeterminate among official government circles, some officials and Kiev residents did offer their views.

President Leonid Kravchuk's staff

Ukraine may seek financial compensation for nuclear components

by Borys Klymenko
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — Speaking at his first press conference since being named first deputy prime minister of Ukraine, Dr. Ihor Yuhimovsky appeared to articulate a new position on nuclear weapons.

Ukraine would like to reach an agreement with Russia regarding the dismantling of nuclear weapons, he said, whereby the nuclear fuel would either be returned to Ukraine, where it would be put to further use, or "we could sell these nuclear weapons to whoever would pay more for them."

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and advisers refused to comment, stating that their leader was out of the country, while the press secretary for the Ukrainian Supreme Council told The Weekly that the chairman of the Parliament had no official reaction and that the Parliament might offer its position during its next plenary session, scheduled for November 16.

An assistant of the Ukrainian prime minister informed The Weekly that the newly-appointed head of government "has a lot of work, and he does not have time to deal with such questions," concerning the 42nd president of the United States of America.

However, the deputy vice-chairman of the Supreme Council, Volodymyr Hryniw, declared that the presidential election "is testimony to the general tendency for change that had embraced the entire world. This was reflected in Mr. Clinton's win. But, I personally have a few reservations about his victory," added Mr. Hryniw.

"Clinton's program is aimed at domestic issues in America. Today, the potential exit of the United States from an active role in international relations is extremely dangerous for us, dangerous for the sovereign nations that have emerged on the territories of the former Soviet Union," he concluded.

The secretary of the Ukrainian Republican Party, Petro Borsuk, said Mr. Clinton's victory came as no surprise to the party and came as no surprise to him, personally. "We, I and

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First Jewish Congress held in Kiev; awards presented to WWII heroes

by Vitaliy Iliyevych
Special to IntelNews

KIEV — The first Jewish Congress of Ukraine was held October 25-26 at the International Center for Art and Culture in Kiev. Jews form the second largest ethnic minority in Ukraine after Russians.

Greetings to the Congress were prepared by Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, and read to 225 participating artists, scientists and parliamentary deputies who make up the Congress. Representatives gathered from 72 Ukrainian cities for the event.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk prepared remarks delivered by the deputy prime minister for humanitarian policy, Mykola Zhulynsky. Mr. Kravchuk commented: "Jews have lived in Ukraine for many centuries. They have shared the joys and sorrows of the Ukrainian people... What unites us is a single historic destiny, which had led to mutual influence and enrichment of one another's culture. I believe these factors support the thorough development of friendship and mutual understanding between the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples."

Also taking part in the congress were parliamentary deputies Dmytro Pavlychko; Ivan Drach (who's also co-chairman of Rukh); Mykhailo Horyn (Ukrainian Republican Party leader), Borys Oliynyk (head of the Ukrainian Culture Fund), Les Taniuk, Larysa Skoryk and Petro Osadchuk.

Mr. Pavlychko, speaking emotionally seemed to be repenting for episodes in Ukraine's treatment of Jews, noting that relations "have in the past been strained," he said. Before stormy applause and a standing ovation, Mr. Pavlychko stated that Ukraine would punish acts of anti-Semitism through its judicial system.

Ms. Skoryk raised this same issue, but in a different light. While she acknowledged cases of anti-Semitism in Ukraine, she added that they are provoked by forces opposed to Ukrainian independence whose agenda includes creating an aura of anti-Semitism here.

In his speech "Status and Prospects for the Development of Jewish Culture in Ukraine," the chairman of the Ukrainian Jewish Cultural Society, Ilya Levitas, noted the great contributions that Jews have made to Ukrainian science and culture. Mr. Levitas recognized the courage of Jews as they fought during World War II pointing out that over 150 were awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Levitas added that World War II had destroyed thousands upon thousands of Jews, first and foremost as a result of German Fascism. The mass extermination of Jews, he said, was carried out in over 700 regions of Ukraine. Many of these regions have erected memorials in recognition of the tragedies that took place.

Mr. Levitas also touched upon efforts aimed at resurrecting Jewish culture in Ukraine. A Jewish/Hebrew department has been opened at the Kiev Pedagogical University and similar organizations are operating at the Kiev Theatrical Institute. Hebrew schools, lyceums and other institutions are also opening their doors to the public.

Nearly 20 speeches were presented at the congress, which included reports on various questions pertaining to Jewish-Ukrainian history. Speakers remarked on the positive changes regarding the status of Jews in Ukraine — a complex ethno-political situation connected with significant reductions in the Jewish population due to emigration and previous assimilation policies. Jewish officials also placed emphasis on the need to cultivate national traditions to instill a sense of "Jewishness" among their youth.

The congress reviewed the statute of the Ukrainian Jewish Union which was immediately passed. This organization will represent the Jewish community in many organizations both in Ukraine and abroad. Elections for key posts were also held, and Mr. Levitas was named the union's chairman.

The moving moment at the Congress took place when 48 awards were handed out to Ukrainians and people of other nationalities who had rescued Jews during the second world war.

Ukrainian Development Corp. Other partners are the Zaliv shipyard at Kerch on the Black Sea, Fram Shipping, a privately owned company from Bermuda, PepsiCo and Ukrapvyvo, the Ukrainian state beverage company.

The plan calls for the Zaliv shipyard to build the ships for Ukraine. Fram Shipping in turn will find buyers and lessors for PepsiCo. The Zaliv shipyard will also be converted to other types of manufacturing, including the construction of pre-fabricated Pizza Huts, said The New York Times.

The deal reasserts Pepsi's ties with Ukraine, which dissolved with the break-up of the Soviet Union last year. "This sort of rejiggers the original deal to fit the new political situation," said Michael H. Jordan, former chairman of PepsiCo's international soft-drink and snack division.

The deal updates a \$3 billion contract between the soft drink giant and the Soviet Union signed in 1990, in which the soda-maker traded soft drink concentrate and manufacturing technology for Russian vodka and Ukrainian snips.

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Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **LIVIV** — Cities and towns in Lviv Oblast observed the 74th anniversary of the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (November 1, 1918) by holding public gatherings to honor those who died for Ukraine's freedom. In Lviv, a commemorative evening titled "The Flame of Statehood in the Hearts of Ukrainians" was organized by the Lviv City Council at the Maria Zankovetska Theater. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — A delegation of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, headed by its chairman, Ivan Plushch, has left for a visit to Australia on the invitation of that country's Parliament. Among the delegation members are Mykhailo Hryshko and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, both members of the Supreme Council Presidium. Also on the trip are other people's deputies as well as businessmen. The delegation is scheduled to meet with legislators in Victoria and New South Wales, business leaders, government ministers and other officials. (Respublika)

• **SEVASTOPIIL** — The coordinating council of the local branch of the Ukrainian Officers' Association has released a statement asserting that the Black Sea Fleet command continues to violate agreements reached at Dagomys and Yalta. The branch also pointed out that sailors who pledged loyalty to Ukraine continue to be harassed. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Supreme Council has announced several new appointments of parliamentary committee chairpersons. The following were named: Valentyna Yashchenko, Committee on Women's Affairs; Pavlo Kyslyk, Committee on Public Education; Valentyn Lemish, Committee on State Defense and Security; Stepan Batiushko, Committee on Human Rights; Vasyl Shulha, Committee on State Sovereignty and Inter-Republic relations. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Denmark opened its Embassy in Kiev on October 23. The building is located at 45 Volodymyr St. Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko and Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Af-

fairs Committee, were among the guests present at the Danish Embassy's opening reception. Afterwards, a Danish delegation signed two agreements — about promoting and protecting investments and on freedom of movement — with representatives of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Danish ambassador, Uffe Elleman Jensen, told the news media at a press conference that Denmark would facilitate Ukraine's integration into the European Community and would seek to help Ukraine overcome its current crisis. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The founding meeting of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists took place here recently. A program and statutes were approved for the new organization. The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists aims to confirm the independent sovereign statehood of Ukraine. The congress's program notes that the organization rejects the use of force in political struggles, and that it rejects all forms of racism, totalitarianism and Marxism Leninism. Twenty-three oblasts of Ukraine were represented at the congress. Also present were guests from Canada, England, the United States and other countries. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine has named two additional ambassadors. Heorhiy Khodorovsky, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, has been named ambassador to India, while Valentyn Boyko, a former department head at the Cabinet of Ministers, was appointed ambassador to Romania. It is rumored that Former Prime Minister Vitold Fokin may be in line for an ambassadorial appointment. (Respublika)

• **LONDON** — Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA), the Irish aircraft leasing company, and Air Ukraine, Ukraine's national carrier, yesterday announced the creation of Air Ukraine International, a joint-venture airline offering flights from Ukraine to western Europe and North America. In an effort to win back Western passengers who prefer to fly to Kiev on Western airlines, Air Ukraine International is to lease two new Boeing 737s from GPA for its European flights, and plans to lease a
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New business venture

Pepsi and pizza for Ukraine's ships

LONDON — The cola wars have expanded into Ukraine. On October 22, PepsiCo Inc. announced it had signed an agreement with Ukraine that should substantially expand its market there, reported The New York Times.

The deal, by some estimates the largest joint venture in Ukraine to date, reportedly will triple Pepsi's soft drink business in the one-year-old country. Currently, it outsells its closest competitor, Coca-Cola, about 3-1. Several weeks ago Coke announced its own plans for entering the Ukrainian soft drink market. Recently, Coca-Cola kiosks have been popping up in Kiev.

"We feel confident we can maintain our market lead through this agreement," said Richard Norton, a Pepsi senior vice-president for Ukraine.

In a somewhat unusual deal, the maker of Pepsi Cola agreed to build five additional bottling plants and 100 new Pizza Hut restaurants over an eight-year period, in addition to a monetary investment of \$150 million. In return they will receive \$1 billion worth of double-hull tankers to be built in a Ukrainian joint venture called the

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a program has not been implemented since late 1991, because of the changing political climate in Eastern Europe, he remains optimistic that some refugees could be eligible for governmental interest-free loans to cover transportation costs to Canada, once they pass the initial screening. Mr. Duvalko also said that the CUIAS would try to get them into the country whether or not the loans could be secured. He said he recognized that the primary task ahead is to get the Canadian government to deem the embattled Ukrainians refugees.

Both Ms. Kowalchuk and Mr. Duvalko spoke of a fund-raising campaign that has been conducted since mid-September to cover the costs of sponsorship of refugees. Contributions should be forwarded to the offices of the CUIAS, 2150 Bloor St. W., Suite 96, Toronto, Ontario, M6H 1M8; or to those of the UCSS, 10852 97th St. Suite 204, Edmonton, Alberta, T5H 2M5.

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number of Boeing-767 aircraft for services to North America to be launched in the summer 1993. The move is unusual for GPA, which controls less than 10 percent of the joint venture. GPA's regular business is to lease aircraft, but the Irish company apparently realised that unless it contributed to the financing of Air Ukraine International, it would be a long time before the Ukrainians would be in a position to afford Western aircraft. (Financial Times)

• WASHINGTON — In a meeting with U.S. Undersecretary of State Frank Wiesner, Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk proposed that the U.S. buy enriched uranium originating from the nuclear warheads located in Ukraine. The U.S. has already agreed to buy up to \$5 billion worth of uranium from disassembled Russian warheads. Since Ukraine has no warhead disassembly facilities, the U.S. has proposed buying the materials from Russia after disassembly there, and paying Ukraine for its share. But Ukraine claims the warheads belong to it and wants to sell the material directly, according to an Interfax report of October 6. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KHERSON — In the southern Ukrainian city of Kherson, in the area where Mykola Kulish was born, a scholarly conference was held in his honor. Attending were scholars from many cities of Ukraine, as well as from Canada (Maria Popovych), USA (Larissa Onyshkevych), and Russia (Natalia Kuziukina). The conference was held at the Kherson Pedagogical Institute and was organized by Prof. Natalia Chukhontseva. The organizers also published a 102-page booklet containing the main theses of all individual presentations (about 50), and a bibliography of Kulish's works, containing 455 entries (50 pages).

During Kulish Week in Kherson, there was a theater festival presenting his plays by various theaters: Kharkiv's Taras Shevchenko Theater staged "Myna Mazailo," Kherson's Mykola Kulish Theater — "Ninety Seven" and a compilation "Nightmares of the Kherson Gubernia," while the Lviv's Maria Zankovetska Theater brought "The People's Malachy." The local literary museum held a special program dedicated to Kulish and opened an exhibit of his works. (Larissa Onyshkevych)

ANALYSIS: Freedom Support Act becomes law

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — On October 24, President George Bush signed the Freedom Support Act making it Public Law 102-511.

While the president proposed the aid package for the former republics of the Soviet Union in March, the Senate did not act on the legislation until July 2 with the House of Representatives passing it on August 6. The differences between the versions enacted by the two Houses of Congress were not resolved until early October.

The law authorizes \$410 million in bilateral assistance to the former republics in fiscal year 1993. The aid package is tailored to provide assistance in the areas of humanitarian relief, democratic and economic reform, health care, education, trade, telecommunications, refugee assistance, energy conservation, promotion of private enterprise, transportation and nuclear safety.

While the legislation does not outline specific programs, it empowers the administration to create programs and authorizes the expenditures of funds.

In the field of humanitarian assistance, the law stresses the need to meet "urgent humanitarian needs (including those arising from the health effects of exposure to radiation in the Chernobyl region)..." In regard to the free market system, the law stresses the need for "the development of private cooperatives, credit unions, and labor unions..."

In the field of education, P.L. 102-511 urges "broad-based education reform at all levels, in particular by assisting the development of curricula and by making available textbooks, other educational materials, and appropriate telecommunications technologies for

the delivery of educational and instructional program and by assisting the development of the skills necessary to produce educational television programs aimed at promoting basic skills and the human values associated with a democratic society and a free market economy."

The legislation also authorizes a \$12.3 billion increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These funds are needed by the IMF to conduct lending programs in the newly independent states (NIS) formerly part of the Soviet Union and to provide currency stabilization funds for those countries establishing their own currencies. The Congress specifically expressed support for currency stabilization funds.

Also included in the law is authorization of \$800 million from the Department of Defense budget to assist the NIS in the dismantling of nuclear weapons; \$400 million of the authorization was approved in 1992 as the Nunn-Lugar amendment and is being partially used to employ nuclear scientists in civilian activities. One such activity is the creation of a science center in Ukraine.

A sum of \$12 million was authorized for the establishment of American business centers in the former Soviet republics. The goal of the centers is to assist U.S. businesses and state development offices in their efforts to conduct business and establish joint ventures in the new states.

Funding for the establishment of diplomatic and other U.S. offices, such as U.S. Information Agency (USIA) offices, in the NIS was also included in the legislation.

Other goals of the law include the promotion of cooperation in space technology, the establishment of a

Democracy Corps of U.S. citizens to provide technical assistance, and the establishment of exchange programs. Of the \$70.8 million authorized for a broad spectrum of exchange and training programs, \$20.8 million was authorized for existing USIA programs and \$20 million was specifically designated for secondary school student exchanges.

The NIS also were made eligible for agricultural credit assistance as well as technical assistance to improve food production and distribution systems.

Finally, the law extended the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) programs, originally designed for Poland and Hungary, to all the countries of Eastern Europe.

