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## Khasbulatov arrives in Kyiv; visit's motives are questioned

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The Friday, March 19, visit of Russian Parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov to Kyiv provoked the interests of numerous Ukrainian parliamentarians who speculated as to why this controversial figure had arrived in Ukraine for an official visit just days after the conclusion of a volatile eighth session of the Congress of People's Deputies in Russia.

Although Mr. Khasbulatov maintained he had scheduled his visit to Ukraine long ago to develop closer ties with the second most important member of the Commonwealth of Independent States and was traveling in the capacity of chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, few democratic deputies were willing to accept his words at face value.

"The organizer of the constitutional coup in Russia arrived in Kyiv to motivate the reactionary communist spirit in Ukraine," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of Rukh.

## Zlenko decries U.S. focus on Ukraine's nukes

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Asserting that nuclear policy should not be the "epicenter of Ukrainian-U.S. relations," Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatolii Zlenko on March 23 embarked on his first official visit to meet with representatives of the Clinton administration.

On the eve of what Mr. Zlenko called a "historic first," he cautioned U.S. journalists in Kyiv that the future of Ukraine's nuclear status would be decided only by the Supreme Council, which will examine START I, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol sometime in the future. He did, however, add that the topic of security guarantees for Ukraine would be discussed during meetings in Washington.

Mr. Zlenko, who flew to Washington via New York, where he met with United Nation's Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali to discuss the strife in the former republic of Yugoslavia. Afterwards on March 24-26, Minister Zlenko planned to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Defense Secretary Les Aspin, as well as

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Other deputies who support democratic reforms agreed that Mr. Khasbulatov's trip was politically propelled as he monitored Ukraine's reaction to recent events in Moscow and weighed the support he has among the deputies in the Ukrainian Parliament.

Even Oleksander Moroz, the leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, was wary in offering his wholehearted support to Mr. Khasbulatov. "I think that each sphere, each direction of work should be examined separately. Yes, in my opinion, there are some supporters,

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## Ukraine reacts to crisis in Russia

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Despite destabilizing events in Moscow over the weekend of March 20-21, all remained quiet in Ukraine, as the majority of democratically oriented parties and coalitions voiced their support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

In an official statement issued by his office on Sunday afternoon, March 21, President Leonid Kravchuk expressed "decisive support for the reformist course taken by the leadership of Russia," one day after Mr. Yeltsin assumed emergency powers in Russia.

"Events currently taking place in the Russian Federation generate serious uneasiness among the leadership of Ukraine. Analyzing this new turn in the political battle taking place in Russia, we conclude that the conflicts between the various state powers should not halt the course of democratic reforms and should not result in dramatic consequences," the press release said.

Mr. Kravchuk called for economic cooperation between Ukraine and Russia and said that his nation of 52 million would actively support democratic processes in Russia and promote friendly, good-neighborly relations

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## Ukrainian team debuts at Toronto track and field meet

### Kravets sets record in triple jump

by Nestor Gula  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — For the first time in history, Ukrainian track and field athletes competed under their own flag and as an independent team in an international event. This happened at the fourth International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) World Indoor Championships in Athletics held in Toronto on March 12-14. The event was held in Toronto's Skydome.

The Ukrainian team comprised 13 athletes — eight women and five men, as well as a trainer and the head of Track and Field Federation of Ukraine. The team won a total of five medals: one gold and four bronze. As well, Ukraine had two athletes place fourth, one placing fifth and two more placing sixth. In final standings the Ukrainian team finished in the top 10 — not too shabby, especially for a country that is virtually broke and where the average salary is somewhere between \$10 and \$20 a month.

The first Ukrainian medal came on the first day, Friday, March 12. Inessa Kravets, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk and trains in Kyiv, won the bronze for her performance in the long jump. She was paired in this event with another Ukrainian, Larysa Berezhnaya, who is from Kyiv but now trains in Sweden. Both qualified for the final and Ms. Kravets won the bronze, with a jump of 6.77 meters, while Ms. Berezhnaya ended up in fifth place with a jump of 6.74 meters. Ms. Kravets was robbed of the silver by the German jumper Susan Tiedke, who as the last jumper leapt seven centimeters more than Ms. Kravets.

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Inessa Kravets of Ukraine receives the gold medal for her world-record setting performance in the triple jump. On the left is the silver medalist, Yelanda Chen of Russia.

## Catholics seek Church's rehabilitation

LVIV — Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful called for the official rehabilitation of their Church during a March 7 memorial service commemorating the 47th anniversary of the 1946 pseudo-synod that liquidated it. Some 20,000 faithful, representatives of the Lviv Oblast Council and people's deputies gathered at the Lviv Opera House plaza to participate in the moleben and meeting, reported the Church's press bureau.

Rehabilitation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) by the Ukrainian government has been a priority of its 5 million members since the Church emerged from the underground and was legalized in 1989.

The 1946 pseudo-synod, orchestrated by the Soviet government, effectively nullified the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, banishing its clergy and seizing its property. Churches were closed, torn down or transferred to the Russian Orthodox Church. Today UGCC faithful, who are predominantly from western Ukraine, are free to practice their religion but do not have access to churches. Rehabilitation would allow for the return of all UGCC property seized by the Soviet regime in 1946.

The issue of legalizing and rehabilitating the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was first broached at the International Conference on Human Rights held in Moscow on December 10, 1987. Since then, Cardinal Myroslav

Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the UGCC, has discussed rehabilitating the newly legalized Church with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk on several occasions.

At the May 1992 synod of UGCC bishops, a document appealing for rehabilitation was drafted and sent to President Kravchuk.

During the September 1992 ceremonies commemorating the return of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj's remains to Lviv, President Kravchuk publicly acknowledged that rehabilitation of the Church and return of its property was an issue. To date, however, nothing has been resolved.

The March 7 memorial service, organized by the Andrey Sheptytsky Society and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church World Congress of Christians, with the blessing of the Lviv Archeparchy, featured a moleben celebrated by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, Bishops Julian Voronovych and Filemon Kurchaba, and over 200 priests.

The following addressed the meeting that followed: Ivan Hel, vice-chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council; Mykhailo Kosiv, people's deputy and chairman of the UGCC World Congress of Christians; Ihor Kalynets, Lviv Oblast Council deputy; the Rev. Mykhailo Nizhko-huz and People's Deputy Iryna Kalynets.

## Parliament update: March 16-18

by Serhiy Dmytrychenko  
*Special to IntelNews*

KYYIV — Principles of Ukraine's foreign policy and conflicts over separation of the executive and legislative branches dominated the Ukrainian Parliament's session of March 16-18. Both issues provoked heated exchanges without any conclusive legislative action.

A proposal for a constitutional amendment prohibiting legislators from assuming posts in the judicial and executive branches was defeated. In the debate preceding the vote, the proposal drew fire from both leftist and rightist national deputies. The Constitution and laws on the status of judges, national deputies and presidential representatives theoretically enshrine the principle of strict separation of powers among the government branches. In practice, however, many parliamentary deputies, after appointment to the executive branch, hold on to their parliamentary seats, maintaining immunity from prosecution.

Before the vote, five of the 12 deputies with posts in the executive branch resigned their executive functions to ensure their continuation in Parliament. First Deputy Prime Minister Ihor Yukhnovsky and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Ivan Herts quit publicly while the other three stepped down in secret letters to Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch, who informed legislators of this occurrence without revealing the deputies' identities.

Secrecy also shrouded the Parliament's debate on Thursday, March 18, focusing on the government-prepared draft statement outlining Ukraine's foreign policy principles. However, according to parliamentary circles, the draft contemplated no major shifts in foreign policy.

Topics discussed included disarmament, Ukraine's nuclear status, relations with Russia, relations with the Commonwealth of Independent States,

and the relative weight given to East and West in the formulation of Ukraine's foreign policy. The debate's inconclusiveness may stem from deputies' desire to first hear President Leonid Kravchuk's address to Parliament on this topic in April.

During the debate, sharp criticism was directed at Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoly Zlenko and Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dmytro Pavlychko. According to parliamentary sources, many deputies called Ukraine's foreign policy passive and unprofessional. During questioning in the Parliament, Mr. Zlenko stressed his ministry's shortage of qualified personnel.

Other Parliamentary activity last week included:

- Parliament amended the law "On Local Self-Government and Local Legislatures" and the law "On the Representatives of the President" to conform to a principle requiring each level of government to be headed equally by a legislative leader and a presidential representative.

- Anatoly Chepurny, chairman of the Committee on the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex, demanded the immediate dismissal of Deputy Prime Ministers Ihor Yukhnovsky and Viktor Pynzenyk, but Parliament rejected this proposal.

- President Kravchuk on Tuesday removed Mr. Yukhnovsky from the post of first deputy prime minister. Rukh sources have attempted to portray this demotion of the highest Rukh representative in the government as a political concession to the Communist-kolkhoz sector of Parliament. They warned of the possibility that Rukh, now part of the pro-government coalition, may shift to the opposition. The anti-government faction currently consists of some 80 Socialist (former Communist) deputies. Minister of Finance Hryhoriy Piatachenko insisted that Mr. Yukhnovsky's

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## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

- KYYIV — Ukrainian TV carried a report on March 22 stating that most political parties and organizations in Ukraine support Russian President Boris Yeltsin in his struggle with the parliamentary opposition. The item suggested that the clash is seen as one between supporters of democracy and those who seek a reversion to a Communist totalitarian regime. However, the Socialist Party of Ukraine (the former Communists) have claimed that Mr. Yeltsin's stalled economic reform program is to blame for the conflict. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- CHISINAU — According to Moldovan press reports of March 20, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma met with his Moldovan counterpart, Andrei Sangheli, and Moldovan President Mircea Snegur in a two-day visit here. Accompanied by a large delegation of government officials, Mr. Kuchma finalized bilateral agreements on cooperation in transport, energy, telecommunications, finance, culture and education. Moldova and Ukraine also granted each other most-favored-nation trading status. Ukraine will partially make up for Russian cutbacks in fuel supplies to Moldova with deliveries of coal, in exchange for Moldovan agricultural produce.