In the report language accompanying the legislation, the Congress urged that "assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union be distributed equitably within each state."

On October 6, President Bush signed the foreign assistance act, making it Public Law 102-391. The legislation appropriated \$26.3 billion for U.S. foreign assistance programs including \$417 million for the Freedom Support Act. This law provided additional guidance to the administration for the implementation of the Freedom Support Act.

The Bush administration has already announced the establishment of a Ukrainian Enterprise Fund with a capital base of \$65 million. The fund, which has been patterned on the Polish, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak funds, will function as an independent financial agency, providing loans to private enterprises in Ukraine, assisting in the privatization of industry and business, and helping U.S. businesses in the establishment of joint ventures with Ukrainian enterprises.

Ukraine may seek...

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The first vice-premier made these remarks during a press briefing on Wednesday, November 5, at which he touched also upon economic matters.

Responding to follow-up questions, Dr. Yuhknovsky, a physicist and university professor-turned-people's deputy, underlined that Ukraine will indeed be a non-nuclear state. "However, we want to sell those goods that belong to us," he said. To a comment that this would signal a definite change in Ukraine's nuclear policy, the new vice-premier stated, "Something always changes to a certain extent."

When asked by this journalist to comment on the existence of a "nuclear lobby" in the Parliament, Dr. Yuhknovsky sidestepped the question, noting only that there are those deputies who would like to see Ukraine remain a nuclear power.

The first deputy prime minister continued his remarks by noting that he believes Ukraine will be able to reach some agreement with Russia on sales of nuclear components — many of which were made in Ukraine. Russian specialists, Dr. Yuhknovsky said, also believe that Ukraine should be able to get something for its nuclear assets.

Reuters reported that Dr. Yuhknovsky said Ukraine had a right to be paid for transferring its warheads to Russia. "Ukraine cannot allow its wealth to be taken out of the country free of charge," he was quoted as saying.

"Ukraine should benefit from its non-nuclear status. Ukraine should sell its warheads to the highest bidder among the nuclear states, first of all to Russia. We want to be paid for dismantling them," said the vice premier, according to Reuters.

Reuters correspondent Ron Papeski commented that Dr. Yuhknovsky's statement "was the clearest among top Ukrainian leaders that the country was not deriving sufficient benefit from its nuclear policy." He also reported that Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma had said on November 4 that Ukraine had the right to expect more financial assistance from the West in exchange for giving up its nuclear weapons.

Contacted by The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial offices in Jersey City, N.J., Valeriy Kuchynsky, minister-counselor and deputy chief of mission at Ukraine's Embassy in Washington, said diplomats there had no information on Dr. Yuhknovsky's press conference or any new government policy regarding nuclear arms.

The No. 2 man at Ukraine's Embassy did say, however, that up to now there had been talk of Ukraine seeking some financial compensation from Russia for the enriched uranium contained in nuclear warheads dismantled there.

But, he cautioned, Ukraine does not have intentions of selling the enriched uranium, as this would be a violation of both the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the START pact that Ukraine intends to ratify.

Philly Ukrainians collect textbooks

by Markian Bilynskyj

PHILADELPHIA — At the request of Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia (UFGP) has collected a large number of textbooks which will shortly be shipped to Ukraine. The shipment consists of much-needed contemporary textbooks on economics, business, management, banking, finance, computer science, etc. Also included is a large number of English language textbooks.

The books to be shipped were donated by major U.S. publishing houses as well as private individuals. The collection consists of 380,000 books and 480 sets of audio cassettes for learning English. The books, which have been earmarked for the students of the Management Institute of Ukraine, will be distributed free of charge.

The costs of transporting the shipment by sea and delivery to its final destination have been estimated at approximately \$10,000 (roughly 3 cents per book). In order to meet these costs, the UFGP is appealing to individuals and organizations to help finance the shipment.

Please send all donations, which are tax-deductible, to the following address: UFGP — Book Fund, P.O. Box 7109, Philadelphia, PA 19117. For further information, please call (215) 663-9006.

People's Deputy Yevhen Hryniv describes work of Memorial society

by Markian Bilynskyj

PHILADELPHIA — "Do you want to be told what you want to hear, or do you want to know the truth concerning the current situation in Ukraine?" With this rhetorical question Yevhen Hryniv opened a lively meeting, held on October 17 at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia and sponsored by the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia.

In a remarkably lucid and informative presentation delivered at a blistering pace, Mr. Hryniv — who is a deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, head of the Lviv Oblast Peoples Control Committee, head of the Lviv branch of Memorial, and editor-in-chief of the Lviv weekly *Poklyk Sumlinnia* — described how in 1987 he was asked by the late Andrei Sakharov to assist, together with 26 other persons, in the creation of Memorial.

Mr. Hryniv spoke of the group's cooperation with the Helsinki Union and individuals such as the late Mayor Kotyk of Lviv and future presidential candidate Ihor Yukhnovsky as they attempted to establish the truth surrounding the atrocities perpetrated against Ukrainians by both the Nazi and Soviet regimes.

The next stage of Memorial's work, said Mr. Hryniv, will involve the comprehensive cataloguing of Soviet crimes against Ukrainian social organizations, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and children, and a full listing of Ukrainian cultural monuments destroyed by the Communists.



Yevhen Hryniv addresses Philadelphia audience.

Mr. Hryniv then switched hats and gave an overview of what had been achieved in the sphere of Ukrainian state-building in the first year since

independence. He opined that a remarkable amount had been achieved in a short period, despite tremendous obstacles, and was generally supportive of President Leonid Kravchuk's policies.

He identified two major threats to Ukraine's well-being: first, there was the relative indifference being displayed toward Ukraine by the major industrialized nations of the world. Another potentially threatening external factor was the attitude of Russia toward Ukrainian independence. In addition, he noted that the greatest internal complications arose from the maximalist positions adopted by certain individuals and groups.

Some of those democratic elements that had been so successful in dismantling the Soviet regime were not as competent when it came to constructing new structures. In this respect Mr. Hryniv mentioned Vyacheslav Chornovil, although he stressed that he continues to work with the co-chairman of Rukh and considers him to be a personal friend.

By way of conclusions, Mr. Hryniv addressed the role of the diaspora during the current phase of Ukrainian nation- and state-building. He underscored the invaluable nature of the moral and political support given in the past by those living in the West.

As for the present and the future, Mr. Hryniv suggested the following set of priorities for the diaspora: to positively influence the citizens of Ukraine — who are struggling to shake off the attitudes ingrained by the Soviet regime — by instilling in them an appreciation of the need for patience and tolerance; and to establish business and commercial investments in Ukraine.

GOP Nationalities honor Kuropas Live in Kiev...

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Republican State Nationalities Council President John Spatuzza (left) and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, GOP honoree, at a luncheon in Chicago.

CHICAGO — Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, long-time Ukrainian American activist, was honored as the Illinois Ethnic Republican of the Year by the Republican State Nationalities Council of Illinois (RSNCI) on Sunday, October 18.

In presenting the award to Dr. Kuropas, John G. Spatuzza, RSNCI president, reviewed the many years of hard work and devotion to the Republican cause by the honoree.

"Myron was one of the leading (Continued on page 18)

World Bank, employees of U.S. businesses, as well as local and foreign correspondents joined in as well.

Since the time difference between Kiev and America's East Coast is seven hours, the first election results did not appear in Kiev until about 2 a.m. The students, however, were ready. At 1 a.m. they had received a quick lesson from Miss Farnsworth on the American electoral college, a briefing about the candidates and their positions, and an explanation of the Senate and House races under way. They also received "scorecards" to keep track of the electoral college votes received by each candidate.

The students spread out an all four floors of the institute, pulling up chairs in front of the TV monitors, sitting on desks and on the floor. By 3 a.m., several had fallen asleep in each others' laps.

The Americans divided into two groups, the Republicans grouping

around the monitor on the first floor, while the Democrats, a much larger contingent, assembled in a large classroom on the second floor. An occasional quiet cheer could be heard from the Republicans, as President George Bush's face appeared on the screen, but the cheers from the second floor reverberated throughout the building as a Democrat from Maine led a victory cheer each time Gov. Bill Clinton's electoral votes were reported.

"This is a terrific way for young Ukrainians to see how important the electoral process is for Americans," said Miss Farnsworth. "Many students were impressed that they would learn about the president's victory at the same time as the new president himself."

As the night turned to dawn, one bleary-eyed student blurted, "Why do they keep interrupting with pictures of an airplane?" He listened as Dora Chomiak from the Renaissance Foundation explained that the airplane was really an advertisement for Federal Express, an overnight delivery service for letters and packages.

He listened, then obviously overwrought by lack of sleep, irritably asked, "How can you interrupt something as important as a presidential election with advertisements of a plane delivering packages?" "That," replied the equally bleary-eyed Ms. Chomiak, "I can explain to you only after I have had some sleep."

A huge cheer was heard from the second floor as Gov. Clinton was declared the winner. Champagne corks were popped and Clinton/Gore buttons passed around. By the time of his acceptance speech, the crowd had thinned out, with students thanking Miss Farnsworth and rushing home to get ready for 9 a.m. classes.

One British correspondent, who had stayed the whole night was asked why he had bothered, since he was neither a public policy student, nor an American citizen. "You, Yanks," he replied, "always put on a good show." "Besides," he added pensively, "you are one of the few countries in the world that really takes democracy seriously."

And, Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 1)

my colleagues, were pulling for Clinton, because we feel that this president will do more for America and more for Ukraine and for the former countries of the USSR."

"I am very glad that Clinton won. The powers that he represents are closest to the spirit of my party," said Yuriy Buzduhan, the secretary of the United Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine.

Conducting "man on the street" interviews in the early morning hours of Wednesday, November 4, The Weekly's correspondent learned that "this is not a victory by Clinton the politician and is not a defeat of Bush the politician, but a consequence of today's political situation. After the fall of the Soviet Union, the United States has been forced to view its place in the world in a different light. Americans have reached the

conclusion that under such circumstances they must drastically change themselves and their lifestyle," said Mykola Tomenko, a 27-year-old political analyst.

Others were not quite so articulate. A 64-year-old coat-check lady remarked that "it's all the same" to her, while a 20-year-old student Vitaliy, said he is unfazed about the whole thing. "I'm glad the process exists."

One man, who was leaving the Security Services headquarters (formerly KGB) said, "We knew Bush as a distinguished statesman. Now we have to get used to a new leader for America."

A 34-year-old co-owner of a private enterprise, Liudmyla Lukianenko, said that she was happy that "a young, handsome man won the presidency."

Yuriy Melnikov, 28, the acting director of the Youth Fund of Ukraine, commented: "All the aid that Bush promised Ukraine will now be delayed. The chances for us to receive aid today

are much smaller."

A 23-year-old sociology student noted the similarity between Bush and former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. "The shining victories in foreign policy distracted his attention from domestic problems."

An unemployed 22-year-old expressed his deep indifference to the whole affair. "The only thing that concerns me is the new president's policy on immigration."

Myroslav Popovych, the president of the Ukrainian Philosophical Association, said that "Clinton's victory is a victory for the intellectual party."

"The new president reminds me very much of John Kennedy, by whom I was always inspired," said one militiaman who refused to be identified.

Bohdan Stupka, one of Ukraine's most famous actors of the stage and screen, expressed hope that cultural contacts would be more fruitful under the administration of the new president.

Philadelphia medical institutions unite to support Ukrainian medical university

by Christine Shust-Fylypovych

PHILADELPHIA — Four renowned Philadelphia medical institutions have formed a partnership with the Ukrainian State Medical University and its affiliate hospitals to provide state-of-the-art health care as part of a program sponsored by the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The AIHA and USAID program will sponsor at least 11 health care partnerships between U.S. hospitals and medical facilities in the newly independent states (NIS).

The AIHA was formed recently by a coalition of key hospital and hospital-related organizations to initiate and coordinate the health care partnership programs. Under a grant from the United States Agency for International Development, the AIHA will manage the cooperative program to upgrade NIS medical facilities and services, as well as help these medical institutions adapt to the emerging market economies. The AIHA/USAID funds will

largely cover travel and other essential expenses, while the partners themselves will donate personnel time and logistical support for partnership activities at their respective institutions.

To implement the Philadelphia-Kiev partnership, the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center (the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania), Pennsylvania Hospital and Children's Hospital of Philadelphia have signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ukrainian State Medical University, Kiev Children's Hospital No. 2 and the Kiev Obstetrical and Gynecological Hospital No. 3.

The partnership will draw on the expertise of physicians, hospital administrative, nursing and technical staff on a voluntary basis to establish model programs in the fields of prenatal diagnosis, perinatology and neonatology.

"In discussions with Ukraine, it became clear that for them infant mortality and morbidity was a highly important area, especially because people are understandably concerned

about what effect the Chernobyl nuclear disaster will have on children," said Dr. George Peckham, project coordinator of the Philadelphia-Kiev partnership and assistant dean for international programs for the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center.

"It's really exciting to think that when you have the brightest and best people involved, as I feel we do, you can make tremendous strides in a short period of time. I am confident we can create a center of excellence in the area of maternal and child care, and have this center be a launching pad to teach other hospitals throughout Ukraine."

On November 7, members of the Philadelphia partnership will embark on a weeklong visit to Kiev to assess the facilities of the four Kiev institutions and to finalize the implementation plan.

The leadership delegation of the Kiev medical specialists is scheduled to arrive in Philadelphia on November 28 for an initial two-week training session. Over the next two years, Philadelphia will host several delegations for more extended periods of time. Once the medical, technical and training pro-

grams are in place, these hospitals will serve as models for future programs.

Dr. Andrew Tershakovec, a Children's Hospital pediatrician and a program participant, is procuring and coordinating assistance from the Philadelphia area Ukrainian American community on behalf of the Philadelphia-Kiev partnership. Drs. Peckham and Tershakovec stress the importance of the community's involvement, particularly in terms of the program's initial success. Immediate needs include medical personnel (doctors, nurses and technical assistants) with a working knowledge of Ukrainian to act as interpreters/translators during the inaugural Philadelphia visit by the Kiev medical specialists, and host families to provide rest and relaxation for the visitors on weekends.

Medical professionals interested in offering assistance, are asked to contact Dr. Tershakovec at (215) 590-2466. Families who are able to host the visitors, may call Christine Shust-Fylypovych of Philadelphia-Ukraine Aid (formerly the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee) at (215) 659-5465.

High-level lawyers' delegation from Ukraine tours California

by Andrew Sorokowski

SAN FRANCISCO — A high-level delegation of Ukrainian lawyers visited California recently to meet with representatives of California's judicial, academic and private legal communities and to organize exchanges.

They also established business contacts between Ukraine and California, a state that ranks high on the list of the world's economies. Every seventh U.S. lawyer practices in California. While Ukraine has approximately one lawyer per 1,000 people, California has one for every 225.

The delegation consisted of Chief Justice Oleksander Yakimenko, Prof. Fedir Burchak and Prof. Volodymyr Sumin.

Chief Justice Yakimenko, 71, was recently nominated to lead the Ukrainian Constitutional Court.

Prof. Burchak, also 71, heads the legal department of Parliament and is a member of the parliamentary Council of Advisors. In addition, he is a vice-president of the Ukrainian Association

of Jurists and a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Legal Sciences.

Prof. Sumin, 55, like Prof. Burchak, a native of Kiev, is first vice-president of the Association of Jurists and president of a consortium of companies. He represents the Ukrainian League of Companies with Foreign Capital.

On Monday August 17, the delegation visited California's capital city, Sacramento, where they visited the Senate Office of Federal and International Relations. They met with State Sen. Mike Thompson and with Annette Davis, Gov. Pete Wilson's deputy trade representative. The visitors and their hosts discussed the role of the Governor's Office in the state's commercial relations with countries like Ukraine.

The next day, the delegation visited Stanford Law School, where they met with Associate Dean Ellen Borgersen, Profs. Joe Grundfest and Ken Scott, and local attorney Harold P. Rogers. A roundtable discussion focused on new Ukrainian legislation and the risks and incentives for foreign investment in

Ukraine. Also mentioned was the possibility of student exchanges.

After a lunch at the faculty club hosted by Dean Borgersen, the Ukrainian lawyers paid a visit to the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, where they were greeted by the deputy director, Charles Palm. Joe Dwyer, director of the renowned Hoover Archives, exhibited rare photographs and documents of the Ukrainian war of independence from the institution's collections.

At a special reception, the Ukrainian delegates met Robert Conquest, author of the definitive study of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine, "The Harvest of Sorrow," and a senior research fellow at Hoover. They also exchanged views with senior fellows John Dunlop, a specialist on Russian nationalism, and Charles McLure, an expert on comparative taxation. The discussion ranged from the Crimean and Trans-Dnister questions to tax incentives for foreign investment.

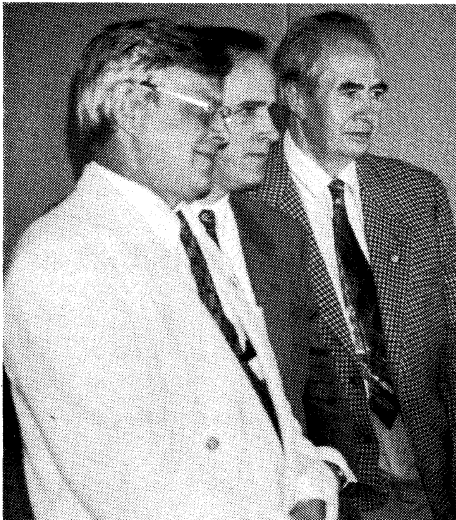
On August 19 Chief Justice Yakimenko and his colleagues met Chief Justice Malcolm Lucas of the Califor-

nia Supreme Court and Justices Marvin Baxter, Joyce Kennard, Stanley Mosk and Edward Panelli. After acquainting each other with their respective judicial systems, the judges and lawyers agreed that a judicial exchange between Ukraine and California would be fruitful.

The guests encouraged the California justices to hold mock jury trials in Ukraine, as they have done in other countries, in order to acquaint Ukrainians with the American legal system. They noted that Ukraine, which is undergoing constitutional as well as judicial reform, is interested in certain features of the American system such as separation of powers, a strong and independent judiciary, and trial by jury.

On the following day, after Justice Yakimenko's departure, Profs. Burchak and Sumin visited Boalt Hall, the Berkeley law faculty of the University of California. They met with Dean Herma Hill Kay and two law professors with an interest in international law. Among the topics discussed was the possibility of graduate student exchanges between

(Continued on page 17)



Prof. Volodymyr Sumin, George Hisert and Prof. Fedir Burchak during one of the Ukrainian delegation's many meetings.



At the Hoover Institute, (from left) Chief Justice Oleksander Yakimenko, Prof. Volodymyr Sumin and Roman Braver, a local attorney, look at historical archives.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A new beginning

"My fellow Americans, on this day, with high hopes and brave hearts, in massive numbers, the American people have voted to make a new beginning." With these words Gov. Bill Clinton proclaimed his victory in the 1992 U.S. presidential election.

Yes, the people had spoken. They opted for change, whether it was a vote for Gov. Clinton's Democratic brand of change, a change from what many perceived as the tired old formulas of party politics, or simply a change from President George Bush and the Republican Party.

The American people turned out in record numbers on Election Day: 104 million, or 55 percent of eligible voters, cast their ballots. The highest voter turnout in two decades ushered in a baby-boomer administration and a new Congress with more than 100 freshmen members.

This was the result of an election year dubbed as the "Year of the Woman," a year in which many members of Congress chose not to run again, and a year in which the traditional Republican coalition, which included Ukrainians and other East European ethnics, fell to pieces.

The 1992 Congressional races saw the defeats of a number of staunch supporters of Ukrainian Americans' causes and concerns. In addition, some of our best allies have retired. Among those not re-elected by their constituents are Reps. Don Ritter of Pennsylvania, Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, Bill Green of New York and Ron Marlenee of Montana (who is of Ukrainian heritage). Among those choosing retirement are Reps. Dennis Hertel and William Broomfield of Michigan, Frank Annunzio of Illinois, Dante Fascell of Florida, Bernard Dwyer and Frank Guarini of New Jersey and Lawrence Coughlin of Pennsylvania. In the Senate, there are fewer losses for Ukrainian Americans, but among them is Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, who lost his bid for re-election. These and other legislators from both sides of the political aisle will be missed in the 103rd Congress.

Change truly is omnipresent on the political scene in the United States. Our new president will have to reach out to all Americans for, as one commentator put it, he will have to earn a mandate while in office, because he was not given a mandate by the electorate. Our political parties, particularly the shattered Republicans, must consider well how to re-establish their credibility and viability as they attempt to build a new following.

We Ukrainian Americans, too, must engage in some restructuring. We need to build new coalitions with Americans of like minds, and we need to find new supporters in the 103rd Congress (and beyond). As well, we need to establish ourselves as an influence, a force that will be heeded by elected officials and candidates for office.

Most of all we need to realize that the time to do all this is now — not two years from now, when the next Congressional elections are held, and certainly not four years down the line, when we next vote for president. We must admit to ourselves that in the election of 1992 Ukrainian Americans were barely noticed (committees of prominent Ukrainians for this or that candidate notwithstanding). We simply woke up too late to make an impact, too late for us to matter to the presidential hopefuls.

And so, at this time of new beginnings, we urge Ukrainian Americans to "make a new beginning" of their own and become politically involved.

Nov.
7
1857

Turning the pages back...

This day marks the 135th anniversary of the birth of the historian, archivist and indefatigable organizer of Ukrainian higher education, Dmytro Bahaliy. A native of Kiev, he

graduated from Kharkiv University in 1880, then assumed the professorship in Russian history there in 1887. He was successful in introducing a new Ukrainian bent to the institution's research and curriculum during his rectorship in 1906-1910.

Prof. Bahaliy served as a representative of universities at the State Council in St. Petersburg in 1906 and 1910-1914. Then he headed the Kharkiv City Council in 1914-1917. He helped establish the city's public library and its historical archives.

In 1918 he was a member of the founding committee that established the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and became the academy's first chairman of history and philology. In the 1920s he became even more active, presiding over the Kharkiv Scientific Society, the Research Chair of Ukrainian History at Kharkiv University, and the Central State Archive of Ukraine.

Throughout the 1920s, Bahaliy also published a seminal overview of Ukrainian history, the socio-economic history of Ukraine (for which he was attacked by the authorities), and a biography of the "wandering philosopher," Hryhoriy Skovoroda.

He died in Kharkiv on February 9, 1932.

Source: "Bahaliy, Dmytro" *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 1* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984).

The Ukrainian American community: time to rebuild our infrastructure

by Eugene Iwanciw

CONCLUSION

Our infrastructure

The activities of individuals or ad hoc groups are effective only in the short-run, and, even then, they are effective because of the existence of the infrastructure. For example, if it were not for organizations like the Ukrainian National Association which subsidizes Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, ad hoc groups would not be able to communicate with each other or the community at large. The existence of national community organizations allow for the establishment of specific ad hoc groups such as the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

Within our Ukrainian American community we have a physical infrastructure (churches, schools, halls, resorts, camps, museums, etc.), an organizational/institutional infrastructure (youth, student, women's, political, financial, religious, professional, educational and other organizations), and a

In addition to the establishment of an independent Ukraine, there have been many other factors that have affected our community during the past 50 or even 20 years. They have had a profound, though often unnoticed, effect on the community.

- (1) Geographic dispersion has had a severe impact on the structure of our organizations. When these organizations were created, the Ukrainian American population resided primarily in Northeast and Midwest cities and primarily within inner cities. Travel for weekly meetings was not a problem and language retention within these "ghettos" was relatively easy. Today, the Ukrainian American population is dispersed throughout the United States (Georgia and North Carolina are among the states with the fastest growing communities, and California has had the fourth largest concentration of Ukrainian Americans since before 1980). In addition, those still living in the Northeast and Midwest generally do not live in the inner city, but in the suburbs. Any re-examination of the

Within our Ukrainian American community we have a physical infrastructure... and a communications infrastructure. ... that infrastructure ... is in decay due to years of neglect. ... We now need to assess whether our infrastructure is appropriate.

communications infrastructure (newspapers, magazines, periodicals and radio and TV programs), most of which are supported by organizations.

That infrastructure, much as the U.S. infrastructure, is in decay due to years of neglect. Any infrastructure requires constant attention, repair and modernization. If one does not periodically paint one's house, the wood rots and the cost of replacement becomes far greater than if it were maintained. The same is true of our "house," the Ukrainian American community.

We now need to assess whether our infrastructure is appropriate. Does it meet the needs of our community and the Ukrainian American population? Keep in mind that most of our organizations were created 50 to 100 years ago. Are the goals of these organizations appropriate for the 1990s? Are the structures appropriate for the 1990s?

Eugene Iwanciw is director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office. The paper above was presented on October 11 at The Washington Group's Leadership Conference.

structures of our organizations has to take this into consideration.

- (2) Assimilation is a reality for all ethnic communities. The question is: Do we try to stop it, accept it, or manipulate it to preserve some aspects of Ukrainian identity in the United States?

- (3) Inter-marriage is a reality. In 1980, 48 percent of those claiming to be Ukrainian had only one Ukrainian parent. In 1990 data will probably reveal that the figure has climbed to at least 53 percent. This and assimilation have an impact on identity and language retention.

- (4) The educational level and career orientation of Ukrainian Americans has changed substantially over the past generation. Due to the financial success of earlier generations, many Ukrainian Americans under age 50 have completed higher education and have entered occupations unattainable for earlier generations. This affects the types of organizations that meet the needs of these individuals.

- (5) Ukrainian Americans are highly mobile, moving more often than

(Continued on page 15)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, on October 29, the fraternal organization's established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine received 13,688 checks from its members' donations totalling \$352,488.85. Contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dues and checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian refugees need our help

Dear Editor:

We are cognizant of a civil war raging in the ex-territories of Yugoslavia. We hear allegations of genocidal atrocities that befall various ethnic groups in these regions. One of these is a minority of people of Ukrainian ancestry residing in present day Bosnia-Herzegovina. These are people who share the same history as Ukrainians living in Canada, the U.S., Europe and Australia. Their forefathers left Ukraine in the last century looking beyond its borders for better political and economic conditions.

Their personal experiences are wretched. Non-Serbs are persecuted, be they Ukrainian, Albanian or Croatian; be they of Christian or Islamic faith. Local Ukrainian parishes are being destroyed or appropriated, for they do not serve the people of the Orthodox faith. Homes and personal belongings of non-Serbs are appropriated. The men are forced to go to the front and fight against their neighbors. The elderly are humiliated and the women threatened.

The first settlers emigrated from Galicia in western Ukraine. Galicia had been under the jurisdiction of the Austro-Hungarian empire since the 18th century. Although the Austrian imperial government supported the rights of Ukrainians in western Ukraine, persecution, especially of peasants by the Polish magnates and gentry, was still present. This period coincided with the time when the Austrian imperial government attempted to settle uncultivated lands in other regions under her domain. Recognizing that Ukrainians were adept at husbandry, the Austrian government offered them land in Bosnia-Herzegovina to work and live on.

As a result Bosnia, witnessed significant immigration in the late 19th century.

Present-day Austria with its historical ties and geographical proximity to these countries opened her borders to the refugees. Among those leaving their homes are our people in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are scattered all over Austria. Vienna itself has approximately 120 refugees of Ukrainian ancestry. Money, food or clothing are being donated, but that is not enough to erase the memories of war and death. Nor is it enough to sustain them in the future. Members from the Ukrainian community in Vienna themselves offer to help these people put away their past and help them build their future in a new land. The Ukrainian Canadian Social Services organization has already offered to sponsor the refugees for immigration to Canada. There, with the aid of the Ukrainian community and the Canadian government, these refugees will start a new life. Being received by the Ukrainian community, they will have the opportunity to reactivate their Ukrainian traditions and develop closer ties to the culture of their ancestors.

But this is not enough. Further assistance is needed urgently. If you would like to show your solidarity with your fellow Ukrainians from these beleaguered lands, please consider making a donation to help sponsor more of these refugees and enable them to start a better life in a free land. Write to: Ukrainian Central Refugee Organization in Austria, c/o Dr. Sergius Naklowicz, Dresdnerstrasse 124/III/19, 1200 Vienna, Austria.

Marika Skomsky
Vienna

A plea from Bosnia

Dear Ukrainians in the free world!

We are your brethren from the Kozarac parish near Prijedor, caught up in the bloody war in Bosnia, and we turn to you with a plea for assistance. We find ourselves in bitter slavery. Our future here, where we now live, is completely uncertain and bleak. This is not the first time, as the horrible war rages here, that we have turned to the world for help in freeing ourselves from this "Egypt" — this place of terrible bondage. To this day, our calls and prayers have gone unheeded.

We find ourselves in a situation so hopeless that it is difficult to describe. Slowly but surely, our enemies are destroying everything that defines our ethnic identity. They are robbing us of our material goods and using various means to devastate our cultural and spiritual treasures. They intend to annihilate or expel us, their slaves.

We lament, and yet the world does not hear us, does not understand, or refuses to understand. The world is full of people who are ready to provide words of solace and comfort, but these can only quiet our tears and nothing else. We require assistance that entails greater sacrifice, because our lives have sunk beneath the dignity of any normal person. The

world knows that a relentless and unprecedented ethnic purge — an ethnic sterilization — is taking place.

Two hundred Ukrainian families live in an oasis of extinction. They cannot help themselves. They can only be rescued by their Ukrainian brethren who live in the free world. We ask for help to emigrate to Australia, or Canada, or anywhere.

We can take nothing with us of any material value. This is a telling indication of our predicament. We wish to leave, every last one of us: the child who wishes to see the light of the world, the grandmother who has only a few months to reach her 100th birthday.

We will abandon none of our elderly, nor anyone else — we would rather perish. We love them as we love ourselves. For many of us, if the help arrives tomorrow, it will already be too late.

We, the enslaved in Bosnia, extend our brotherly greetings and good wishes to Ukrainians in the free world.

The writer is a Ukrainian community activist from Bosnia who asked to remain anonymous for fear of persecution. His letter was sent to The Weekly by the Ukrainian Central Refugee Organization in Vienna.