Representatives of both countries complained of Russia's "fuel blockade," and voiced their reservations about investing in Siberian oil developments because they feared that all such assets eventually would be seized as "Russian." Mr. Kuchma referred to Moldova as an ally and "one of Ukraine's principal partners, both economically and politically," and contrasted relations with Moldova to "Russia's chosen path of interstate conflicts, which leads us nowhere." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- MOSCOW — On March 16, the Russian Television channel aired a discussion on the self-proclaimed "Dniester Republic," whose participants urged an outright annexation of the territory to the Russian federation. Two deputies of the Russian Supreme Soviet who appeared also predicted "new Dniesters" in the Crimea, Latvia and Estonia. Other discussants included Igor Smirnov, the president of the separatist enclave in Moldova, and Lt.

Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, commander of a Russian army formation in the region. They described the area as "Russia's key to the Balkans" and as a strategic crossroads affecting Ukraine, Romania and the Black Sea. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- LONDON — The March 17 issue of The Daily Telegraph of London quoted a Ukrainian government official who said that large amounts of humanitarian aid from abroad have been siphoned off by phony charities. Of 11,500 tons of aid registered by Ukrainian customs in 1992, only one-third reached the Red Cross and state bodies. The official went on to say that the government intends to set up a computerized data bank linking customs with central and regional authorities to track the distribution of future aid. The official also indicated that legislation providing for the monitoring of charities and the "militarization" of the customs service is being drafted. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- KYYIV — Ukrinform-TASS reported on March 19 that President Leonid Kravchuk has issued a decree providing for official observances of the 60th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933. Official ceremonies have been scheduled to take place in September. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- MOSCOW — The latest attempt to resolve the Russian-Ukrainian energy dispute has failed. According to a Reuters report of March 18, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin said that Ukraine has refused two proposals on imports of Russian natural gas. Ukraine first rejected a rate of 26,700 rubles per 1,000 cubic meters (about 60 percent of the world price) for six months and guarantees for deliveries destined for Western Europe, and then turned down an arrangement for deliveries at 15,600 rubles per 1,000 cubic meter (about 35 percent of the world price) until April 30. Izvestiya carried an item on March 18, which suggests that Russia sells its natural gas for as little as 15,000 rubles per 1,000 cubic meter to signatory states of the CIS customs union treaty. No future talks between the two countries on this subject have been scheduled. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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## Russian, American panelists discuss future direction of "New Russia"

by Xenia Ponomarenko  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — An impressive group of panelists met at a three-day conference, sponsored by the U.S. Institute of Peace here on March 17-19, to discuss the future direction of "New Russia," and Russia's developing national security doctrine. The public was presented a broad array of views, from the most neo-imperialistic to the most pro-Yeltsin neo-democratic.

The general purpose of this conference was to bring together leading Russian decision-makers and foreign policy analysts with U.S. policymakers and scholars for panel discussions on the evolving national security policies and priorities of Russia. Both Richard Cheney, the former U.S. secretary of defense, and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, were featured speakers.

Topics presented by the distinguished panelists included issues important to Ukraine's own national security interests, such as discussions concerning Russia's involvement in the "Near Abroad" (former Soviet republics), and Russia's interest in minority Russians in the Near Abroad. Underlying the issues presented, however, was the pervasive sense that "New Russia" is seeking a direction in its foreign policy that will appease the public, the media and American government officials in order to justify Russia's receipt of foreign aid.

The conference began with an examination of Russia's history and the current struggle to find a definition for what it means to be Russian today. According to several panelists, the events occurring in Russia's Parliament are nothing new.

For example, Russian Ambassador Vladimir Lukin, in his introductory remarks stated that the "recent storm" in Russia's Parliament may make things difficult and may seem dramatic, but should not be overdramatized by the Western media. He cited examples in history of power struggles between the executive and legislative branches of government that had occurred in other new democracies like the United States.

Charles Fairbanks of Johns Hopkins University took this a step further by saying that in the old Politburo there was an established cycle of vigorous debate, unanimous consent, and then decisions which were left fallow. This "democratic centralism," is continuing today in the struggle between Yeltsin and the Parliament.

### Historical precedent cited

Prof. Martin Malia of the University of California at Berkeley also examined Russian history to conclude that the events occurring in Russia today have historical precedent. In fact, according to Prof. Malia, Russia follows in the West's footsteps but trails by 50 years. He said that the Western form of democracy did not take shape until after 1945, and now Russia is catching up to Western democracy 50 years later. Prof. Malia excused Russia's historical expansionism by comparing it with Christopher Columbus's voyages, and other so-called imperialistic actions taken by Western governments.

One important issue discussed after these introductory remarks was the increasing regionalization of Russia. Regions outside of Moscow are developing into power centers, stripping

authority from the decision-makers in Moscow. These regions, such as Tatarstan and Chechnya, are opposed to any form of referendum voting for at least two years and are heading towards their own independence.

Russian Ambassador Boris Pyadyshv stated that today Moscow and the regions seem like "two different planets." These regions feel the daily struggle of survival for oil, gas and grain, unlike the leadership in Moscow. Further, according to Mr. Pyadyshv, the regions are becoming frustrated since they see no practical results from disarmament talks and the West's promise of financial assistance. These talks have produced "zero."

Another important issue discussed is the internal power struggle occurring in the institutions of Russia's government charged with formulating and carrying out Russia's national security doctrine. Both Mikhail Bezrukov of the Russian Academy of Science and Evgenii Volk of the Defense and Security Committee of the Supreme Soviet, attempted to describe the decision-making process in Russia's foreign policy but their discussions only served to highlight the confusion and disarray occurring in the Russian government. The crux of the problem is the battle raging between the Foreign Relations Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in defining their powers in this arena.

### The Ukrainian factor

Many of the panelists mentioned Ukraine's important role in Russian politics. The most controversial speaker was Andranik Migranian, member of the President's Council of Advisors, and senior expert of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme Soviet. His topic was the "Institutional and Geopolitical Aspects of the Formation of Russia's National Security Doctrine," but he spent most of his discussion offending Ukrainians and other nationalities of the former republics of the Soviet Union.

He began by stating that borders were created "overnight" after the break-up of the Soviet Union, and accused the regions of grabbing power and resources, while turning Russia into a "loose federation." He asserted that Ukraine is close to economic and cultural "collapse," that 65 percent of Ukrainians have expressed regret over the collapse of the Soviet Union, and that 35 percent of the population in Kyiv wants to restore the Soviet Union.

His other assertions included: that the existence of 30 million Russians outside of Russia give Russia a reason to be involved in the former republics of the Soviet Union to ensure their "human rights," that Russian leaders have a duty to "former Soviet Union space" in order to stabilize the region; and that it was a tragedy to recognize the Baltic states' independence since this created "serious internal problems for Russia." Finally, he noted that Russia opposes lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia, since any acts against Serbia by the West are "out of question" because this would damage Russia's friendly relations with Serbia.

### Fiery responses

This prompted several fiery responses, including that of Minister Counselor Valeriy Kuchinsky of the

Ukrainian Embassy. He questioned the basis of Mr. Migranian's assertion that the majority of Ukrainians wanted the Soviet Union re-established, especially in light of the fact that over 90 percent of the Ukrainian population voted for Ukraine's independence in 1991. Mr. Kuchinsky also challenged the speaker's assertion that Ukraine is falling apart. Despite Russia's economic warfare, Ukraine is a sovereign state, recognized by over 110 nations.

Referring to prior discussion of the differences between Russia and Ukraine, Mr. Kuchinsky stated "Russia is devoid of ideology, Ukraine is not. Ukraine wants to build a sovereign state." Mr. Migranian had no specific answer, referring only to some "sociological" polls taken, and called Mr. Kuchinsky's assertions "Ukrainian propaganda."

Irene Jarosewich of the Kyiv-based newspaper Holos Ukrainy asked Mr. Migranian what he envisioned as a worst-case scenario in relations between Russia and Ukraine, and a best-case scenario. Referring only to the worst-case scenario, Mr. Migranian stated that Ukraine could fall due to economic and political instability without Russia's assistance, and that Ukraine is engaging in "de-Russification," which could lead to cultural breakdown. According to Mr. Migranian, Ukraine could be split up without interference from Russia because of the tensions between eastern and western Ukraine.

Another questioner asked Mr. Migranian why he thought Russia had decided to sell arms to Iran, and he referred only to the lack of promised Western financial assistance. "We are not rich enough to always do what the West wants," he added.

### Tensions in CIS

After these discussions, the conference took on a notably more diplomatic turn. Evgenii Ambartsumov, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign and International Affairs of the Supreme Soviet, stated that tensions in Parliament when discussing relations between Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States were the result of rude and strong language by members, including Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov. He discussed the vulnerability of foreign policy decision-making, and how Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev is now like a "cape for the bulls of the Supreme Soviet."

Mr. Ambartsumov said that unfortunately the republics are now paying the high costs of liberation from the Soviet Union. In particular, Ukraine is in "dire straits," and only participates selectively in the decisions of the CIS.

He also criticized the West as hypocritical for calling Russia neo-imperialistic due to the presence of Russia's military in former Soviet republics like Tajikistan. He repeated many of the other panelists' views that a restoration of a communist-totalitarian empire is now impossible for Russia. Yet Russia still has a responsibility to protect those countries which specifically ask for Russia's military presence, and must protect Russia's own ethnic minorities in the former Soviet territories.