Ryan misinformed about community

Dear Editor:

In his criticism of my article on the life of the late Walter Chopiowskyj, Michael B. Ryan, legal counsel of the National Captive Nations Committee, writes that the article was "marred" by my "groundless suggestion of lack of unity and ill feeling between Mr. Chopiowskyj and Dr. Lev Dobrianskyj."

I never wrote that there was a lack of unity or ill feeling between the two gentlemen. What I wrote was that Walter Chopiowskyj decided to attend a UNA Congressional reception in 1977. The reception was being boycotted by the UCCA. "Dr. Dobrianskyj, then the UCCA president and firmly in the grip of OUN(B), was especially miffed because a UCCA officer had dared break party ranks." I know this because at the time, Walter came to stay at my home in Chevy Chase, Md. When I told him Dr. Dobrianskyj was boycotting the event, he couldn't believe it.

"Call him," I advised Walter. He did. "What did Leo say?" I asked once the conversation ended.

"He was angry," Walter told me, shaking his head in disbelief. "He wasn't going to go and he told me not to go."

Walter did go, of course, and I mentioned that in my article to demonstrate that despite his OUN(B) leanings, he didn't always agree with OUN(B) positions and dictates.

Mr. Ryan accurately enumerates Dr. Dobrianskyj's crucial role in gaining support for the captive nations and asks what complaint I have against Dr. Dobrianskyj. My answer is none in the captive nations arena. But I continue to believe that when it came to matters within the Ukrainian American community, Dr. Dobrianskyj took his cues from OUN(B).

Mr. Ryan asks what complaint I have against OUN(B)? "Its pro-Ukrainian, anti-fascist, and anti-communist record effectively rebutted Moscow's slanders against supporters of Ukrainian national aspirations," he writes. That may be. But anyone who has been active in our community knows that OUN(B) is not simply a pro-Ukrainian, anti-fascist, and anti-Communist organization. If it were, the UCCA today would still be a united, umbrella organization for all major Ukrainian organizations, including the UNA, the UFA, Plast, ODUM, and UNWLA and others, instead of a relatively ineffective front for OUN(B) and its affiliates.

Myron B. Kuropas
DeKalb, Ill.

St. George Academy offers excellence

Dear Editor:

St. George Academy was started for the Ukrainian people of the greater New York Metropolitan area as a service to those Ukrainian people looking not only for a place of higher learning for their children, but also for a place where they could continue to remember each day that they are Ukrainian and proud to be so.

Since the time it was founded, St. George Academy has progressed to become one of the most excellent high schools in New York City. The discipline is strict, the quality of teaching is excellent, and the students are forced to take an extremely challenging curriculum: two foreign languages, as well as

four years of math, science, English and history, and art and music. In addition, students in grade 12 are given the opportunity to take college-credit courses — such as "American Writers," "British Writers," "Composition and Rhetoric," "Government III," "Government IV," calculus, advanced placement history, etc. — each worth three credits — so that by the time they graduate, they have a half year of college finished.

Finally, St. George Academy students not only get accepted to NYU, Pace, Fordham, the Cooper Union, etc., but also get scholarships offered them to study at these institutions.

All Ukrainians should be aware of the excellence that is theirs at St. George Academy. People of other nationalities are begging to have their children accepted into SGA. Shall we choose them rather than Ukrainian children — our future and our home? SGA can compete with any private school in N.Y.C. It has passed all the strict tests given it by the New York State Board of Regents, and has been favorably reviewed by that board annually. Ukrainians: Take note! Take pride! Take action!

Sister Monica
New York

Let people control Ukraine's economy

Dear Editor:

Ukrainians in America must not align themselves thoughtlessly behind those who are trying to transform Ukraine into a satellite of the United States. Who says an economy based on credit, large amounts of unemployment, indifference to a majority of the population, and a cadre of big businessmen using their wealth to influence politics are the way for Ukraine?

We must not look upon Ukraine as our opportunity to grow businesses, get cheap labor, or retest failed economic ideas. Instead, let us help Ukraine become what it should be: a model nation that lives in peace within and without, and leaves no one crushed by power politics.

The Soviet Union was never communist. It was simply a refurbished Romanov kingdom under a different name, with government-controlled industries. Under capitalism, the pendulum would swing to the other extreme, as in so many Western nations: industry-controlled government.

Let's urge Ukraine to choose neither. By blithely jumping on the Western bandwagon, Ukraine is writing another death sentence for itself. Is discarding the Warsaw Pact for NATO really that much of a change? Let's choose a kind of economy no one has yet thought of: people controlling government and industry.

Nikolas Trendowski
Detroit

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

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published.

The Ukrainian Canadian community at a historic turning point

by Wsevolod W. Isajiw

CONCLUSION

I will turn now to the external goals and activities of UCC. Two types of such activities have to be distinguished: (1) relations with Ukraine and (2) relations with Ukrainian communities in other countries of the diaspora.

Relations with Ukraine

Ukraine today is in the process of building its independent statehood. This is the historic moment for which many Ukrainians have been waiting for years, indeed centuries. Hence, organized contact with Ukraine and activities aimed at helping Ukraine establish about a democratic, rationally organized society that will guarantee human rights to all citizens are of cardinal importance.

To assist Ukraine in this process, however, a number of things must first be understood:

(1) There have been two stages in this independent nation-building process: a symbolic stage and a structural change stage. The symbolic stage refers to the initial demarcation of independence by means of a visible, emotional, collective expression of approval and satisfaction with the new state of affairs. This involves abundant displays of the new flag, mass rallies, reaffirming speeches, visits and conferences that bring previously separated people together, and the like. This is a stage of celebratory character.

The structural change phase is completely different in nature. It involves changing institutions and filling these institutions with new, younger people. It involves the transfer of power or decision-making to new institutions and to new, previously uncommitted groups of people.

In Ukraine, the first stage, which lasted for about a year, had just about ended. The second stage, the structural change stage, however, has hardly begun. There seem to be many in the Ukrainian diaspora who feel the essence of national independence is the first, or celebratory, stage. Yet, it is the second stage that is crucial for the true establishment of independent statehood, and there are some who have doubts whether it will progress far without any reversals.

(2) The Ukrainian community in the diaspora has been very willing to offer assistance to Ukraine. This assistance has a variety of forms, most of them involving some transfer of resources from here to there: medications for Chernobyl victims, books to build up libraries, money to be given to various institutions in Ukraine, computers, skilled personnel, business transactions, etc.

The delivery of assistance, however, is not necessarily understood by the people in Ukraine as it is by the people in the diaspora. Each side tends to understand it in terms of the practices in its society. Thus, much of the assistance may never reach the point the diaspora expects it to reach; it may never get to the people it is expected to help. There is a problem of control and accountability. Many of those to whom assistance is transferred

would like the diaspora not to ask any further questions about it. It is essential, however, that any assistance offering resources be distributed rationally, according to Western standards. Accountability to donors is essential.

Many people from Ukraine have commented to travelers from the diaspora that aid does not reach them and that "it is often used to support and maintain the old system," meaning the system as it existed under the Soviet Union. This introduces among the general population in Ukraine a degree of demoralization, since many people there come to see the diaspora as supporting the old exploitative elite, which is often labeled "the mafia," and feel the diaspora does little to help bring about real change that would benefit all the people.

(3) A sociological explanation of this may be useful. It can be given in terms of one of the most famous theories on societal elites, that of Vilfredo Pareto. (The concept of elites here should not be understood in any sense

of Free Ukrainians, into an institution that would shift the mandate for all its decision-making from the people of the diaspora to the government of Ukraine.

As was pointed out before, the structure of the UCC, and, by the same token, of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is final. They are coordinating bodies, and their mandate must come only from the people of the diaspora. This type of change would be harmful to both the diaspora and to Ukraine. In the contemporary world, the most fruitful type of cooperation is one in which the participating parties are independent entities.

Ukrainians in former Yugoslavia

This is a large topic, worthy of more attention than I can give it here. The UCC must keep informed about changes taking place among Ukrainians in other countries, but in particular about Ukrainians in East European countries outside of Ukraine. Of most urgent importance is the former Yugoslavia

work as possible should be professionalized. This does not mean that volunteer work must be excluded, but that it must take a secondary place to, and be directed professionally.

Furthermore, there must be a re-emphasis on democratic processes. The UCC must democratize its own constitution and practices, and insist that other Ukrainian institutions and organizations, including those in Ukraine, behave in a democratic way. An essential feature of all the UCC's work must be accountability to the Ukrainian community in Canada. This includes all UCC officers and their activities, and all UCC committees. The UCC must also insist on accountability from those who receive its support, and the support of any other Ukrainian organization. It is only right that all donors be given a clear picture of how their donations are appropriated and used.

Finally, the UCC's commitment of resources should no longer be for purely

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee's work must take a professional route. ... there must be a re-emphasis on democratic processes. ... commitment of resources should no longer be for purely symbolic causes...

of aristocracy, but simply as referring to those who have positions of power, i.e., decision-makers whose actions affect large proportions of the population.

According to Pareto, all societies are run by elites, purportedly for the benefit of all in society. Elites experience cycles, however. New elites emerge with a high degree of commitment to ideals of liberty and justice for all and plans of improving society. As time goes on, the elites come to be well established, they age, and begin to be concerned with their own interest, gain and prestige more than with any commitment to the ideal of the common good. Pareto calls the first type of elites the "entrepreneurs" and the second, the "rentiers." As time goes on, new, younger elites come to displace the old ones, and the cycle begins anew.

The replacement of old elites by new ones takes place particularly in periods of decolonization, when new states emerge and declare their independence. In the 20th century we could observe this in India, Africa, the Middle East and other places. The problem with Ukraine is that independence came, but the elite remained the same. Furthermore, even in terms of the old Soviet system, this is the "rentier" elite, one that tends to be concerned with its own positions and interests.

It is important to remember that the old system made it very difficult for the average Ukrainian citizen to become part of the elite. This was not a system based on individual achievement, rather, it was one based on patronage. For this reason, it is important that in the new system the process of social mobility be stimulated. In the long run, this process will make democracy meaningful and real for the majority of the population. Hence, it is imperative for the diaspora to ensure that the assistance it provides to Ukraine promotes the process of democratization there.

(4) One more point about the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's relationship with Ukraine. Currently, there is an attempt to subordinate key institutions in the Ukrainian diaspora government-sponsored and financed organizations in Ukraine. This may involve transforming the umbrella body of all organized life of the Ukrainian

and the brutalization and expulsion of Ukrainian communities there.

The Canadian government has promised to accept a certain number of refugees from the region. It is essential that the UCC lobby the Canadian government and work closely with it in order to make it possible for Ukrainian refugees from this devastated area to come to Canada. It would also be very useful to create a special commission to visit the refugee camps in the former Yugoslavia and neighboring countries to obtain first-hand knowledge of conditions there and find out how their resettlement could be facilitated. This is something that must not wait. For many refugees, it is a matter of life and death. About 40 years ago, the UCC accomplished much in helping Ukrainian Displaced Persons in Europe. It is imperative that the UCC show as much concern and resolve today.

Conclusion

From now on, the UCC's work must take a professional route. As much of its

symbolic causes such as monuments, anniversary celebrations, and commemorations. Rather, resources should be committed towards permanent projects that produce continuous activities and results, for example, endowments of institutions whose work produces books, films, educational activities, community health and welfare activities and the like. Commissioning new and original artistic endeavors, musical pieces and visual and performing arts, would also contribute to the future well-being of Ukrainian and Canadian culture.

The UCC has had a very good record of standing up for the Ukrainian language and culture in Canada. Among ethnic groups, Ukrainians have been leaders in the early multiculturalism movement and have proven their value in helping others in the community.

It is time for the UCC to rejuvenate and reinvigorate itself, and for it to reassert leadership among other established ethnic groups in Canada.

Grant supports shipment of 40 tons of textbooks

EDMONTON — In a joint statement issued November 3, Steve Paproski, Member of Parliament for Edmonton North, and Dr. William Green, manager of the Ukraine Project, announced the successful culmination of seven months of work that resulted in 40 tons of textbooks and reference materials, ready for shipment to Ukraine.

"I am pleased to announce," said Mr. Paproski, "that because of the special nature of this project, a one-time, non-refundable grant of \$13,000 will be accorded to the Ukraine Project for the shipment of these 40 tons of textbooks and reference materials."

"This is very welcome news," said Dr. Green, "since our group has no funds available and the shipment must go out as soon as possible. The Renaissance Foundation in the capital city of Kiev, will handle the distribution process throughout Ukraine. They are anxiously awaiting news of the date and time of

arrival of this very precious cargo," elaborated Dr. Green.

Last spring, in response to an urgent request for textbooks to assist Ukraine in developing its educational system, school jurisdictions and colleges were invited to donate English books to the Ukraine Project. This joint project, spearheaded by Dr. Green of the Alberta Vocational College, Edmonton, and supported by Amelia Turnbull, National and International Education Chair of Alberta Education, and Bill Diachuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, immediately received enthusiastic support throughout Alberta.

The team of Dr. Green, Tony Powell and Michelle Tracy coordinated the logistics from the Alberta Vocational College and requested that the Alberta School Boards Association and the Alberta Teachers Association provide

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Dr. Wsevolod W. Isajiw, a sociologist, is professor and director, Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Ethnic Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto. This paper was presented at the 17th congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, held October 8-11 in Winnipeg.

STUDENT PERSPECTIVE FROM UKRAINE

Lviv student's impressions
of a year of study in Toronto

Ostap Sereda, a 22-year-old student of history, Lviv University, spent the last academic year as a student at York University in Toronto. He came to Canada for the first time in August 1990 as part of the group from the Junior Academy of Lviv (Mala Akademia Nauk) on an exchange with the C. Palijiv Ukrainian School in Toronto. He met Prof. Orest Subtelny of York University, who was impressed both by his intellectual ability and his commitment to the study of the history of Ukraine and arranged for a scholarship to enable Ostap to spend an academic year in Toronto.

Ostap also worked with Prof. Subtelny on the research and writing of the "History of Plast" which Prof. Subtelny is editing. Ostap will continue to work on this project in Lviv, consulting the Plast archives there. He has now returned to Lviv where he will complete his fifth year at Lviv University.

Before leaving, Ostap recorded some of his impressions of his year of study in Toronto, (edited and translated by Oksana Zakydalsky).

by Ostap Sereda

I believe the age at which a person benefits the most from travel, from getting to know another country and from studying in another country is from 18 to 24 years of age — the undergraduate years. Study abroad by professors or older, post-graduate students, is useful if the person has a concrete project to be accomplished and has contacts in a particular field of study.

Have I changed in the nine months I was here? To a certain extent, yes.

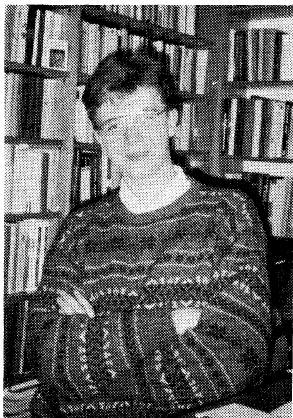
My parents say the letters I write them are very dry and very factual, whereas theirs are full of emotion. In spite of some similarities between the Ukrainians in Canada and those in Ukraine, society here is very different. Here you value order, punctuality and the ability to get things done; people here are able to organize themselves, are capable of acting quickly and are willing to make decisions. I don't know if I actually acquired these traits, but I began to appreciate their value.