The issue of Russian minorities in the Near Abroad was the focus of Peace Fellow Elizabeth Teague, who is senior research analyst at Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich. Her basic premise is that these Russian

minorities living in the Baltics and in Ukraine (these minorities comprise 18.5 percent of the total population of Russians) must be assured citizenship and equal treatment, because otherwise Russia will have an excuse to become involved in the internal affairs of these countries, and this will lead to potential conflicts. She also stated that the Russian government does not wish to see these Russian minorities return to Russia since there are no jobs or housing for them. Yet the existence of these minorities gives Russia a "legitimate interest" in monitoring the Near Abroad. This led to incredulous commentary from the audience, including that of the Ambassador of Latvia, that no country has ever denied the Russian minorities any human rights. In fact, Ukraine's government has given Russian and other ethnic minorities full citizenship rights.

### Republics' Russophobia

William Bodie, senior fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, was very direct in criticizing Russia's stated interest in the Near Abroad. He said that Russia's belief that it must resurrect its presence in the Near Abroad is the "opiate of the political classes only" and does not serve the Russian democratization movement. In fact, it fuels the other republics' Russophobia and deprives these new countries of genuine state-building based on independent beliefs, he pointed out. They must define themselves only as anti-Russian in order to protect their new statehoods.

Other issues discussed included the importance of Russia's inclusion into international peacekeeping structures like NATO and the United Nations, the increasing "power vacuum" occurring in the "Moscow Beltway" as a threat to world peace, and further debate about what is called the "Monroe Doctrine" of Russia, whereby certain members of the Russian government feel Russia has an obligation to protect the former Soviet space from intervention by other governments.

There were also warnings by Paul Wolfowitz, former undersecretary of defense for policy, that any confrontations between Russia and Ukraine "would make Yugoslavia look like child's play."

Both Mr. Cheney, former secretary of defense, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, former ambassador to the United Nations, presented rather optimistic views of Russia's new democratization movement. Mr. Cheney said the U.S. must take advantage of the demise of the Soviet Union and take further steps to reduce the nuclear arsenal. He stressed the importance of aiding the economic structure of Russia and the former Soviet republics in order to ensure stability in the region. Dr. Kirkpatrick praised Russia's "reconnection" to the West, which has consequently freed the entire world from a major threat. She stated that Russia's turn towards democracy is the only way to liberate the U.S. from the arms race.

As a whole, the conference presented many conflicting views on the direction Russia is taking, that is, whether it is becoming more democratic or more imperialistic, and mirrored the complexities policy makers in the U.S. and the government in Russia face in defining the "New Russia."



## Friends of Rukh host Chornovils in Toronto

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Although Vyacheslav Chornovil's visit to Toronto on March 7 was only in transit between Washington and Ottawa, Ukraine's leader of the opposition drew 500 persons to a banquet in his honor.

Organized by the Toronto branch of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, the fund-raising dinner included among its guests Patrick Boyer, member of Parliament. Mr. Boyer had only the day before announced his candidacy for the leadership of the Conservative Party to replace Brian Mulroney. Mr. Boyer may be Rukh's oldest friend in the Canadian government — he had spoken at the Second Rukh Congress in Kyiv in 1990.

At the dinner Mr. Chornovil spoke for 90 minutes — as if he wanted to bring everyone up to date on all that happened on the political scene in Ukraine since his last visit to Toronto two and a half years ago. His sharpest words were aimed at Vitold Fokin's Cabinet, which he accused of stealing Ukraine blind.

He chided those in the diaspora who had collected money to build Ukraine's embassies, while money which should have gone for such necessities as being siphoned off by the Communist mafia in the previous government in Ukraine.

Mr. Chornovil singled out the resurgent communists as the greatest threat to Ukraine's independence today. Unfortunately having to deal with this immediate threat has again put Rukh and the democrats in Ukraine in a position of reacting to events rather than controlling them.



Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena Pashko, at Toronto banquet.

## Protesters picket site of Danylak ordination

TORONTO — According to Louise Slobodian of the New Times, about 110 protesters bearing placards and icons gathered here on March 24 outside St. Michael's Cathedral, the intended site of the ordination of the Rev. Roman Danylak as bishop of Nyssa, scheduled to take place the following day.

When contacted by The Weekly, Ms. Slobodian, a reporter for the Toronto-based Catholic biweekly, also suggested that those in attendance promised a continuation of demonstrations at the March 25 ceremony itself.

The protesters, "mostly pensioners" according to Ms. Slobodian, were expressing their dissatisfaction with the Vatican's appointment of an apostolic administrator for the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto.

According to a press release forwarded from a lay organization to The Weekly offices, the protest is not directed against the Rev. Danylak, but "the further erosion of the rights and traditions of their Church and disrespect for the 'particularity' of their tradition shown by the Vatican."

Various representatives of the local print and television media were there to cover the protest. An article on the Vatican's controversial attempted removal of Bishop Isidore Borecky, the incumbent, appeared on March 23 on page 3 of the largest circulation local daily, the Toronto Star.

## Rukh group raises funds for grants

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Writer's Union of Ukraine has just announced it has awarded a score of grants to writers in Ukraine who are currently living in difficult economic conditions while practicing their craft.

Under the auspices of the Friends of Rukh of Northern New Jersey, \$6,000 has been collected since January, which has translated into 20 grants of \$300 a piece.

The writer's union organized the Literary Treasures Fund (Literaturna Skarbnytsia) to help aid economically disadvantaged writers, and enlisted Dr. Roman Voronka to organize the fund-raising effort in the United States.

"There are writers in Ukraine today on the fringes, who helped create organizations such as Rukh, which led the way to independence," said Dr. Voronka, a professor at the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

He said the writers who will receive the grants range from the well-known here and in Ukraine to children's writers. He added that some had been political prisoners under the Soviet regime.

The way the aid is structured can be called an "adopt a writer" program. Dr. Voronka explained, "It's a one-on-one relationship. It's one person giving money to help one writer in Ukraine."

The awards will be formally announced the first week of April by the Writer's Union of Ukraine President Yuriy Mushketyk, the head of the Literary Treasures Fund, Volodymyr Drozd, and Dr. Zirka Voronka.

For more information contact Dr. Roman Voronka, (201) 761-7260.

## Foreigners inducted into Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On November 26, 1992, the head of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Borys Paton, sent out faxes and letters to round out another year's crop of international scholars who had been chosen for induction as its foreign members. In all, 38 academics from North America, Europe, Israel, China and Japan, in fields as varied as mathematics, cybernetics, nuclear physics, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, molecular biology, engineering, linguistics, history and literature were accepted into Ukraine's central scholarly body in 1992.

The past year's contingent also included an ever-widening circle of Ukrainian emigres, further evidence that the Kyivian institution is seeking to overcome the cold war legacy of isolation. The new members from the Ukrainian diaspora include, alphabetically, Prof. Olexa Bilaniuk, Prof. Yuriy Darewych, Dr. Hryhoriy Kostiuik, Prof. Iwan Koropecyk, Prof. Jaroslav Pelensky, Prof. Walter Petryshyn, Prof. Danylo Husar Struk, Prof. Orest Subtelny, Dr. Michael Yarymovych and Prof. Arkadiy Zhukovsky.

Of the latest inductions, Dr. Kostiuik's is perhaps the longest overdue. Not only does it recognize Dr. Kostiuik's incomparable achievements in preserving Ukraine's political and literary heritage, it also symbolizes a coming to terms with Ukraine's tortured experience in the early decades of the 20th century.

Dr. Kostiuik, who celebrated his 90th birthday on October 25, 1992, is one of the last surviving figures and witnesses of the "Fusilladed Renaissance" of the 1920s and 1930s. As a young literary

reviewer for *Zhyttia i Revoliutsiya*, *Chervonyi Shliakh*, *Prolitfront* and other journals, he met and worked with luminaries such as Mykola Khvylioviy, Mykola Kulish and Valerian Pidmohlyn.

Arrested and incarcerated during the Stalinist terror, Dr. Kostiuik managed to emigrate to Germany in 1944, and then to the U.S. in 1952, where his long labor of preservation began. In the late 1950s, he brought the archives of writer and former premier of Ukraine Volodymyr Vynnychenko from the latter's estate in France, and acted as their first curator at Columbia University's Bakmeteff Archive. Dr. Kostiuik also edited several volumes of Vynnychenko's unpublished works and diaries.

Dr. Kostiuik worked tirelessly to keep the memory of the Ukrainian writers victimized by Soviet terror, and seemingly erased from the record, alive. He collected and edited the first complete edition of Khvylioviy's works (1976-1986, all banned in the USSR since the early 1930s); edited new editions of the plays of Mykola Kulish (1955); of Pidmohlyn's novel, "Misto" (1954); and the poetry of Pavlo Fylypovych (1971) and Mykhailo Draikhamara (1979).

Dr. Kostiuik is also the author of the benchmark reference work, "Stalinist Rule in Ukraine: A Study of the Decade of Mass Terror, 1929-1939" (1960).

Briefly, the other new members of the academy drawn from the diaspora are:

- Olexa Bilaniuk, professor and chairman of the department of physics and astronomy at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, author of many studies on nuclear structure and the theory of relativity;

- Jurij Darewych, professor of physics at York University, a respected

authority on nuclear physics, unified field theory, and quantum electrodynamics, also a long-standing proponent of rapprochement between Ukrainian and Western academia;

- Iwan Koropecyk, professor of economics at Temple University in Philadelphia, author and editor of numerous studies of the Ukrainian economy within the USSR;

- Jaroslav Pelensky, professor of history at the University of Iowa specializing in early and modern eastern European history, became the head of the academy's Institute of Eastern European Studies in 1992;

- Walter Petryshyn, professor of mathematics at Rutgers University, has published extensively in the field and also received the Ukrainian Academy's M.M. Krylov award earlier in 1992;

- Danylo Husar Struk, the editor-in-chief of the English language Encyclopedia of Ukraine, and professor in the department of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Toronto, specializing in modern Ukrainian poetry, notably that of Emma Andievska and Ihor Kalynets;

- Orest Subtelny, professor of history at York University, specializing in the Kozak period, and also the author of the popular "Ukraine: A History," which was recently translated into Ukrainian and republished in Kyiv;

- Michael Yarymovych, doctor in aeronautical engineering, has served as the chief scientist of the U.S. Air Force, chief of systems engineering in NASA's Apollo Applications Program and assistant director for flight systems in NASA's Office of Manned Spaceflight, and director of Rockwell International Corporation's Strategic Defense Center since 1986;

(Continued on page 17)

## Kharkiv teenager's dreams come true

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI — For a teenage girl from Kharkiv, Ukraine, dreams keep coming true.

"My dream was to visit the United States," says Anya Kochubei, 16, who came to the U.S. in the spring of 1992 as part of a Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City exchange. "I was really impressed when my mother told me that we can go to America. At first, I couldn't believe her words."

But the words were true, because in 1991 the Kochubei family had hosted two Cincinnatians in Kharkiv. Thus, they were invited to send two of their family members for a week's stay in Cincinnati. It was decided that Svitlana, a high school English teacher, and her eldest child Anya, who also spoke English, would go.

### A dream revealed

Remembering the Cincinnatians' week in Kharkiv, Anya spoke of an important experience she had with this



Anya Kochubei

writer. She had come with me to Kharkiv's Pedagogical Institute the day I asked a group of schoolchildren to meet me there, to draw pictures I could take home to the children of Cincinnati.

"We drew pictures about 'My dream is...'" Anya recalls. "My dream is to see everybody smiling."

At the time I thought this was just a pleasant remark from a pleasant girl. Now, I predict this is the dream that will shape her future.

During their week in Cincinnati, Anya and her mother were invited to dinner at the home of Linda Gross. That evening, Ms. Gross coaxed out of Anya the story behind her disfigured face.

### Soviet medical treatment

"I was born with a benign tumor that covered half my face with a mass of blood vessels," Anya explained. "As a child, I endured 20 radiation treatments in Moscow that removed the tumor but severely scarred my face. So my dream was to have an operation to improve my face."

"Linda," she continued, "was listening with great impatience. She understood my pain like her own, and she was eager to help me."

Ms. Gross moved quickly. She took

Anya to several doctors, and Dr. Devinder Mangat of St. Elizabeth's Hospital agreed to do what he could.

"I can't explain my feelings when Dr. Mangat agreed to do an operation for free," says Anya, who knew no technology existed at home that could help her and no amount of Ukrainian money her family could earn could ever finance surgery in America.

With the granting of her second dream, Anya had to make an instant and challenging commitment: Though she had expected to be in America only one week, the surgery would require her and her mother to stay five months. She called home, and her father, Serhiy, and little brother, Ivan, agreed she should take advantage of the opportunity. Linda Gross's family invited Anya and her mother to live with them.

### Surgery

In agreeing to work on Anya's face, Dr. Mangat was pioneering new ground. Though the type of tumor Anya had as a baby occurs with some frequency in Ukraine, it's almost unknown in the U.S. And American children probably wouldn't be treated with radiation like she was. U.S. doctors don't have experience in correcting the sort of scarring that results from the sequence of events that framed Anya's early life.

Anya's surgery took place in two stages. The first surgery included reconstruction of her nose, repairs to her forehead and lip, and the insertion of a skin expander into her cheek. Over several months, Dr. Mangat injected saline solution into the balloon-like expander. It stretched the healthy skin along Anya's jawline, giving the doctor skin with which to cover the scars on her cheek during a second operation.

"I always thought about having an operation, but I never was really sure that it could be possible," Anya says. "And, of course, I never expected to have the operation in the U.S.A. This really means a lot to me, and I am thankful to God, every day that I live, for this happy chance in my life."

But even dreams that appear to come true do not always go as planned. During the second surgery, it became apparent that the healthy new skin that grew around the expander would not cover as much of Anya's cheek as Dr. Mangat hoped. Then, shortly after the surgery to install the new skin, part of it died. Anya's extremely damaged skin was not responding to Dr. Mangat's efforts as it should. In a third surgery, Dr. Mangat took skin from behind Anya's ears to replace the dead skin. This left a V-shaped scar on the cheek where Anya had hoped to have clear, new skin.

Despite this disappointment, it was true that everything that could be done that summer for Anya's face had been done. She and her mother prepared to return home to Kharkiv.

### Dreams and partings

During Anya's months in Cincinnati, she had developed a third dream. She dreamed of attending school in America. To her amazement, this dream, too, suddenly came true.

It started with a phone call from the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City organization. The organization had put considerable effort into arranging a year's scholarship for a Kharkiv child at Seven Hills, an expensive private school. A few days before school began, the boy chosen for this opportunity sent word

(Continued on page 17)

## Whippany varenyky committee raises \$22,000 to help Ukraine

by Roma Hadzewycz

WHIPPANY, N.J. — In October of 1991, soon after Ukraine's Parliament adopted the Act of Declaration of Independence, a group of local community activists in this northwestern New Jersey town got together to make varenyky.

Buoyed by Ukraine's newly re-established independence, they had decided they would like to contribute somehow to the rebirth of their homeland. Their answer was to raise money for Ukraine via the tried-and-true method of varenyky sales.

A year and a half and thousands of varenyky later, the ad hoc group of nine women and two men (who describe themselves as auxiliaries) has raised \$22,000 for Ukraine. And the varenyky project continues.

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The project was initiated by Eugenia Kozak of Cedar Knolls, N.J., who gathered together a group of co-workers. Each Saturday, the varenyky makers would meet at the parish hall of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J. As the Ukrainian dumplings were made in the hall's kitchen, they were sold in the adjoining auditorium to customers attracted by the sign posted outside on the church grounds.

As Mrs. Kozak recalled, every Saturday the sales were counted up and the group was pleased to earn between \$200 and \$300 for the day. Soon the group, — which, when an official name is required, calls itself the Whippany Committee for Aid to Ukraine — had earned nearly \$5,000.

At the same time, another local community activist, Yaroslav Marusyn, began to collect donations for aid to Ukraine among the parishioners of St. John's Church. He quickly raised more than \$6,700.

While the varenyky sales continued, the group invited Dr. Zenon Matkowsky, president of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF), to address the area's Ukrainian community and inform its members about efforts to help the youngest victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. That sparked more community interest and gave the varenyky makers a concrete goal: to help Ukraine's children.

As Lydia Marusyn, one of the volunteers, explained to the Daily Record, a local paper serving Morris and Sussex counties, "These children are very ill because of Chernobyl. A lot of children born premature are dying and they need a lot of help. But there's no way of saving them, because the hospitals have nothing."

The Whippany committee put its hard-earned money to good use. For

\$11,000 it purchased two neonatal incubators for the CCRF-sponsored hospital in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv. In addition, Roman Marusyn, another varenyky maker, and a longtime employee of Ciba-Geigy, managed to obtain a donation of 3 tons of medicines from that pharmaceutical firm. The incubators and medicines became part of a CCRF shipment delivered to Ukraine last year in August.

The varenyky, as well as holubtsi and pastries such as poppy seed rolls (makivnyk) and tortes, continue to be produced and sold on Saturdays and Sundays at the parish hall. The same group of volunteers arrives every other Saturday to make the dough, fill it with potatoes, cheese or sauerkraut, cook the varenyky and then package the finished product for sale at \$3.50 per dozen. The workday is long — from 1 p.m. to 7 or 8 p.m. — but the volunteers say they enjoy it.

"We love to work," said one volunteer, while another added, "We also love to gossip about politics, or love, or whatever." "We do this with great pleasure," commented a third.

Anna Berdej explained: "We now have another \$11,000 in the bank and we are looking for another worthy cause. We like to help children, because that is our future."

Luba Levitsky, who herself arrived from Ukraine just one year ago, commented that she feels it is her duty to help her native land. "How could I not help?" she asked.

The other members of the group — Emilia Woch, Katherine Bilanych, Walter and Oksana Kozak, Hala and Iwanna Iwashko and Zofia Horyn agreed. The need in Ukraine continues to exist, thus, they continue their work.

The committee's unofficial spokesman, Roman Marusyn said: "We are working and saving money to continue helping Ukraine. We will decide among ourselves where to donate our funds." However, one of the projects the group may decide to support is one closer to home: the planned Ukrainian Community Cultural Center which is to be located in the vicinity of St. John's Church.

Mr. Marusyn added that the varenyky sales have found great support among non-Ukrainians. "Americans are very excited about our project. They remember to come every other week to buy varenyky. They are very supportive of our goal and very interested in the victims of Chernobyl."

And so, these dedicated activists can be found hard at work every other Saturday at St. John's Parish Hall on Route 10 eastbound (at the intersection of Jefferson Road), helping the Ukrainian nation in their own very special way.



Roma Hadzewycz

The Whippany Committee to Aid Ukraine at work making varenyky.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Thank you, dear readers

On this page we publish the results of our 1992 Weekly readers' survey after having reviewed each and every response and studying all our respondents' comments. We are grateful to our readers for their helpful suggestions and candid remarks. These will surely help us improve our performance.