The other way I have changed is intellectually. I read many valuable books that opened up a whole new world for me. I came to know and appreciate the way I believe history should be studied. I have learned to see things from a different perspective and in a different context.

I was here the first time in 1990 for one month. In Ukraine, 90 percent of the people have never been anywhere in the West. They have a very distorted view of the world and of Canada — not that they see it as better or worse than it is, but their vision is illusory, sweet dream, a magical fairy tale, a fantasy world.

This feeling usually remains after my brief first visit. My first visit was in the summer; we had an interesting program, people devoted a lot of time and attention to us. Everything was fast, everything was wonderful — fabulous stores, magnificent libraries — everything was beautiful. I think that after such a visit the impression remains even more unreal than it was in the beginning. That was my own experience and that of my friends who have been here.

But after living here longer,



Ostap Sereda of Lviv

after about six months, you begin to understand life here. I was in a somewhat privileged situation: I had a scholarship, I did not have to earn my keep, and I was more or less close to normal life here. This everyday existence affects you, and you begin to understand in what ways this society is different from Ukrainian society, and why this country is more developed.

I often made direct comparisons with life in Ukraine, first of all in things concerning education, the study of history, students, student activities and libraries — things that affected me directly. I was most impressed with the way libraries are organized, by the order that is maintained and the technological support provided. I became used to computers and copiers as a normal fact of life and came to appreciate the superior conditions that are created for the purposes of study.

The number of periodicals available and their accessibility, the availability of almost every important book published in the world — working in a library with all these things provided the greatest satisfaction. People here take all this for granted. I am used to Lviv libraries and I know how long it is necessary to wait for book requests there. We have to deal with many everyday problems that don't even exist here.

I believe the way history is studied on the university level here is more effective and more successful than in Ukraine. In the study of history, interpretation, theoretical analysis and method are very important. These were nonexistent in Ukrainian historiography, because interpretation and the theoretical framework were determined in advance and had to conform to Marxist theory. Then the Marxist approach became unpopular, unfashionable and unattractive, and it was discarded. But because people were not used to developing their own interpretations and their own theories, nothing has taken the place of Marxism. What remains is the study of facts and dates and perhaps some isolated evaluation of the facts. In general, the study of history is just an accumulation of facts.

This fact-gathering approach to the study of history now dominates in Ukraine. Many consider it to be an objective study of history. But, in actuality, this approach is a result of the absence of analysis and interpretation. Older scholars have no interest in

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Summer project aims to acquaint
students with U.S. opportunities

by Olena Prokopovich

When in early May of 1990 I received notifications of acceptance from six U.S. colleges, I could hardly believe my eyes. I knew I had done very well on my TOEFL exam (Test of English as a Foreign Language) and that I put much work and creativity into my essays, but still I could not believe that my efforts were sufficient to win six full scholarships for approximately \$80,000 each. There was something mysterious behind my astonishing success, some invisible hand. Or so the rumors said.

The sensational part of all this was the fact that I am a daughter of engineers, went to a regular school without an advanced English program and lived in quiet, somewhat provincial Chernihiv. Those other than close family, friends and relatives attributed a large part of my success to some unspoken "connections" that I was said to have with Americans I met on a recent Peace Walk. Only my family and I, once we were past the first shock of success, could soberly figure out all the components of my success.

The first factor was my credentials, such as knowledge of English, writing skills and active involvement with peace and anti-nuclear energy marches. The second, of course, was the intuition of my dear mother who believed in me more than others, who envisioned more for me than others, who inspired my ambitions and gave me more freedom to act on them than parents usually let their teenage children have. The invisible third component was the disinterested and sincere help of my dear friend, Michael Beer, and other Americans whom I had met on the 1988 Soviet-American Peace Walk in Ukraine.

Michael was my living encouragement, advisor and reference. He supplied me with all the necessary materials, such as the College Handbook, and TOEFL practice book. He paid for my tests, wrote weekly letters full of necessary information about every single detail of the application process, from financial papers to essay themes and college selection, and spent many hours on the phone speaking on my behalf with admissions offices of the colleges I applied to. He was that magic hand. And when I came to the United States and we sat down to talk about those crazy nine months of applying, he had nothing magical to say about his job on this end. It was simply the power of information and communication.

And this is what my summer project, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, was all about. When Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich of Albany, N.Y., started developing the basic idea of this project, during our phone conversations, we talked about bringing the information where it is most needed — to Ukraine.

A country with a rich cultural life and high educational standards, Ukraine is at the critical stage in constructing an independent state, struggling through an economic crisis inherited from the socialist economy and opening up to the West.

Olena Prokopovich is a student majoring in economics and political science at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass. She is a May 1990 graduate of Secondary School No. 29 in Chernihiv, Ukraine.

It is not surprising that in the midst of this turmoil, Ukraine finds itself lacking self-confidence and ambition. While old structures are being demolished and new ones have not taken shape, the country is going through the painful process of comparing itself to the rest of the world, debating various models of economic and political systems, economic development and democratic rule. And, of course, during this process of self-deconstruction we lose sight of our strong suits and accomplishments — education definitely being one of them.

Lack of ambition and self-worth combined with the virtual absence of information on opportunities for independent higher education abroad bars young Ukrainians from educating themselves in the West, and becoming acquainted first-hand with Western political, economic, scientific and educational thought.

More surprising was to find out that even the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States is not fully aware of the qualifications of Ukrainian students and their chances for study in the United States. It is true that an average Ukrainian high school student is less familiar with personal computers, generic application forms, standardized tests, financial questions and the million other things that distinguish the American student in the application process. Yet those are secondary and easily attainable skills. Widespread proficiency in English, high quality literature and science curricula, larger life experiences, more challenging school standards and a striving for education qualify our students for entrance to the best American colleges and universities. And it is my hope that my project will help prove this point.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of providing an opportunity for Ukrainian youths to study independently in the United States. The cost of American education makes state, government or private sponsorship improbable. Recognizing the extreme importance of investment in education for Ukraine's economic progress, I see the promotion of independent applications for study abroad and the spread of awareness about the value of educational investment as the only vital alternative.

My individual project is being carried out in association with the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy in the Ukrainian capital. This fall the University of KMA opens its doors to the first 200 students on the reclaimed territory of the historic campus of the first university in Eastern Europe — the old Kyivo-Mohylianska Academy. KMA is also the first university in Ukraine independent of the state. It is based on a fusion of the American and European systems of higher education and hopes to establish itself as an international university attracting international students and faculty. English and Ukrainian are the primary languages of instruction.

My collaboration with the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy primarily consisted of my work at the Admissions Office, where I was responsible for providing individual and group consultations regarding English proficiency

(Continued on page 10)

Sabre Foundation sends texts to Kiev-Mohyla Academy, readies next shipment

by Marta Baziuk

SOMERVILLE, Mass. — Some very determined people have worked hard to make the rebirth of the University of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy a reality, but after they settled in the building, hired teachers and accepted students, there was still one thing they sorely needed: books. Thanks to the Sabre Foundation, a shipment reached Kiev on October 26.

Sabre has sent more than 1 million books to Eastern Europe, Ukraine and the Baltic countries over the past seven years.

Planning for this shipment began in June when project co-director Tania Vitvitsky first met with the rector of the university, Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, in Kiev.

"Western civilization, political science and English-as-a-second-language textbooks were priorities," she said. (The languages of instruction at the University of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy are Ukrainian and English.)

After the shipment arrived at the KMA, Rector Briukhovetsky wrote to Ms. Vitvitsky: "Let us stress once again that we highly appreciate the role the Sabre Foundation played in equipping our university will badly needed literature. We also realize that without your personal enthusiasm and experience we would never be able to provide the necessary level of teaching English and the humanities."

Sabre sent 1,480 texts in quantities that reflect class size. The shipment was made possible by a \$10,000 contribution from the Ukrainian World Foundation (World Congress of Free Ukrainians) and two \$5,000 donations from Kiev Mohyla Academy support organizations, headed by Profs. John Fizer (U.S.) and Jaroslaw Rozumnyj (Canada).



Seen at Sabre's warehouse in Bridgeport, Conn., are (from left): N. Ivashkiv, A. Kravchuk, L. Bilous, P. Boychuk, S. Babij, W. Makiychuk and O. Snop.



Tania Vitvitsky of the Sabre Foundation speaks at the opening of the American Library of the Lesia Ukrainka Central Municipal Library in Kiev.

The Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund happened to have a shipment going to Kiev and made space available to Sabre. (Sabre routinely sends its Ukrainian shipments to Lviv, where its affiliate, Sabre-Svitlo, operates.)

The Kiev-Mohyla Academy is only one of Sabre's projects in Ukraine. Next month, Sabre will send its seventh 20-ton shipment to Lviv. The shipment will include scientific and medical journals — a critical need because journals are the way scientists stay abreast of developments in their fields. While Ukrainians are now free to read whatever they like, their choice of scientific materials has actually declined because Ukraine lacks the hard currency to renew subscriptions, Ms. Vitvitsky explained.

Ms. Vitvitsky visited both the National Medical Scientific Library in Kiev and its equivalent in Moscow last June. "The difference was like night and day," she said.

"In Kiev, subscriptions have run out on basic medical reference journals such as Current Contents, while Moscow not only receives them, but has the on-line medical information service MedLine, which Kiev doesn't," she said.

The news wasn't all bad. Ms. Vitvitsky witnessed the fruits of her labor at the National Medical Library in Kiev. "When I saw the log of all the books that had been checked out, books we had sent, it became very real how appreciated they are," she said.

Through Sabre, the following journals have been donated to Ukraine: subscriptions to seven different specialized physics journals from the American Physical Society and eight subscriptions to astrophysics journals from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and 50 subscriptions of the New England Journal of Medicine and

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Summer project...

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requirements, English testing and opportunities for study abroad. In addition to my formal duties, I consulted applicants on optimal strategies of preparation for the entrance test, largely using the SAT and TOEFL preparation guides purchased by the UNA.

My work as an assistant adviser at the Petro Jacyk/Soros Foundation Educational Center came as an unplanned yet absolutely logical part of the project. This center, which is a joint project of the Renaissance Foundation of Ukraine (a branch of the Soros Foundation) and Kiev State University, also sponsored by the Petro Jacyk Foundation, as been operating for two years. Its main objectives were to provide general free counseling on educational opportunities in colleges and universities of the U.S. and Canada.

I offered my voluntary assistance in running the center. My interests in working at the center were primarily in recruiting prospective students for my workshop from those visiting the center, receiving office space and the necessary equipment for organization and realization of my workshop, setting up contacts with the Soros Foundation necessary for help with advertisements and other related questions, and reaching branches of the Soros educational center in other cities of Ukraine. In exchange, I offered to work half-days as an adviser, receiving phone calls, visitors, providing individual counseling, weekly group lectures, supervising the use of the center's library resources, etc.

A month of work in the center allowed me to assist far more people — nearly 200 — than I could have imagined.

The most challenging part of organizing the college applications workshop was the task of attracting as many people as possible to interview for the workshop with the purpose of selecting the best-qualified applicants, those most likely to be offered admission to U.S. colleges and universities.

Ads and interviews were published in the newspaper Holos Ukrainy, broadcast on Kiev Central Radio and aired on local Chernihiv TV. They generated great interest not only among potential applicants, but among the press also. This resulted in my 10-minute interview on Radio Ukraine and another 10-minute interview on the popular youth TV program "Hart." In all of the advertisements without exception I never failed to mention the name of my project's main sponsor — the Ukrainian National Association.

This mass advertising campaign brought about a storm of phone calls and a flood of visitors. In order to fairly assess all who wished to participate in the workshop I designed an admissions procedure that included interviews and questionnaires. Of the 100 to 120 persons interviewed, 60 were asked to fill out questionnaires. On the basis of the questionnaires and the interview I selected 24 people.

I was very happy with the selection of the students. They came from all over Ukraine, had very diverse backgrounds and were bright. Two of them had spent a year in American high schools in Wisconsin and in Santa Cruz, Calif. A

lot of them had traveled to the U.S., Canada and Great Britain on exchanges and other programs. Almost all of them had the experience of communicating with Americans, some had worked as interpreters for them. Academically, most of them came from the upper 10 percent of their class, and many were enrolled in prestigious institutes and universities in Ukraine.

The informational workshop on applying to U.S. undergraduate institutions was opened on August 3 at the Educational Center at Kiev State University and was to be held for 10 working days.

The general purposes of the workshop were defined as the following:

- to provide an in-depth overview of the applications procedure to U.S. undergraduate institutions, focusing on the specific problems for applicants from Ukraine;
- to emphasize the choices of institutions to apply to, with particular consideration for financial aid availability and quality of academic instruction;
- to provide some basic preparation for the essay writing required on applications.

All the participants were divided into two groups, each group was subdivided into pairs. The format of the workshop included group lectures and question-answer sessions, independent research and reading, individual and in-pairs meetings with the leader of the workshop.

In addition, on August 14 I gave a five-hour general presentation on applying to U.S. colleges and universities to those persons who were not admitted into the workshop but

were interested. Thus, some 50 persons attended.

Later, the 11 sets of college handbooks provided by the UNA (each set consisting of The College Handbook Foreign Student Supplement, Barron's SAT, TOEFL, Barron's Top Fifty or the Fiske Guide to Colleges) were donated to several organizations as follows: one set each to the Donetsk, Lviv and Luhanske branches of the Renaissance Foundation and the Chernihiv Central City Library; three sets to the U.S. Information Service, for distribution to cities in eastern Ukraine; and four sets to the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy, including one set designated for the Petro Jacyk Educational Center in Kiev.

In the course of my work I received help and guidance from the faculty of Kiev-Mohyla Academy and its rector, Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky. I also had the cooperation and assistance of John Moroz Smith, a Ukrainian American student at Princeton University who spent his summer in Kiev working with the Children of Chernobyl Fund and Kiev-Mohyla Academy.

I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Oryshkevich, to whom we owe the very idea of the project, for his tremendous help with references, meetings and funding. I would also like to thank the Ukrainian National Association and Supreme President Ulana Diachuk for making this project possible and Eugene Iwanciw for his attention and support.

It is my dearest hope that by the end of the 1992-1993 academic year we will hear from many Ukrainian students accepted to U.S. colleges.

NOTES FROM THE PODIUM

by Virko Baley

Kiev Music Fest 92

Festivals, by their very nature, cause sensory overload. They bombard the viewer/listener with the frequency and intensity of an atom smasher. They force participants into new mind sets that an ordinary life of once-a-week concert-theater-and-museum-going does not even consider. Kiev Music Fest 92 was definitely such an event, and the feeling in Kiev was that it — the festival of the land — has become a major cultural event in Kiev and by extension, the rest of Ukraine.



Viacheslav Blinov, conductor of the Dnipropetrovsk Symphony Orchestra.

First a few facts. Kiev Music Fest 92 began on Saturday, October 3 and ended a week later on October 10, 1992. Like all festivals, it attempted to organize the activities (three main concerts a day, on a few occasions four) into a pattern that the audience could quickly remember. The opening concert preceded by an outdoor concert of wind music, took place in the Shevchenko Theater of Opera and Ballet on a specially constructed stage that turned the opera house into an acceptable concert hall.