We were quite pleased at the number of readers complimenting the work of The Ukrainian Weekly. We'd like to share some of those comments.

- "Yours is the best Ukrainian newspaper. It reports the news without slanted Ukrainian political opinions," wrote a male, age 53, from Teaneck, N.J. who is employed in the field of financial services.
- "I look forward to each issue of The Weekly. I wish it was a daily," said a 60-year-old housewife from Las Vegas.
- "This is the best English-language paper where one can learn about developments in Ukraine and at a bargain rate. Wish you had even more pages," wrote a 45-year-old male from Yorkton, Saskatchewan.
- "Congratulations and best wishes. Would like to see a Ukrainian-language publication equivalent to the caliber of The Ukrainian Weekly," was the comment of a technician, age 56, from Hamilton, Ontario.
- "I look forward to The Weekly just like the Sunday paper. When I get up from reading it, all I wish for is that it was bigger, bigger, bigger," noted a female, age 21, a nursing student from Philadelphia.

Certainly there were complaints as well.

One reader from Massachusetts wrote, "I deplore publication of those long, pointless letters to the editor." Our response: Perhaps we have been too lenient in our letters section, but we like to give our readers the opportunity to share their thoughts with a minimum of editing. The same respondent — albeit on another questionnaire form (perhaps he forgot he'd already filled one out, but we counted his responses only once) — noted that "advance notice of events is poor to abysmal." Thus, we ask our readers, please do submit your Preview of Events information in plenty of time for readers to receive their papers and make plans to attend.

"Could you consider changing the letterhead [i.e., the flag] (for) a more up to date design?" asked a respondent from Toronto. In fact, we've given that issue much thought and, sometime this year, on or before our 60th birthday, we plan to unveil a new design. Any suggestions out there?

Several readers pointed to a lack of sports coverage. Well, we can promise that will change, especially now that Ukraine is competing independently at international sports events.

Another reader suggested a section on "what other U.S./ world newspapers are saying about Ukraine." That, of course, is the function of our Press Review feature, which could be expanded, space permitting. Our readers have been quite helpful here in sending us myriad clippings. Even if we don't cite them all, we use them for reference. Thanks for your thoughtfulness.

"We have overdone the coverage of events in Ukraine at the expense of coverage in this country," noted one Philadelphian. Perhaps so, but this is clearly what most readers want, according to our poll. However, we will continue to publicize community events here with the continued assistance of our loyal readers and community activists who share news about local events. We invite news articles from communities wherever they may be.

"Please balance the commentaries of your regular columnist who is conservative and right wing with someone who can give a progressive and more liberal Ukrainian perspective," commented a Denver man. Yes, we are lacking in the columnists department, though we do try to make up for this by publishing commentaries (News and Views) by various authors. But, if there are any potential columnists out there... let's talk.

"I always want to read the Newsbriefs from Ukraine and nod out — maybe it's the form or something. I can't seem to get through them," lamented a New Yorker. Perhaps it's a design problem: some subheadings should do nicely. We'll give it a try.

And that, dear readers, about covers the major comments.

But wait, there's one more from Sonoma, Calif.: "Keep up the good work — I only wish you had 10 times the subscribers!!" We certainly can't quarrel with that statement. Perhaps with the help of our devoted readers we will. Our thanks go out to all of you for your support.

March  
31  
1918

### Turning the pages back...

The independent Ukrainian National Republic of 1917-1920 established the All-Ukrainian Postal-Telegraph Union, which became a member of the worldwide Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1918. In the tumultuous following years, Ukraine had five ministers of postal and telegraph services, starting with Mykola Shapoval in January 1918.

The Western Ukrainian National Republic had its own system (minister of posts, O. Pisetsky) until it voluntarily merged with the UNR. Both governments issued postage stamps, and in 1918, an airmail service was established between Austria and Ukraine.

On March 31, the first regular airmail service anywhere in the world was set up on the Vienna-Krakow-Lviv line. It functioned until October of that year. An extension of the line to Kyiv and Proskuriv (from late June,) made the route the world's first international airmail service in the world.

Source: "Postage Stamps," "Postal Services," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 4. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993)

## Our questionnaire

### What Weekly readers read ...and what they don't

Responses to The Ukrainian Weekly's questionnaire, published as a clip-out form in October issues of the newspaper to coincide with the 59th anniversary of its founding and with the upcoming 60th jubilee in mind, revealed that, in general, readers are happy with the wide variety of news and information published in The Weekly.

In all, 173 persons responded to The Weekly questionnaire — a response rate that we consider to be quite good, considering that in 1981, when our first Weekly readers' poll was conducted, the number of responses generated was 114.

The questionnaire told us not only what our readers read, but who they are. This was made possible by those readers who kindly filled out the optional personal data section of our questionnaire. To be sure, our group of respondents does not constitute a scientific sample. It is interesting, nonetheless, to see who took the time to fill out our questionnaire.

Our respondents (that is, those who provided such information) included 111 males and 54 females from 30 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, as well as six provinces in Canada, Australia and Germany.

The breakdown of respondents, according to geographic area, is as follows: New York, 27; Pennsylvania, 14; New Jersey, 13; Michigan, 11; Illinois, nine; Ohio, seven; Connecticut and Maryland, six each; California, Massachusetts and Florida, four each; Virginia, three. Two responses came from Colorado, South Carolina, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Missouri. One response each was sent from New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Indiana, Georgia, Texas, Washington, Arizona, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. There were two respondents from Puerto Rico.

From Canada we received 12 responses from Ontario, two each from Quebec and Alberta, and one each from Calgary, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Two

Canadians did not specify their province. In addition, one response each came from Australia and Germany.

A breakdown of our respondents by age groups revealed the following: age 20 and under, one; 21-30, eight; 31-40, 40; 41-50, 33; 51-60, 23; 61-70, 30; 71 and over, 23. One respondent listed his/her age as between 39 and 45.

A detailed report on our questionnaire results appears in the chart below prepared by our trusted typesetter — and, in this case, our accountant, Awilda Arzola. As is immediately evident, the most popular features in our newspaper are those that report on developments in Ukraine, that is, our Kyiv Press Bureau reports and Newsbriefs on Ukraine. The least popular appears to be news about the Ukrainian National Association, our publisher. All other categories fall somewhere in between. Thus, while some readers, for example, felt the amount of coverage given to, say, local communities or sports is adequate, others believed there should be more, while still others said there should be less. In many cases, the coverage accorded a category of news/features was judged to be just the right amount, witness the many readers checking off the response "same."

On balance, those categories judged by our readers to be worthy of more attention were: the arts, books, business, columnists, commentaries, editorials, international news, interviews, letters to the editor, press review and Preview of Events.

Those of which readers wanted to see less included: Church affairs, local communities, national news, scholarship/education and sports.

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In conclusion, dear readers, the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly wishes to express its sincere appreciation to those of you who helped us evaluate our performance by filling out the Weekly questionnaire. We especially thank those who provided additional comments and letters, sharing their ideas. Keep on reading, and keep in touch!

## RESPONSES TO WEEKLY QUESTIONNAIRE

	much more	more	same	less	much less
The arts	28	22	90	21	8
Books	23	47	73	21	3
Business	24	40	79	22	1
Church affairs	12	24	71	36	24
Columnists	19	42	84	15	3
Commentaries	24	47	84	14	1
Editorials	17	26	111	11	4
International news	27	40	65	24	13
Interviews	20	50	82	20	6
Kyiv bureau reports	71	46	47	3	—
Letters to the editor	26	36	95	4	1
Local communities	13	30	66	33	25
National news	6	21	85	30	30
Newsbriefs on Ukraine	75	14	44	2	—
Notes on People	20	20	82	32	3
Press review	21	43	32	12	3
Preview of Events	23	36	80	16	5
Scholarship/education	10	13	84	41	20
Sports	14	18	70	32	32
Turning the pages...	10	15	96	21	17
UNA	5	9	63	59	45

## NEWS AND VIEWS: AHRU promotes change in U.S.-Russian relations

by Walter Bodnar

On the eve of President Bill Clinton's summit meeting with President Boris Yeltsin in Vancouver, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) sent a letter to Mr. Clinton in an attempt to convey a credible approach to U.S.-Russian relations. The letter directed to President Clinton was also sent to Secretary of State Warren Christopher and all members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The AHRU letter states: "United States foreign policy toward the former Soviet Union has in the past been directed toward Moscow with little attention given to the other republics. This one-sided and potentially dangerous U.S. policy prevailed for decades and was openly supported by members of our government and academia, and lauded by our press in the face of severe violations of treaties and human rights covenants."

"The wheels of history cannot be turned back, and we should accept the independence of the newly formed states; their independence and democratization must be supported by the U.S. and Russia and other free nations; Ukraine should not be pressured to give up its missiles while Russia threatens intervention and sells high-tech equipment to countries like Iran, China and others for hard currency; the bloody conflict in former Yugoslavia must be resolved by a firm and cooperative stand by the U.S. and Russia," AHRU noted.

For the past 13 years, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine has been working primarily as a lobbying group in the defense of human rights and Ukrainian issues. Notwithstanding the independence of Ukraine, it continues to do so now. It has been AHRU's custom to write letters to the executive branch of the U.S. government — the president, the secretary of state, members of the Cabinet — and all members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to reintroduce itself at the beginning of each new Congress. This is done for continuous identity purposes, public relations and in order to present a positive image for Ukraine. In addition, AHRU apprises members of the U.S. government regarding developments and events in Ukraine.