Beginning with Sunday, October 4, the following pattern became established: at noon, a concert given by the International Youth Music Forum devoted to the music of young composers; at 4 p.m., a concert of chamber music; and at 7 p.m. a concert of symphonic music. On two evenings, parallel events would take place at the 7:00 hour; these were devoted to various forms of pop music. Two symphonic evenings, October 6 and 7, were devoted to the Iwanna and Marian Kots International Composition Competition (more on that later).

A gargantuan role in this festival was played by the Kiev Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Orchestra. Its music director, Volodymyr Kozhukhar, agreed to prepare the orchestra for three of the seven symphony evenings, although he conducted only the closing concert. The other orchestras and chamber ensembles that took part were the State Symphony Orchestra of Television and

Radio, Volodymyr Sirenko, conductor; Tchaikovsky Kiev State Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, Mykola Diadiura, conductor; Dnipropetrovsk Symphony Orchestra, Viacheslav Blinov; conductor; Zaporizhzhia Symphony Orchestra, Viacheslav Redia, conductor; Symphony Orchestra of Kiev State Children's Music Theater, Ihor Palkin, conductor; Kiev Chamber Orchestra, Roman Kofman, conductor; Ukrainian Composers' Union Chamber Orchestra, Volodymyr Runchak, conductor; The Kiev Camerata, Valery Matiukhin, conductor; and the Dolia Chamber Orchestra of Lviv, Myroslav Skoryk, music director.

The opening concert was played to a full house. I should state right away that the attendance for the whole festival was extraordinary. At every event there was never less than 70 percent of capacity. Before the concert began there were words of welcome and the reading of letters from President Leonid Kravchuk and the world-renowned violinist-conductor Yehudi Menuhin.

Here is a quote from President Kravchuk's letter: "Let me welcome all participants and guests of the Third Ukrainian International Music Festival — Kiev Music Fest 92. It is a great pleasure to greet you here on the first anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. I strongly believe that the attitude towards spiritual values and their creators constitutes one of the main features of any modern and civilized democratic society. Being a land rich in ancient traditions, Ukraine has always made efforts to become a part of the world culture; we have always held in esteem the outstanding achievements of our people and other nations."

And here is a passage from Yehudi Menuhin's communique: "It gives me great pleasure to know that so much excellent music is being made in Ukraine, that so many young musicians and contemporary composers are given performance opportunities, and I wish colleagues and audiences many stimulating hours together."

It would be impossible to give the details of each and every concert in the space allowed. In a future issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, a digest of all the reviews that appeared will be published. That was one of the extraordinary things that did happen: each and every concert was reviewed — and most of them within three days of the event — an unheard of occurrence in Ukraine up to now. All in all, over 20 articles, interviews and reviews have so far appeared in Kiev papers alone. This points to a significant change in attitude towards art as news.

What were some of the highlights of the festival and the various guests who arrived and participated?

In the opening concert Ivan Karabyts' "Molytva Kateryny" (Kateryna's Prayer) for narrator, children's chorus and orchestra set to words by Kateryna Motrych, who also was the narrator, stirred a strong emotional response in the audience. The work is dedicated to the memory of the Great Famine of 1933 and introduced to the festival the theme of the Iwanna and Marian Kots Composers' Competition.

John Adam's "Harmonielehre" was unquestionably one of the big hits of the festival. The concert was conducted by this columnist.

The Kiev Chamber Orchestra concert, conducted by Roman Kofman, showed that the ensemble was back on its feet after a few years of disorganization. It gave the Ukrainian premiere of Myroslav Skoryk's "Diptych" for strings and an exciting performance of Leonard Bernstein's "Serenade."

A very popular concert was the performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" with the combined choruses of Dumka, Yevhen Savchuk, director; and the City Chamber Chorus of Seintes (France), Michel Piapleni, director.

For me, as well as for the Russian composer Andre Eshpai, with whom I attended a special performance, the Kiev Chamber Choir, under the direction of Mykola Horbach, was a revelation. This was the first Ukrainian chamber chorus that I have ever heard sing to a world standard.

The young conductor Mykola Diadiura led the Kiev Conservatory Symphony Orchestra in a varied program that included the Piano Concerto of Alfred Schnittke, the solo part was performed (from memory) by Yan Zun Kim from South Korea. But Mr. Diadiura's conducting of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" brought the house down.

The Kiev Conservatory Orchestra is a gold mine. Mr. Kofman has developed it into a first rate ensemble. (Those interested in exploring their professionalism should try to find a Melodiya release of their performance of Valentin Silvestrov's Symphony No. 5; it is exemplary)

Luba and Ireneus Zuk from Canada gave a successful piano duo recital. Juliana Osinchuk made her Kiev debut in the performance of Lowell Liebermann's Piano Concerto No. 2.

Undeniably, it was the debut of Theodore Kuchar conducting the Suite from "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin that caused the biggest performing sensation. His energetic conducting and charismatic stage presence brought the audience to its feet. The suite was then played a second time — and could have been repeated a third.

The closing concert introduced to Kiev audiences two movements from "Lokale Musik" by the German composer Walter Zimmermann, who was also one of the judges of the Kots Competition. It was a highly controversial piece, very original in its concept and (in the end) won the audiences over.

Maria (Maryna) Tchaikovska gave a brilliant performance of Edward Elgar's Concerto for Violoncello and Yuri Mazurkevich (from Boston) the first performance in Kiev of Virko Baley's Violin Concerto No. 1, quasi una
(Continued on page 16)



The Kiev Chamber Choir directed by Mykola Horbach.

Alim Kutsan

Translation of Kulish drama is premiered

by Andrea M. Kulish

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The world premiere reading of Julie-Anne Franko's 1992 translation of Mykola Kulish's "Sonata Pathetique" took place at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute in Cambridge, Mass.

In the 1920s the play was part of the repertoire of Les Kurbas' Berezil Theater. "Sonata Pathetique" was outlawed in Ukraine in the 1920s for its Ukrainian nationalist content, and the ban was lifted only recently.

Additionally this play had been translated into Russian and produced in Moscow in 1931. It received very favorable reviews. However, a few months later when the Russians finally realized that it was a pro-Ukrainian piece, it was banned.

Now, in 1992, "Sonata Pathetique" was translated from the original Ukrainian by Ms. Franko, a student of the Harvard University Summer School Ukrainian courses, who received a B.A. from Harvard and a master's from Wesleyan University. She will be pursuing her Ph.D. in dramatic literature at

either Tufts University or Yale University.

As part of her Ph.D. work, Ms. Franko will translate all of the plays in the "Ivory" series of Kulish's plays, which is a rare series that includes letters from Kulish to his wife and other valuable biographical information. In September Ms. Franko went to Lviv to teach English literature and drama on the high school and university levels. She plans to stay in Ukraine until she can further her research and complete the translations.

The world premiere reading of "Sonata Pathetique" went very well, and Ms. Franko said she was "amazed at how well it worked" because the cast naturally understood all the implications in the absence of the brilliant expressionistic qualities of the play (such as the sound of dripping water which is supposed to be continuous throughout).

One of the purposes of this reading of Harvard on August 5 was to pinpoint any awkward places in the dialogue, because there still are a few changes to be made. The final version of "Sonata Pathetique" is about 85 percent complete.

Notes on people

Joy Brittan sings during Kiev Days

KIEV — Las Vegas singing star Joy Brittan sang to more than 100,000 people in Kiev Square during the "Kiev Days" Ukrainian National Festival, which was televised to about 28 million Ukrainian households. Afterwards she was interviewed by the Ukrainian version of Peter Jennings — Alexander Safonov, better known as "Sasha."

While in Ukraine, Ms. Brittan was on a radio interview show, during which listeners from all parts of Ukraine called

in to speak with her. "So many Ukrainians called and thanked me for taking an interest in my Ukrainian heritage," she said.

She was also featured on the front page of Vechirnyi Kyiv, (Evening Kiev), one of Kiev's largest newspapers.

"I believe that to preserve our culture, we must take pride in our heritage," she said. "And we should influence our youth, so that they take pride in their Ukrainian heritage as well. Then they will gladly study Ukrainian, participate in Ukrainian causes, and continue Ukrainian traditions."

Ms. Brittan's new recording, "Don't Cry, Ukraine," has been released in Ukraine. She is planning a charity tour across the former USSR to benefit the Children of Chernobyl.



Joy Brittan is interviewed by Ukrainian TV during the annual "Kiev Days" festival.

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ROC hierarch hosted by Catholic priest

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — A delegation from the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church arrived in Kerhonkson earlier this year for a three-week visit to the United States to learn about the American system of alcoholism rehabilitation.

The delegation consisted of Archbishop Vladimir of Tashkent; Father Irinarkh Grezin of Moscow, chairman of the Orthodox Temperance Fellowship; Igor Vasilenko, coordinator of international relations for the Church; and Valentina Grushkova, coordinator of alcoholism treatment for women in Moscow.

The Russian visitors were guests of Jim Cusack at his substance abuse treatment center, Veritas Villa. The Rev. John Ropke, a psychotherapist at the villa and a priest of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma, Ohio, served as host to the delegation explaining how the center's 28-day rehabi-

litation program works. The delegation got a first-hand look at how treatment works by joining the patients in their daily schedule, attending the same lectures and 12-step meetings.

Archbishop Vladimir expressed his desire to convert two monasteries in Moscow into drug and alcoholism rehabilitation centers, which would be the first of their kind in Russia. The archbishop said he hopes to incorporate much of the Kerhonkson model into his new program.


One problem facing the delegation is the differing understanding of alcoholism in the two countries. Most Russians consider alcoholism as part of a moral problem involving sin and poor will power. American and Western European experts consider alcoholism part of a disease with a pathology, course of treatment and recovery rate.

Twelve-step recovery programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous were frowned upon in the Soviet Union but now, with the demise of the old union, AA and NA are gaining ground.

(Continued on page 19)



Archbishop Vladimir of the Russian Orthodox Church presents an icon to his host, the Rev. John Ropke of Veritas Villa.



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Meeting participants pledge \$25,000 for new N.J. community center

WHIPPANY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Community Cultural Foundation Inc. called a meeting on Sunday evening, October 25, of all parties interested in establishing a Ukrainian culture center in Morris County.

For the past two years the foundation has been studying numerous land and land/building sites. An early study had shown that the Hanover Township area is a central location. With numerous roads crossing near by (Routes 287, 80, 10 and 24), it is easily accessible to all Ukrainians living within a 20-mile radius, which includes Hudson, Essex, Union, Somerset, Sussex, Passaic and Morris counties. This in fact is the reason why so many events take place in East Hanover at the Ramada Hotel managed by a Ukrainian.

The foundation has now centered its attention on a 3.89-acre parcel of land in Cedar Knolls (Hanover Township). The meeting was called to reaffirm the community's need for a cultural center and to gauge the community's support for such a project.

Gregory Buniak, a member of the executive board, convened the meeting with a brief explanation of the foundation's purpose and goals. Then Myron Bytz, the head of the real estate/building committee, took over the presentation. After personally researching this specific property, speaking with other architects and engineers as well as the owner of the property, he was able to

describe the location and setting of the parcel. He stated the foundation would need \$50,000 to start off this project and emphasized that the time had come to stop talking and start acting.

Then the audience started reacting. After a series of questions, clarifications and discussion, people started pledging money while others wrote out checks and passed them to the head table. The enthusiasm grew as the discussion continued. After all was said and done nearly \$25,000 was collected and/or pledged.

It was also announced that any further donations could be mailed directly to the Ukrainian Community Cultural Foundation Inc. (Account #6666-00) at Self Reliance Federal Credit Union, 734 Sandford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106.

A proposal was made for the foundation to hold this type of informational meeting in the surrounding counties, as well offer presentations at meetings of other interested organizations. Co-presidents Bohdan Porytko and Michael Koziiupa stated that the foundation's executive board will meet at the earliest opportunity to discuss and prepare a plan of action.

The executive board members pledged to keep the community informed of all foundation activities and called on people to not only give money but also to volunteer to help move this project forward.

Sabre Foundation...

(Continued from page 10)

three of AIDS Clinical Care from the Massachusetts Medical Society.

"This is just a beginning. We would like to send journals in a wide range of scholarly fields," Ms. Vitivitsky said.

Dedicated volunteers in Bridgeport, Conn., under the supervision of Lida Bilous, a board member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), are currently preparing the seventh shipment. "There's a core group of six senior citizens who give of their time and strength counting, stamping, packing, sealing, lifting, shrink-wrapping and cataloguing the books," Mrs. Bilous said.

A typical shipment contains 20 pallets. Each pallet of books is about 4 feet by 4 feet by 5 feet and weighs about 2,000 pounds, Mrs. Bilous explained. The shipment now being prepared includes two pallets of vitamins provided by the New Jersey UNWLA, she said.

In Lviv, Sabre-Svitlo, headed by executive director Olha Isaievych, is responsible for Ukrainian-wide distribution. Through a grant from the Soros Foundation, the Lviv office is now computerized and every book sent can be tracked. A grant from the National Endowment for Democracy funded an electronic mail link between Sabre-USA and Lviv, an improvement over the problematic phone and fax lines to Lviv.

"We're fortunate that the Lviv Sabre staff and volunteers have real expertise in computer programming and electronic mail," Ms. Vitivitsky said.

Sabre has successfully secured publishers' donations of thousands of books, but some types of books are almost never donated, such as reference books. With generous support from the

Ukrainian National Association and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Sabre purchased and sent hundreds of college-level dictionaries to Ukraine and has provided members of a scientific expedition studying Chernobyl with highly specialized materials.

Alexander Sich, a graduate student of nuclear engineering at MIT who is currently conducting research in Chernobyl wrote to Sabre, "There is almost a complete lack of reliable scientific materials available to these researchers who are attempting to understand the accident and its consequences... The reference books you sent on nuclear science, hydrology, explosion dynamics and materials are particularly significant... It is impossible to overstate the importance of your continued support."

Sabre-Svitlo also supplies materials for an American reading room at the Lesia Ukrainka Central Kiev Municipal Library and is opening a reading room in Lviv, where Ukrainians can read the New Republic or BYTE magazine, for example. The subscriptions have been donated by the publishers.

"It's incredible what you get when you ask," Ms. Vitivitsky said.

One goal, Ms. Vitivitsky said, is to send more books to southern and eastern Ukraine. In March, despite fuel shortages and transport problems, 2,000 books from Sabre-Svitlo arrived in Kharkiv for distribution.

Ms. Vitivitsky noted that donations of the following would be especially appreciated from the Ukrainian diaspora: technical dictionaries and encyclopedias, and Ukrainian such as encyclopedias in English and Ukrainian, as well as other items rare in Ukraine such as regional studies.

For more information, contact Tania Vitivitsky at The Sabre Foundation, P.O. Box 483, Somerville, MA 02144; (617) 868-3510; fax, (617) 868-7916; E-mail, sabre@igc.org.

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THE WEEKLY QUESTIONNAIRE

DEAR READERS:

On the occasion of its upcoming 60th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly is interested in the reactions of readers to the types of news and features carried in The Weekly, and the amount of coverage devoted to them. We ask our readers to fill out the questionnaire below and return it as soon as possible, but no later than November 15.

The questionnaire is designed to evaluate our performance so that we may better serve you.

I. Listed below are categories of news and features regularly carried by The Ukrainian Weekly. Please indicate next to each category how much coverage you would like to see devoted to it (much more, more, same, less, or much less) by placing an X in the appropriate space.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
the arts					
books					
business					
Church affairs					
columnists					
commentaries					
editorials					
international news					
interviews					
Kiev bureau reports					
letters to the editor					
local communities					
national news (U.S., Canada)					
Newsbriefs on Ukraine					
Notes on people					
Press review					
Preview of Events					
scholarship, education					
sports					
Turning the Pages...					
UNA					

II. I regularly read the following news or features in The Ukrainian Weekly (choose from the list above):

III. I most enjoyed The Ukrainian Weekly's features on (list any particular features that you especially enjoyed; be specific):

IV. I least enjoyed the following features published in The Ukrainian Weekly (be specific):

V. Additional comments:

VI. Age:

Sex:

City and state of residence:

Occupation:

If student:

field of study:

school:

Name (optional):

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Thank you for your cooperation.



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for July

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1992:	17,456	42,932	5,539	65,927
GAINS IN JULY 1992:				
New members.....	35	71	12	118
Reinstated.....	30	79	—	109
Transferred in.....	18	51	3	72
Change of class in.....	3	—	—	3
Transferred from Juvenile Dept....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	86	202	15	303
LOSSES IN JULY 1992:				
Suspended.....	12	36	21	69
Transferred out.....	23	58	5	86
Change of class out.....	3	—	—	3
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	57	—	59
Cash surrender.....	31	50	—	81
Endowment matured.....	23	26	—	49
Fully paid-up.....	7	61	—	68
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	—	7	7
TOTAL LOSSES:	102	288	33	423
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JULY 1992:				
Paid-up.....	7	61	—	68
Extended insurance.....	3	19	—	22
TOTAL GAINS:	10	80	—	90
LOSSES IN JULY 1992:				
Died.....	1	30	—	31
Cash surrender.....	20	22	—	42
Reinstated.....	2	5	—	7
Lapsed.....	4	6	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	27	63	—	90
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JULY 31, 1992.....	17,423	42,863	5,521	65,807

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR JULY, 1992

Dues & Annuity Premiums From Members.....	\$695,764.12
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	81,779.58
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$254,875.85
Certificate Loans.....	2,270.22
Mortgage Loans.....	26,838.52
Banks.....	4,639.48
Stocks.....	3,117.73
Real Estate.....	181,805.62
Total.....	\$473,547.42
Refunds:	
Reward To Special Organizer.....	\$24.68
Secretary's Expenses.....	305.66
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	27,118.24
Operating Expenses Washington Office.....	2,988.42
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	852.96
Investment Expense.....	650.00
Bank Charge.....	20.00
Cash Surrender.....	2,564.60
Death Benefit.....	3,500.00
Endowment Matured.....	1,000.00
Printing & Stationery.....	766.74
Total.....	\$40,008.63
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$700.00
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	18,252.00
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	14,178.55
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	21,402.20
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,749.14
Reinsurance Recovered.....	24.09
Transfer Account.....	840,045.00
Dividend Accumulations.....	73,643.12
Total.....	\$969,994.10
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$522,933.38
Mortgage Repaid.....	52,844.22
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	7,295.20
Total.....	\$583,072.80
Income For July, 1992.....	\$2,844,166.65

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY, 1992

Paid To Or For Members:			
Annuity Benefits.....	\$457.67		
Cash Surrenders.....	35,458.05		
Endowments Matured.....	112,930.21		
Death Benefits.....	60,267.23		
Interest On Death Benefits.....	187.57		
Payor Death Benefits.....	45.73		
Dividend To Members.....	1,187,891.59		
Dues From Members Returned.....	31.25		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	500.00		
Scholarships.....	91,900.00		
Total.....	\$1,489,669.30		
Operating Expenses:			
Washington Office.....	\$19,913.02		
Real Estate.....	288,665.60		
Svoboda Operation.....	86,231.80		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	112,014.63		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$2,519.86		
Medical Inspections.....	311.00		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	26,937.61		
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	46,440.96		
Reward To Organizers.....	9,791.71		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	3,520.39		
Field Conferences.....	3,492.33		
Total.....	\$93,013.86		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$18,182.86		
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	78,919.28		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	87,717.29		
Tax-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	27,250.40		
Total.....	\$223,069.83		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$8,680.00		
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	2,428.69		
Books and Periodicals.....	30.00		
Furniture & Equipment.....	3,026.49		
General Office Maintenance.....	5,202.92		
Insurance Department Fees.....	414.50		
Postage.....	4,163.69		
Printing and Stationery.....	3,272.51		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	444.22		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	2,699.50		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,029.25		
Total.....	\$32,391.77		
Miscellaneous:			
Expenses Of Annual Session.....	\$492.43		
Loss On Bonds.....	196.00		
Ukrainian Publications.....	2,438.20		
Fraternal Activities.....	484.15		
Donations.....	1,500.00		
Bond Interest.....	21.78		
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	18,252.00		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	13,198.18		
Professional Fees.....	7,375.00		
Rent.....	762.75		
Transfer Account.....	843,500		
Total.....	\$888,220.49		
Investments:			
Mortgages.....	\$1,406.24		
Certificate Loans.....	4,320.22		
Real Estate.....	87,848.81		
Total.....	\$93,575.27		
Disbursements For July, 1992.....	\$3,315,765.57		
BALANCE			
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$1,074,252.04	Life Insurance..	\$67,090,313.77
Bonds.....	47,848,289.75		
Mortgages Loans.....	4,758,418.20		
Certificate Loans.....	620,525.68	Accidental D.D.	2,003,507.32
Real Estate.....	2,831,822.96		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment.....	332,440.13	Fraternal.....	(1,435,979.23)
Stocks.....	1,632,725.17	Orphans.....	426,556.21
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04	Old Age Home .	(2,021,283.94)
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	6,911,911.00	Emergency.....	51,821.84
Total.....	\$66,114,935.97	Total.....	\$66,114,935.97

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Supreme Treasurer

The Ukrainian American...

(Continued from page 6)

previous generations. This precludes individuals from participating in organizations that are tied to only certain geographic areas.

• (6) The economic status of Ukrainian Americans has changed. Today, Ukrainian Americans have incomes higher than the median American income, which was not the case 20 years ago. This means Ukrainian Americans can afford more, but this also means they have more choices.

This list is by no means all inclusive. Rather, it points to some of the changes that have affected the Ukrainian American population. These issues need to be addressed if we are to make the community attractive to the Ukrainian American population. At the same time, the Ukrainian American population must take an interest in the Ukrainian American community if they are to have a framework within which to pursue their interests.

During the period of 1980 to 1990, the number of Ukrainian Americans increased by 10,747 people despite deaths, assimilation, intermarriage and virtually no immigration. This increase in the Ukrainian American population is probably due to an increased awareness of Ukrainian identity. With the independence of Ukraine and with some modest immigration that is already occurring, that Ukrainian American population will probably continue to increase during the next decade.

However, during this same 10-year period, the Ukrainian American community has declined substantially, i.e. our organization and institutions have lost membership. The reasons for this are varied, including the failure of organizations to meet the needs of the changing community, assimilation,

intermarriage and geographic dispersion.

These trends, unless altered, indicate that the Ukrainian American population will grow and the Ukrainian American community will die. At that point, it will be virtually impossible to rebuild a viable community for a population of less than 1 million in a geographically large nation (the size of Europe) with a population of over 250 million. Right now, however, it is possible to modernize and redefine the existing community and its infrastructure.

In conclusion, I would venture to assert that there is agreement on the need for a viable community. Individuals have a need for an identity beyond that offered by society as a whole. They need a place to share common experiences and values, and a mechanism to communicate and prolong that experience.

The existence of a viable Ukrainian American community will also continue to be important for Ukraine. Today, Ukraine needs economic and technical assistance from the United States, and the community can play a role in securing that assistance. In the future, Ukraine may also need the political and even security guarantees of the United States. Just as the community played a role in building, over many years, support in the United States for an independent Ukraine, the community may be critical in securing that political support in the future. This can only occur through organized structures — it cannot be built on individuals or small groups of individuals.

I am not pretending to have answers to all these questions. Rather my

purpose is to raise questions and draw attention to the fact that the community must begin the process of rebuilding its infrastructure. Hopefully this presentation will be a catalyst for such an effort. A series of meetings and conferences to begin the process is desperately needed; other ethnic communities have already undertaken this process. The UNA is already planning such a conference for 1993.

Should we fail to rebuild our infrastructure, we will preside over the crumbling of the consensus established over the years, will miss an opportunity to attract new people and new ideas to the community, and will watch our infrastructure decay. Only our community's infrastructure provides the foundation and framework for work on behalf of Ukraine and all Ukrainian Americans.

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Kiev Music...

(Continued from page 11)

fantasia. Other guests included the Finnish clarinetist Pekka Ahonen, the pianists Sorin Melinde (Spain) and Eric Ferrand N'Kaoua (France), and saxophonist Michael Leonard (USA).

A good portion of the festival was devoted to music by Ukrainian composers. In addition to the ones already listed, such important works as Silvestrov's Symphony No. 5 (a very important landmark in Ukrainian symphony), the premiere of Leonid Hrabovsky's controversial elegy in memory of Borys Liatoszynsky "Vorzel," Lesya Dychko's new "Mass" and compositions by Oleh Kyva, Hanna Havrylets, Oleksander Shetynsky, Yakyv Hubanov, Ihor Shcherbakov, Yuriy Laniuk, Iryna Kyrylina, Oleksander Gugel, Liudmyla Yurina, Oleksander Grinberg, Mykhailo Starytsky, Maryna Denysenko, Vadym Zhuravitsky and other talented young composers.

Unfortunately, there were a few casualties: Levko Kolodub withdrew his projected premiere of his Symphony No. 5 (creative disagreement with conductor), Yevhen Stankovych's new work was postponed due to sudden illness of a key soloist, and no works were performed by such composers as Volodymyr Zahortsev, Vitaliy Hodziatsky and Borys Buyevsky.

Certainly, one of the main events of the festival was the Iwanna and Marian Kots Composition Competition. The preliminary jury selected six compositions, which were performed on two evenings. During the first evening, October 6, the Dnipropetrovsk Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of their music director Viacheslav Blinov, performed works by Volodymyr Runchak, Valentyn Bibik and John Anthony Lennon (U.S.). At this point let me state that this concert showed again that this orchestra is one of the best in Ukraine and Maestro Blinov is one huge talent. At the end of the evening they gave a superb performance of Rachmaninoff's "The Isle of the Dead." The following evening, the State

Radio and Television Orchestra under the direction of Volodymyr Sirenko performed the remaining three compositions by Halyna Ovcharenko, Genady Liashenko and Zbigniew Baginski (Poland). Unfortunately, this performance was less than adequate.

The jury, which consisted of Messrs. Zimmermann (German), Kuchar (Australia) Skoryk (Ukraine), and myself as non-voting coordinator, decided, after much deliberation and with a split vote, not to award a first prize. The second prize (\$3,000) was given to Mr. Bibik for "Lamentation and Prayer" for orchestra (one vote was given to Bibik for first prize), \$2,000 went to Mr. Baginski from Poland for "Threnody" for chorus and orchestra, and honorable mention to a composer under 30, Ms. Ovcharenko, for "Burnt Malva" for narrator, chorus and orchestra (\$500). One vote for third prize was also given to Mr. Liashenko for Symphony "Pro memoria." All works submitted for competition were dedicated to the victims of the artificial famine of 1933.

Kiev Music Fest has now become an event. To a great extent, its success is due to the tireless efforts of Ivan Karabyts. As his partner in this endeavor (we are, in a sense, co-directors), I may be prejudiced, but the success of the event, its growth and structural development are due to his tenacity and willingness to take risks. Example: only three weeks before the festival was to begin, much of the funding was still to be delivered. The decision to go ahead in the face of such fiscal danger is nothing short of heroic.

What becomes of the festival within the next two years is of critical importance. It can, with proper financial and artistic leadership, become a world-class event. It can bring to Ukraine the kind of recognition that only the arts attract. It can also become an important source of revenue. Time will tell whether the festival leadership has the wisdom to give this child (who, this year, has learned to walk) an opportunity to grow and prosper.

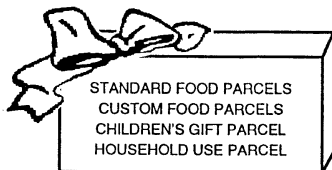
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(Continued from page 5)

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On August 21 Profs. Burchak and Sunin were honored at a luncheon

Grant supports...

(Continued from page 8)

publicity about the Ukraine Project within their associations.

While the collection process was continuing, arrangements were being sought through the office of MP Paproski for the shipment of these books. Various avenues were explored, but because of the timing and costs involved, a request was made for a one-time grant from the government of Canada.

"I commend Dr. Green for his dedication, and with him, I want to thank everyone connected with the Ukraine Project for their wholehearted support of this very successful venture," stated Mr. Paproski.

hosted by the San Francisco law firm of McCutcheon, Doyle, Brown and Erensen. The meeting, attended by some 40 attorneys, was organized by firm member George A. Hisert. During the discussion the guests remarked on the vastly different roles of the legal professions in Ukraine and the U.S.

Until recently, they noted, Ukraine's legal system had mostly served as an instrument of repression, and Ukrainians are only beginning to see the lawyer as a defender of individual rights and interests. The visitors also emphasized the role of U.S. and other foreign law firms in facilitating Ukraine's international business activity.

The visit was sponsored by the Institute for Ukrainian American Enterprises, represented by Michael Car, president, Arthur Douglass Alexander and Virginia Alexander, directors, and Roman Braver, a former Ukrainian criminal defense lawyer and now the institute's San Francisco representative.

Andrew Sorokowski, a San Francisco attorney, served as interpreter.

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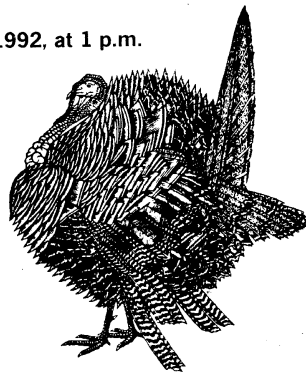
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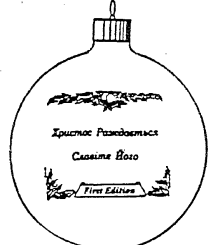
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Gov. Bill Clinton elected...at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Students, staff and faculty got a chance to cast their vote for the candidate of their choice during a mock presidential election held here at Manor Junior College.

In the election, held October 13-15, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton emerged as the winner. Independent candidate Ross Perot was second and President George Bush, third.

Of the 249 votes cast, Gov. Clinton

captured 169 votes or 68 percent of the vote with independent, Ross Perot coming in second with 45 votes or 18 percent of the vote, and incumbent President Bush placing third with 14 percent of the vote.

The election was sponsored by Students United for Nature. John Stahura, senior associate professor of biology and division chairperson of Allied Health at Manor is the advisor for the Club.

GOP...