AHRU's contacts with the most recent, the 103rd Congress are no exception. In addition to a congratulatory message, AHRU wrote an in-

troductory letter to all congressional members, touching on the burning issue of the START treaties and citing the reluctance of the U.S. government to grant serious security guarantees, and encouraging dealings with the new states of the former Soviet Union on an equal footing with Russia — i.e., without giving priority to Russia at the expense of the smaller states.

In early January, 535 individual letters were sent to all members of Congress, as well as to key officials in the executive branch and also to territorial delegates. A number of perfunctory answers were received, but Sen. Richard Lugar's (R-Ind.) response was, by far, the most comprehensive.

In his letter Sen. Lugar states: "As you may know, I have spent considerable time of late in Kiev helping to explain the provisions of the START Treaty to Ukrainian officials and urging Ukrainian parliamentarians to proceed with the ratification process. In November, I spent an evening with President Kravchuk and outlined to him the various forms of U.S. assistance that would be made available to Ukraine to help in the implementation of the provisions of the treaty — from direct assistance in destroying the missile launchers to outright purchase of the weapons-grade uranium extracted from the warheads. For his part, President Kravchuk committed to me that the Ukrainian Parliament would take action on the START treaty before the end of 1992."

The lack of response from a great majority of legislators and members of the U.S. government regarding foreign affairs attests to either an unwillingness or an inability to ascertain a position regarding the newly formed states of the former Soviet Union. This is borne out by Sen. Lugar's statement: "I realize that some believe that Ukrainian interests are not properly appreciated in Washington. However, all of the legislation I have sponsored over the past year on U.S. assistance to the new democracies has been predicated on a sovereign, independent and equal Ukraine."

Meanwhile, the press, led by opinion-makers like *The New York Times* and *Time* magazine, have had a free-for-all attacking or demeaning most of what is Ukrainian and uplifting Russia at every opportunity. References to countries that were previously under the domination of the Russian empire are generally lumped together as "formerly a part of" Russia or the Soviet Union. There lingers a nostalgia for the "stability" offered by the old Soviet Union and a yearning for the "halcyon days" when "Gorbymania" ruled the front pages. Old habits die hard.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## The unity thing

Do Ukrainians want harmony and unity in their community? Of course! Ask anyone.

Will Ukrainians ever achieve unity? Don't bet your UNA policy on it. Despite the fact that we have paid dearly for our inability to connect with each other, unity doesn't seem to be part of our national tradition.

During Kyyivian times, warfare among royal heirs doomed Ukraine's first Slavic nation-state.

The same was true during the Galician-Volhynian kingdom when Ukrainian boyars began vying for power, opening the door to Lithuanian and eventually Polish domination.

The Kozaks were no better. Following the triumphs of Bohdan Khmelnytsky they fell to quarrelling among themselves. Their inability to unite eventually led to Ukraine's division by Poland and Russia. Mazepa attempted to rally Ukraine's Kozaks for one, last-ditch effort to rid Ukraine of the Russians. Was he successful? You know the answer.

When Ukrainians declared their independence in 1918, another attempt was made to unify the people. Within a span of three years three different governments — socialist, monarchist, nationalist — tried and failed.

On the eve of the first world war, Catholic immigrants from Ukraine had one bishop, but were divided into two rival factions: Ukrainians and Uhro-Rusyn Ruthenians. Their lack of unity forced Rome to appoint two bishops in 1924, one for Ukrainians, the other for Ruthenians.

In the aftermath of Ukraine's collapse in 1920, Viacheslav Lypynsky argued that only a firm and benevolent hetman could unite the Ukrainian people who, he believed, were unprepared for democracy. This idea was adopted by many immigrants between the two world wars. They established the United Hetman Organization (UHO) and published a weekly gazette (*Sich*) which, on January 15, 1928, opined: "We have not achieved strength or nationhood until now because we did not have one idea. There was only a cry: 'We want Ukraine.' But each person who made the cry wanted a different Ukraine. Every editor and every newspaper, every meeting, wanted (something) different, but no one knew what they wanted..."

Dmytro Dontsov, another inter-war Ukrainian political ideologue, also argued that Ukrainians weren't ready for democracy. The masses, he wrote, need to be enlightened and led by a small, sophisticated elite through a process of "creative coercion." When the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was created in 1929, many of Dontsov's ideas were incorporated into the OUN political platform.

Ukrainian Americans have tried to coalesce their forces a number of times. The Federation of Ukrainians in the United States was founded in 1915. One year later, the UNA and other right-of-center organizations exited the essentially leftist federation to form another coalition, the Ukrainian Alliance of America, later renamed the Ukrainian National Committee.

Another effort to build a political coalition resulted in the creation of the United Ukrainian Organizations of

America (UUAO) in 1922. Despite defections from some mainline organizations, the UUAO endured until 1940, when it was replaced by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The UUAO survived until 1980 when the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and other organizations left because of ideological differences with the OUN(B)-dominated Ukrainian Liberation Front. Today, the Ukrainian American community is divided among the UCCA, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and a third, non-aligned group of national organizations. All attempts at unification during the past 13 years have been an abysmal failure.

Until recently, Ukrainian Canadians seemed to defy Ukrainian tradition. Today we know that the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada is experiencing serious dissonance.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), established during the first Canadian Congress of Ukrainians in 1943, was once a model of unity. Today, the situation is quite different. Despite the exemplary performance of John B. Gregorovich and Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk of the UCC's Civil Liberties Commission (CLC) to derail plans for an OSI-type organization, and to seek redress for Ukrainian Canadians interned during World War I because of suspicions regarding their loyalty to Canada, both gentlemen have been recently informed that the CLC has been disbanded.

Now that Canada appears ready to provide restitution, the new leadership of the UCC has created another so-called Redress Committee. Canadian parliamentarians were informed by letter that the UCC disbanded the CLC because of "its lack of accountability to the UCC" and because "it acted independently without the knowledge or consent of the UCC National Executive." Messrs. Gregorovich and Luciuk deny both allegations and question the motives behind what they argue is a "sudden interest" in the redress issue on the part of the new UCC executive now that the Canadian government appears prepared to act.

The current religious and political situation in the Ukrainian Canadian community is especially painful to me, because that community always appeared to be a veritable oasis of rationality and calm when compared to the anarchy and chaos that occasionally erupted south of the border.

The unity issue has been addressed many times by the Ukrainian press both here and abroad but rarely more lucidly than on March 10, 1954, when Svoboda editorialized: "During Lent we will once again sing our 'Prayer for Unity and the Will of the People.' Once again we will ask God 'to give us unity.' Perhaps this time we will not be Pharisees but instead will examine our own political sectors, our own pretensions, and ask what we are doing to fight discord and to promote unity. Only when we ourselves avoid dissension and sincerely seek harmony will we have the right to ask God for unity."

That message was true then. It is true now. It will probably be true 50 years from now.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of March 24, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,911 checks from its members with donations totalling, **\$365,740.69**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

## NOTES FROM THE PODIUM

by Virko Baley

### Skoryk, Slobodyanik on CD releases

- "An Evening with Composer Myroslav Skoryk," Yevshan CDYFP 1087
- "Alexander Slobodyanik" — Musorgsky, Shostakovich, Liatoshynsky, Prokofiev, Arts & Electronics AED 10107
- "Fantasias" — Mendelssohn, Schumann, Mozart, Alexander Slobodyanik, Melodiya SUCD 10-00038

"To err is human but to really fool things up requires a computer," wrote some anonymous wit in the Farmers' Almanac for 1978. One of the nice things about having a column, is the ability to correct one's "errrs" and even have a change of heart.

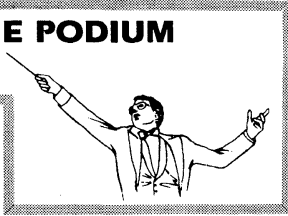
In my last column (over a month ago), I mentioned that there was a plan to release a CD of the chamber music of Myroslav Skoryk and that, unfortunately, the wonderful recordings of Alexander Slobodyanik were out of print. Well, my friend Irene Stecura came to the rescue by informing me that the Skoryk CD is already out and that, although the originally mentioned recordings of Slobodyanik are still out of print, there is a relatively new CD on the Arts and Electronics label, formerly a Soviet (now Russian)-American joint venture company, distributed by the US by MCA Records, Inc.

This caused me to burrow deeper and discover another CD of Mr. Slobodyanik's artistry, released by Melodiya in 1990, that is also available in this country (although it may take some searching).

An "Evening With Composer Myroslav Skoryk" (Yevshan CD YFP 1087) is a document-album of a concert given in New York City in November of 1991. The composer was present at the event, supervised the rehearsals and even performed in one of the works, so the performances can be construed as composer-supervised and authentic. The list of performers on the CD reads like a "Who's Who" of Ukrainian artists living in the United States: the Leontovych String Quartet, pianists Mykola Suk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, soprano Olena Heimur and violinist Yuri Mazurkevych.

The CD may be purchased by writing directly to the Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada H9W 5T8. It may also be available in stores that specialize in things Ukrainian.

Ukrainians music of the second half of the 20th century flowered essentially from two principal indigenous sources: Levko Revutsky and Borys Liatoshynsky. In Western Ukraine Vasyly Barvinsky and Stanyslav Liudkevych occupy



somewhat analogous, if more minor, positions. But, because of their eminence, it is Revutsky and Liatoshynsky who have exerted the strongest influence (together with Bartok, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Schoenberg, Stockhausen and Boulez, depending on the composer's proclivities) on the development of the post-World War II generation of Ukrainian composers.

If one were forced to place Mr. Skoryk in one of the two orchards, then I would assign him to Revutsky's garden. The flora there is of more neo-classical, neo-folkloristic and neo-romantic tinge. It is essentially extroverted, brightly lit and generally firmly rooted in tonality and structure that is quickly perceived and also influenced by folklore. His music is very melodic, harmonically refined and colorful.