(Continued from page 4)

figures in bringing American ethnics into the Republican Party during the 1970s," Mr. Spatuzza emphasized. "Without him we wouldn't have enjoyed the recognition we did within the Republican National Committee."

Dr. Kuropas was one of the founding members and the first president of the RSNCL, an organization established in 1970. He was also one of the founding members and first president of the Ukrainian American Republican Federation, an organization which at its height in 1975 included 17 Ukrainian GOP state organizations, stretching

from Washington state in the west to New York state in the east. Both organizations were recognized by the Republican National Committee as the "most outstanding" local and national GOP nationalities organizations during Dr. Kuropas' presidency.

Dr. Kuropas is the only Ukrainian American to serve on both the White House staff, as a special assistant to President Gerald R. Ford, and in the U.S. Senate, as a legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kansas).

Attending the luncheon honoring Dr. Kuropas were former Secretary of Veteran's Affairs Edward Derwinski and Clayton S. Fong, deputy assistant to President George Bush.

Lviv student's...

(Continued from page 9)

learning anything new, while others would like to do something new but don't know how. For me, as a student, it would be more interesting to hear some sort of interpretation, some point of view of the professor, even if incomplete or still undeveloped.

Here, both at the university and in secondary school, the main emphasis in the teaching of history is placed on helping the student develop his own point of view so that he can form his own evaluation and interpretation, be able to articulate it and defend it in a discussion. The negative aspect of this approach is that, in comparison with Ukraine, students here are weak in the knowledge of facts, hence, their generalizations and interpretations sometimes are weak as well.

The system of lecturing, too, is different. Here it is assumed the student will read the material on his own, while the lecturer seeks to explain the material. The lecturer will choose a historical event, compare it with other events, examine the influences, the consequences, and so on. The lecture is organized in a way that engages the student intellectually and encourages him to ask questions rather than just to absorb the material passively. In Ukraine, most of the lecture is taken up with the lecturer dishing out the facts and the students writing them down, to a large extent merely duplicating the material in the textbooks.

In Ukraine, all subjects of study are compulsory; choice is not allowed. Perhaps such a system is better for a passive student who at least gets a minimum of what is necessary. For me, a system in which you can choose your own courses and plan your own course of study is preferable.

University students in Ukraine take five years. After finishing the five years, I can teach school, go to work as a historical researcher in some archive, or go on to do a dissertation. To become a teacher of history you do not have to take special courses. Everyone learns, or does not learn, the same thing. What you end up with is an unqualified teacher and an unqualified researcher. Here, the purpose of the four-year system is to give the student a general education in history, and teach methods of analysis and the articulation of ideas. Specialization comes later; hence, people end up as better specialists.

The relationships between the professor and the student here is more relaxed, and most professors are better qualified (this is something about which it is hard to generalize because much depends on personal experience). But it is a fact that students are more relaxed during lectures and seminars, and are not afraid to ask questions. In seminars in Ukraine,

the professor asks questions and the student answers. The seminar turns into an examination of what the student knows, and the student is conscious of the fact that he is being examined. Here, when a professor asks you a question, you are not afraid of saying something because it might not be quite right. The attitude is that we are all learning together.


The system of grading students is very different. The student's grade here is dependent on a combination of assignments and tests throughout the year. In Ukraine, you have one examination which is worth 100 percent of your mark and, as a rule, it is an oral examination. The examiner is unrestricted in determining the student's grade; it is a very subjective form of grading. Furthermore, usually only the examiner and the student are present during the examination. Students know that they only have to pass that one exam; therefore, they prepare for it the week before and forget everything two days later. This system of grading does not motivate students to regular study, at least this is true in the study of history. During the year, demands are limited, but at the end there is the horrible examination session. In one final month, your total grade for all your courses is determined.

What advice do I have for other students coming here from Ukraine? There is no magic formula that will make things go smoothly. The main thing is to have an open mind and to have no preconceptions about "foreign" society, to see yourself as a self-respecting person, not to be afraid to go places and take part in events or classes; not to wait for somebody to entertain you. And finally, it is important to realize that you have to organize your own time and that others don't really have the time to look after your needs and wants.

When I return to Ukraine, I will probably receive some special attention from my friends because few have the opportunity to study in the West and to be there for a longer period of time. I am not sure they will fully understand me.

But there is one thing I will have difficulty adjusting to. Here, high standards are set for both history and the historian. In Ukraine, history as a scholarly discipline is not well developed; history as pure scholarship is not recognized. History is something to be used. History is seen as a justification of one or another political demand, as a weapon in the polemical battle with contemporary political enemies. "I will learn history so that I can argue with Russian chauvinists" is the attitude. That is how history is understood. I expect that I will unwittingly fall into such discussions myself.

In the West the concept of history as a scholarly discipline is more developed. Here distinctions are made between what is a polemical discussion, what is popular history, and what is real history. The criteria of objectivity, scholarly ethics and academic honesty are presupposed and taken for granted for the study of history. You do not have to prove that they are necessary. I would like the same to be true in Ukraine.



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ROC hierarch...

(Continued from page 12)

Of special interest to Ms. Grushkova was how the women's program concentrates on the special issues of recovering women. She said she hoped to convert one of the Moscow monasteries into a program for recovering women. She will be assisted in her work by nuns of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Archbishop Vladimir had questions on how clergy with alcohol or drug problems were treated in America, as the problem is not limited to any one class of people in Russia as in this country. He also expressed interest in the role spirituality plays in recovery and how his Church can take a leading role in treatment.

The guests also took part in the family program at the villa, which addresses issues for family members of patients about to complete treatment. Throughout their stay the delegation gathered information from patients and family members, as well as from the Villa staff on how treatment works.

The delegation's visit was part of a joint venture that will see an exchange of professionals between Russia and the

U.S., with staff from Veritas Villa visiting Moscow to help organize programs there.

In a spirit of brotherhood, the Orthodox delegation attended Catholic Church services at the villa and toured the Ukrainian community in Kerhonkson, including Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church and Soyuzivka. The Rev. John Ropke is a member of UNA Branch 358.

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Sunday, November 8

TAPPAN, N.Y.: A concert of sacred music will be held at the Tappan Dutch Reformed Church, 32 Tappan Road, at 4 p.m., with Svitlana Vasilaki, soprano, Tania Hrynyslyn, mezzo-soprano, and Rafael Wenke, violinist, performing music by Handel, Vivaldi, Mozart, Verdi and others. There will be a reception following the concert. Admission is free although donations are appreciated.

NEWARK, N.J.: The regional council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding an exhibit of metal reliefs by Rem Bahautdyn, to be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 733 Sanford Ave., 10:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Baked goods will be available. For more information contact Olha Lukiw, (201) 376-4829.

Monday, November 9

NEW YORK: Taras Schumylowych will exhibit his graphic-sepia work — "A Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine," at the fall art group show sponsored by the New York chapter of Composers, Authors and Artists of America Inc., to be held at the Manhattan Savings Bank, 415 Madison Ave., at 48th Street. There will be a reception on November 11 at 3-5 p.m. The exhibit runs through December 16.

Thursday-Sunday, November 12-15

BOSTON: An International Festival at the World Trade Center will host a multifaceted showcase of arts, traditional music and dance, fashion, food and crafts presented by over 50 ethnic communities of New England. St. Olha's Sisterhood will sponsor a Ukrainian cultural booth and a pysanka workshop with Natalie Mihaluk Brennan. On November 14, starting, 6 p.m., there will be performances by the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir and the Boston Mandryka Dancers. For further information, call Anne Turchan, (617) 762-0164.

Friday, November 13

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Yaroslav Kulynych Film Studio will screen video films of the first anniversary of Ukrainian independence celebrations, held in August in Ukraine, on four consecutive Fridays starting November 6 and running through November 20 at the SUM-A center, 301 Palisades Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Among events covered will be: the 50th anniversary UPA celebrations; the World Forum of Ukrainians held in Kiev; the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Lviv; and the reburial of the remains of Patriarch Josyf Slipyi in St. George Cathedral in Lviv. Proceeds are earmarked for offset-

ting production costs of the film — "Ukraina v Ohni."

BALTIMORE: A Vechernytsi party will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 2401 Eastern Ave. There will be fun, food and drink, in the traditional Vechernytsi style, with dancing afterwards. For further information contact Yarko Rochniak, (410) 558-1608.

Friday-Sunday, November 13-15

CHICAGO: An exhibition of painting, sculpture, graphics and woven textiles by artists Yuriy Viktiuk, Alexandra Diachenko Kochran, Lialia Kuchma and Alexander Tkachenko will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center Gallery, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibit opens, Friday, November 13, at 7:30 p.m. Gallery hours are Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Saturday, November 14

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey will host a lecture and discussion of "Future U.S. Policy Toward Eastern Europe" featuring Arch Puddington, deputy director, N.Y. Office, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 7 p.m. Cocktail reception to follow. \$10 contribution; students, \$5. For more information, call Christine Tymkiw, (212) 371-9538, or Areta Pawlinsky, (212) 866-6499.

ATLANTA, Ga.: The Ukrainian Association of Georgia and the Ukrainian Women's League invites the community to a varenyky supper and film screening to be held at 6 p.m. at Brookwood Condominium Clubhouse on Holcomb Bridge Road near Peachtree Corners. For more information call (404) 475-1084 or (404) 973-7599.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Vasyli Markus, professor emeritus of political science at Loyola University, Chicago, and editor of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora, who will address the topic "The Ukrainian Diaspora of the West a vis-a-vis Ukraine on the Eve of the 21st Century," which will be held in the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday, November 14-15

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 434 90th Ave., is holding a two day Autumnfest, noon-9 p.m. Featured will be Ukrainian food, arts and crafts, folk dances, bingo and raffles, as well as dancing to live music by Cathy and the Lorelei Band. Free admission.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, November 15

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School invites parents with preschool and school-age children to a Fall Open House where representatives of St. John's will present the school's mission, curriculum, programs and activities. Open House will take place at 11 a.m. in the church hall, 733 Sanford Ave. For further information, contact Irene Sawchyn-Doll, (201) 762-5838.

PISCATAWAY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 4, will hold its annual International Arts and Crafts Show, 10:30 a.m.-5 p.m., at the Embassy Suites Hotel (Exit 5 off Route 287). Featured items will be wearable art, jewelry from around the world, Ukrainian items, African carvings, American colonial items and much, much more. For more information, contact Larissa Holynskyj, (908) 566-4467, or Tyrsa Pavlak, (908) 752-2338.

Friday, November 20

BUFFALO, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Student Association of SUNY at Buffalo (University of Buffalo) is sponsoring a panel discussion featuring Ambassador Oleh Bilorus, on the topic "Ukraine — The Rebirth of a Nation/The Politics of Statehood," to be held at Moot Court, 104 O'Brian Hall, Amherst Campus, at 3:30 p.m. as part of the Western New York Ukrainian American community's celebrations of the first year of Ukrainian independence.

PHOENIX, Ariz.: During the annual American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies national conference, to be held at the Hyatt Regency and Omni Adams hotels, a special session (6-10, at 1:30 p.m.) will be dedicated to the Ukrainian playwright Mykola Kulish. Participating will be Profs. Myroslava Znayenko, Assya Hurneskyj, Larissa Onyskhevych and John Fizer. The sessions are open to the public.

Saturday, November 21

TONOWANDA, N.Y.: In celebration of the first year of Ukrainian independence the Ukrainian American community of Western New York welcomes the Ambassador and Mrs. Oleh Bilorus at a gala banquet and ball to be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., with cocktails at 6 p.m.; dinner at 7 p.m. and dancing to the Starlit Nights orchestra at 9:30 p.m. The event is coordinated by the Buffalo Group. For more information, call John Dominiewicz, (716) 941-6747.

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The Nova Chamber Ensemble will give a concert at the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave., at 8 p.m. Pianist and director of the NCE Larissa Krupa will perform with members of the Leontovych Quartet: Anatolij Bazhenov and Yuriy Charenko, violinists, Boris Deviatov, violist and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cellist. The program will include Samuel Barber's String Quartet No. 1 Op. 11, Shostakovich String Quartet No. 8 Op. 110 "DSCH" and Brahms Piano Quartet in C minor, Op. 60. For more information please call (201) 539-2141 or (201) 539-4937.

CHICAGO: Medical and dental volunteers with the Medical Clinic on Wheels project in Ukraine and the project's medical director, Dr. Stephen Dudiak,

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

will share their experiences in providing badly needed care for more than 6,000 Ukrainian children at a panel discussion sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American business and professional association). The program will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago, at 7 p.m. A wine and cheese reception will follow the presentation. Admission: \$10, members; \$15, non-members. For further information, call Anna, (708) 359-3676.

Sunday, November 22

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, will host an Open House/Career Day at 1 p.m. Prospective students are invited to tour the campus, investigate the college and its programs, and meet faculty, students, residence coordinators, coaching staff, admissions and financial aid officers. In addition, staff will present special seminars on "Career Goals and Self-Esteem," "How to Prepare for College," "Return to Learning — for Adults," and financial aid. For more information or reservations, call the Admissions Office, (215) 884-2216.

MONTREAL: St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic parish will hold its annual Feastday Dinner at the parish hall, 2376 Iberville St., following the Liturgy at 9 a.m. For purchasing tickets, numbered according to table, as well as for further information, call Anna Pawliwec, (514) 384-3375, or Rev. John Chirovsky, (514) 521-2234.

Friday, November 27

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Chornomorts Plast Fraternity cordially invites everyone to their 11th annual "Morsky Ball," the unofficial kickoff of the fall/winter "zabava" season in the New York Metropolitan area. The dance will be held in the main ballroom of the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound) beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by Tempo. Appropriate semi-formal attire is requested. Please call Oleh Kolodyi, (201) 763-1797, for table reservations or further information.

WARREN, Mich.: After a 15-year hiatus, the artist Yuri Brezden, opens his exhibit titled "New Beginnings," at the Chaika Gallery, 26499 Ryan Road, Mr. Brezden will be present on opening night, Friday, November 27, 7:30-9 p.m. The exhibit runs through December 11. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Friday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; closed Mondays.

Saturday, November 28

CHICAGO: A banquet and dance commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization will be held at the Marriott Hotel, 8535 W. Higgins, with cocktails and dinner at 6:30 p.m. and the dance at 9:30 p.m. Admission is \$50 for the dinner; \$20 for the dance only. For reservations contact Marta Ozga, (708) 983-8693.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: The works of artist Ivan Marchuk are on exhibit, under the patronage of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, at Gallery 13, 451 W. Broadway. The exhibit, titled "Voice of my Soul," opened November 5 and runs through the third week in November.

Pepsi and pizza...

(Continued from page 2)

Some \$300 million in proceeds from the sale of 10 Ukrainian tankers, for which it found buyers with the help of current venture partner, Fram Shipping, helped build its soft drink business in Ukraine. Currently, its holdings in Ukraine include seven bottling plants.

The Times said Ukraine's 52 million

people drink "the equivalent of 240 million 8 oz. servings of Pepsi a year, or 4.6 servings a person." But it seems the populace is drinking more soda pop. Pepsi sales in Ukraine grew 40 percent in the first nine months of 1992, reported The Wall Street Journal. Currently Pepsi sales account for about 10 percent of the Ukrainian soft drink market, which has a retail dollar value of \$200 million.

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