This CD is made up of Mr. Skoryk's more light-hearted works, with only the Partita No. 3 for String Quartet touching the territory explored in such works as his Partita Nos. 1 and 2 for chamber orchestra, Violin Concerto No. 1 and the Violoncello Concerto, works of equal clarity but of greater subjectivity and sense of the tragic. The orchestral works, by the way, are available on a cassette produced by the Ukrainian Music Society, Vol. 1 and may be

ordered from: Irene Stecura, Rd. 2, Box 441, 441 Milan Hill Road, Red Hook, NY 12571.

Of particular interest, the Yevshan CD is Partita No. 5 for piano solo, wonderfully performed by Mykola Suk. This work is a suite of dances, but all based on "pop" forms. It is a work that created a small "revolution" in Ukraine and has inspired a number of others, including Valentyn Sylvestrov's celebrated "Kitsch Music," also for piano solo.

All of the works: Three Preludes and Fugues, and "Burlesque" for piano (Volodymyr Vynnytsky, pianist), "Three Wedding Songs" for soprano and string quartet (Olena Heimur and Leontovych String Quartet), Partita No. 3 and Melodia for string quartet, Partita No. 5 for piano and Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano (Yuri Mazurkevych, violin and Myroslav Skoryk, piano) are extremely well played. The sound is clear and pleasant, although the piano at times sounds less than perfectly in tune.

I would recommend to Yevshan that in the future they break down all the works into movements and so label them on a CD, in this way the listener would have greater ability to immediately find the selection he or she wishes to listen to or re-hear. Nonetheless, with a total of 73 minutes of music, Yevshan has done the composer and us a service worth every penny that the listener will spend. I highly recommend it for both serious and more casual listening.

As an introduction to Mr. Skoryk's already considerable output, it is a little one-sided. But together with the cassette of his orchestral works, it will give the listener a very complete picture of this significant and influential con-

temporary Ukrainian composer.

Mr. Slobodyanik's sensational artistry is now available on two CDs. The more easily available, and the most recently recorded, is on Arts and Electronics AED 10107. It is made-up of four works, including the first internationally released recording of Liatoshynsky's Sonata No. 2 (Ballade), Op. 18, Mussorgsky's monumental "Pictures At An Exhibition," Prokofiev's Seventh Sonata, and Shostakovich's "Three Fantastic Dances."

The performances are vintage Slobodyanik: exuberant, moody, pushy and full of unexpected and felicitous touches that catch one by pleasant surprise. Of special interest to Ukrainians, of course, is his recording of Liatoshynsky's great Piano Sonata No. 2, sometimes known as Sonata-Ballade. It is a work of ecstatic exuberance and one that demands from the performer great abandon. It is also technically treacherous. Slobodyanik's performance certainly captures the work's fervent emotionalism and brooding intensity. It is wonderful to see such a masterpiece finally on the international market.

This feeling of being present at some grand improvisation is equally well captured in the Melodiya CD SUCD 10-00038. This disc is called "Fantasias" and is made-up of three of the more famous fantasias, Mendelssohn's in F sharp minor, Mozart's in D minor, and the mother of all fantasias, Robert Schumann's in C major, Op. 17. This disc was recorded in 1984, re-released as a CD in 1990. All in all, the listener can do a lot worse than settle down some evening with the three CDs and a nice bottle of wine, and listen to some wonderful music and equally wonderful performances.

## CONCERT REVIEW: Leontovych Quartet at Ukrainian Institute

by Kitty Montgomery

NEW YORK — Intimate, as concert halls go, the second-story salon of the Ukrainian Institute of America, located at 79th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, currently serves as a forum for performances by musical titans of Ukraine. Internationally renowned artists and teachers from the great conservatories of Kyiv and Moscow, they all share a common expectation of continuing their careers from a base in the U.S.

Featured among them, violinist Oleh Krysa, a student of the legendary David Oistrakh and former head of the violin department of the Moscow Conservatory, and pianists Alexander Slobodyanik and Yevgeny Kissin, have performed variously at Carnegie Hall and Lincoln Center to exuberant critical acclaim.

On Saturday evening, March 6, the Leontovych String Quartet, joined by Kyiv pianist Mykola Suk played the room, offering a classic-romantic-contemporary program — Mozart's Piano Quartet in C Minor, Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A major and a world premiere performance of Ukrainian composer Leonid Hrabovsky's setting of Six Miniatures for String Quartet by Mykola Leontovych.

For 20 years a top chamber ensemble in the Soviet Union, the Leontovych Quartet was crowned laureate of the Leo Weiner International Competition, and in 1989 received the coveted Lysenko Award for furthering the performance of works by Ukrainian composers. Their appearance at the Ukrainian Institute directly followed the debut concert of Yuri

Marzukevich as first violinist with the group, in another Fifth Avenue mansion that doubles as an elite chamber music hall, the Frick Museum.

Mr. Marzukevich, also a long-term Oistrakh protege, emigrated from the USSR 16 years ago. He has pursued an independent solo career of global reach, performs in the Pomerantz-Marzukevich Duo at chamber music venues, including Tanglewood, and presently serves as chairman of the string department at Boston University. Marzukevich replaces Simon Kobets, who opted to assume a teaching post in Australia, during the quartet's career transition from Ukraine to America. The Leontovych roster is completed by Yuri Kharenko, violin, Borys Deviatov, viola, and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello.

The quartet's intimate, ephemeral sketches of the Hrabovsky-Leontovych string-poems, based on Ukrainian folk songs and brief as Japanese haiku, were revelations, in miniature, of a unique ensemble dimension, central to their execution of larger works. Hrabovsky, a recent emigre who was a leading figure in the Soviet musical avant-garde, is currently composer-in-residence at the institute. A member of the audience at this in-house premiere, he spoke disparagingly of his minimal contribution to the pieces, but his evident touch on the scorings renders them both timeless and immediately sensual. The Leontovych women used their massed arsenal of technique and tone like gentle giants, tenderly re-creating the songs as living memories.

It is this capacity to animate a score in the living moment that sets the Leontovych ensemble apart from the mass of European and American quartets, for

whom sonic shaping takes precedence over immediacy of interpretation. Their approach, radical and exciting to American audiences, prompted a New York critic to say: "The Leontovych shed the veil between life and art; play and reality. They work in a dimension that transcends the aural aesthetics of quartetismanship as it's played in this country and challenges the technique and profundity of their American peers."

Met and matched at this illuminating level of execution by pianist Mr. Suk, the ensemble, minus violinist Mr. Kharenko in the Mozart piano quartet, shared the drama and dialogue of the work. Elegance of line and tonal beauty were spent incidentally; unisons sang as harmonious accidents of emotive, interpretive consensus. Mr. Suk has drawn comparison to Syvastoslav Richter, for his lucid and immaculate classic executions, rare among Slavic pianists, who invariably give in to the temptation of passionate romantization. Mr. Suk's clarity is possessed of equal passion. He conjures an aura of intensity even as he concentrates with ascetic focus, which makes his play electrifying.

The full ensemble performance of the Dvorak quintet soared from the introspective, lyric solos by Messrs. Panteleyev and Deviatov, to exuberant, universally encompassing grandeur. Mr. Suk partners the strings with the power and attentiveness of the late great Nureyev in a pas de deux, matching the piano's timbre to each player's instrumental voice and mood. In tandem, Mr. Marzukevich's and Mr. Kharenko's bows cut with terrible beauty.





## A DISCUSSION

## The Ukrainian Museum and Ukrainian culture after independence

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

## PART III

*Sviatoslav Hordynsky: — artist and art critic, author of art monographs; poet and translator.*

*Mr. Hordynsky studied at the School of Oleksa Novakivsky in Lviv, Ukraine and the Academies Julian and Moderne in Paris. Before emigrating to the United States in 1947, he exhibited in many of Europe's capitals. Mr. Hordynsky is best known for his work in sacred art.*

With the creation of the Ukrainian state, the activity of The Ukrainian Museum in New York should not diminish but further expand. The museum's original mission was to be a cultural institution of an ethnic group; its new mission is to become a cultural ambassador of the newly independent Ukraine. For this the museum has all the necessary credentials.

Originally, the museum emerged as an institution for the preservation of Ukrainian folk art. In the future, the museum should adhere to the same philosophy and keep as its core its valuable folk art collection. But it must also create a permanent exhibition of outstanding works of contemporary Ukrainian artists, both from its own collections and from works on temporary loan from artists and art collectors. At the same time it should frequently hold exhibits of shorter duration featuring Ukrainian American and other artists.

Having a permanent base and close connections with artists, the UM will naturally become an intermediary between the diaspora and the art world of Ukraine. Soon after the normalization of the economy in Ukraine, the principal task of the museum should be the organization of a representative traveling art exhibit of diaspora artists to the museums of Ukraine. The museum's other mission should be to give the American public exposure to the art of Ukraine. The museum will also have the task of collecting and representing the work of Ukrainian American artists. They have lived here, they have created here; thus their creations belong to American art, to which the artists of Ukrainian origin brought their own spiritual and formal elements. To evaluate these works will be the task of future art critics.

**"The museum will also have the task of collecting and representing the work of Ukrainian American artists. They have lived here, they have created here; thus their creations belong to American art, to which the artists of Ukrainian origin brought their own spiritual and formal elements." — Sviatoslav Hordynsky.**

The Ukrainian Museum, felicitously situated in a world art center like New York, can fulfill its role properly only if it has suitable quarters. Thus the Ukrainian community in the United States, along with necessary and indispensable aid to Ukraine, must find the means to rebuild the museum. The museum staff literally is suffocating with its rich and valuable collections in claustrophobic quarters.

It would be absurd to maintain that our emigration, both old and new, would ever wish to send to Ukraine all of its important cultural contributions. We want to keep many of our considerable achievements here, like other national groups who have been able to develop freely in this country. Thus, the expansion of the museum becomes a matter of honor to the Ukrainian community, young and old alike. To ensure new quarters is now the urgent task of the Ukrainian community in the United States. And not sometime in the future, but now!

*Yuri Onuch: performance artist and art curator. Born, raised and educated in Poland, Mr. Onuch*

*was an active member of the Polish avant-garde of the 1980s. Since 1987 he has been living in Toronto. An editorial staff member of Terminus magazine, he was juror at the first Biennale of Contemporary Art, "Vidrodzhennia," Lviv, 1991; currently, he is organizing the forthcoming exhibition of new Ukrainian art, "Steppes of Europe," to be held at the Center for Contemporary Art, Warsaw, in the fall of 1993, with subsequent shows in art centers and galleries in Europe.*

**"The development and restructuring of The Ukrainian Museum should occur with the idea of creating a new model for the institutions of the Ukrainian diaspora. Keeping in mind that our institutions can neither be a replacement nor an extension of such institutions in Ukraine, we must cultivate an authentic partnership with the diverse and multiple artistic and cultural communities of Ukraine. It is the development of such relations that will be decisive, in either case, for our common future." — Yuri Onuch.**

Thinking about the role of The Ukrainian Museum, one can hardly avoid a question about the status of institutions of the Ukrainian diaspora in general and their relationship to Ukrainian art and the cultural world as a whole.

The basis of my thinking is that an independent Ukrainian state ought to create and support the existence of a network of institutions that would promote Ukraine's art and culture in the international community. It is my view that the institutions of the diaspora, having for so long played the role of representing the Ukrainian nation's interests, need not limit themselves to a strictly "preservational" function, rather, they ought to take the gains and achievements of their earlier efforts and work to develop a new model for the promotion of Ukrainian culture. In the broader international cultural milieu, among the examples that could be cited is the Goethe Institute, which has done an excellent job at promoting contemporary German culture abroad.

For now, of course, Ukraine has very limited resources for the creation and support of such an institutional framework. The limitations are not only financial; there is equally a lack of individuals with expertise who would be capable of performing such a function. The Ukrainian diaspora has evolved an infrastructure of museums, galleries, institutes, etc., many of which find themselves facing the exigency of radical redefinition. Thus, I think the creation of an international network of such institutions, coordinating their activities and working in close collaboration with Ukraine, would not only, in some sense, "rescue" these institutions, but would help to provide a sense of direction in the formulation of a broad cultural policy on the part of the Ukrainian government and its agencies.

It is only through the centralization and coordination of our activities that we can create visible and influential institutions on the global cultural horizon. I think that without undoing ourselves of the pride that every Ukrainian institution carries within itself, it is still possible to articulate a model that would demonstrate an openness toward new tendencies and phenomena appearing in the artistic and cultural spheres. Cultural navel-grazing — the diaspora's tendency to look within its own community, to relish and ceaselessly promote its ethnographic achievements (a tendency that has been necessary and valuable) — ought now to slowly give way to a more open-ended orientation that would actively promote contemporary Ukrainian art and culture.

If we fail to support contemporary art today, we will simply be disinherited of it — as was the case with Ukrainian art in the early decades of this century, and as has been the case since. What remains for us today is a kind of revindication. How many "names" we will be able to recover remains an open question.

Without a vital connection with our homeland we enclose ourselves in an ethnic ivory tower. The reduction of Ukrainian culture to folklore, having a long tradition both here and in Soviet Ukraine, has become only a superficial reflection of the life of our culture. Kozak Mamai, the pysanka, Ukrainian embroidery — all endlessly ground through the mill of mass culture — have, to a large degree, become caricatures of themselves. The question of whether and when we will be capable of broadening our definition of Ukrainian culture holds great potential in determining the character of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Capitalizing on our vast possibilities, both intellectual and financial, we could be ready to take on the role of sponsor of the foremost contemporary expressions of Ukrainian culture, both in Ukraine and abroad. We can create a model of propagating our culture whose appeal would radiate well beyond the bounds of our ethnic community. We can become an authentic and effective link between Ukraine and the many lands we have settled.

The prominent location and status of The Ukrainian Museum in New York makes it an especially important link in the chain of such a revised infrastructure. (The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago, Toronto's St. Vladimir Institute and the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation, as well as many similar establishments would be equally important links in such a network.)

The development and restructuring of The Ukrainian Museum should occur with the idea of creating a new model for institutions of the Ukrainian diaspora. Keeping in mind that our institutions can neither be a replacement nor an extension of such institutions in Ukraine, we must cultivate an authentic partnership with the diverse and the multiple artistic and cultural communities of Ukraine. It is the development of such relations that will be decisive, in either case, for our common future.

*Renata Holod: chair, history of art department, University of Pennsylvania.*

*Prof. Holod's particular specialty is the history of Islamic art and architecture. She was also the designer and convener of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, an international award given every three years for new architecture in the Islamic world. Her own work ranges from archaeological excavations to studies on architecture and urbanism as cultural politics.*

This is a crucial juncture in the life of The Ukrainian Museum. If it succeeds in reconfiguring and expanding its collections and programs, and the space to house them, it will flourish. If it does not, it will quickly become irrelevant both to the changing nature and needs of the diaspora and of Ukraine.

The museum is a small museum with a big mission. Its mission should be to exhibit the variety of Ukrainian life in the homeland and the diaspora, present or historical. As a small, ever-changing vitrine on the world, it has the opportunity to become the nucleus for a continuing series of challenging, carefully conceived, beautifully displayed and well-publicized exhibitions on any subject dealing with Ukraine and Ukrainians. To succeed with this programming, the museum needs

(Continued on page 12)

**"This is a crucial juncture in the life of The Ukrainian Museum. If it succeeds in reconfiguring and expanding its collections and programs, and the space to house them, it will flourish. If it does not, it will quickly become irrelevant both to the changing nature and needs of the diaspora and of Ukraine." — Prof. Renata Holod.**

## Ukrainian team debuts at Toronto track and field championships

(Continued from page 1)

However, Ms. Kravets was happy about winning a bronze since she was not comfortable with running on the raised runway at Toronto's Skydome. "I jumped very badly. I couldn't get used to the wooden surface, but it was good training for my triple jump competition. I think a world record is possible (in the triple jump)," she said.

Her final comment proved to be prophetic. On Sunday, Ms. Kravets won the gold medal for the triple jump and broke the world record. She bettered the world record by one centimeter, with a jump of 14.47 meters. She credits her success to the fact that she was in the long jump competition on Friday and the triple jump qualifying round on Saturday and because of this, during the final round on Saturday, "was better prepared for the runway."

Unfortunately, during her medal ceremony, the Ukrainian anthem was not played. Instead the Ukrainian flag was hoisted and the hymn of the IAAF was played — an unrecognizable piece of music that no one, to whom this reporter spoke, had heard before.

When initially contacted, organizers of the event said the reason the Ukrainian anthem was not played was because they had not received it. When it was pointed out to organizers that the Ukrainian team had in fact given them two Ukrainian flags and a cassette of the anthem and then had these things returned to them two hours later with a statement that the organizers already had them, organizers changed their story, now saying the Ukrainian anthem was not played "due to technical difficulties." No one could or would specify what these "technical difficulties" were. Due to the efforts of a group of Ukrainians who were in the stands and the Ukrainian team, an official apology was issued during the closing ceremonies by meet organizers.

Three other Ukrainians won medals at these games. On Friday morning, Janna Tarnapolskaya won her heat in the women's 60-meter race. She automatically qualified for the semi-finals held that same afternoon. She had the third fastest time in the qualifying session. In the semi-finals she lost to the eventual gold medal winner, American



Janna Tarnapolskaya receives the bronze medal in the 60 meters.

Gail Devers, and again posted the third fastest time among all runners.

In the finals on Friday evening, Ms. Tarnapolskaya placed third, winning Ukraine's second bronze medal. After the race she commented, "I did not feel good today. Acclimatization was a big problem for me, but I am happy with third place."

Acclimatization was a factor also for the two athletes competing for the shot put title. Oleksander Bagach and Oleksander Klymenko had a very good qualifying round on Friday morning, coming in second and third. But in the afternoon final session Mr. Bagach slipped to third place and Mr. Klymenko finished fourth. They both claimed that the long flight and change of time zones had taken their toll towards the end of, what was, for them, a very long day. Even though they felt that they could have done better had they been better rested, Mr. Bagach was very pleased with his bronze medal and Mr. Klymenko was equally pleased with his fourth-place finish.

On Saturday, March 13, Ukraine won one bronze medal. High jumper Inga Babakova, who qualified on Friday without any problem, jumped two meters to earn Ukraine's fourth bronze. She said she was not expecting to do very well in Toronto because before these indoor games she had

injured her Achilles tendon and, by her own admission, was not very well prepared for this competition.

A notable effort was given by Ukraine's heptathlon athlete, Lev Lobodin. He was battling for third place in this seven-discipline event, but eventually he finished fourth after putting on a very strong performance.

During the final event, the 1,000-meter run, Mr. Lobodin was missing when the official starting list was posted; he was in his hotel room sleeping. He woke up about 10 minutes before the start of the final event and ran from the hotel to the stadium, a distance of about 1.5 kilometers, got on track while all the athletes, officials and spectators were waiting, and still managed to finish third in the event. But, alas, this was not enough for him to regain a medal spot and he finished a close fourth in the over-all standings.

Strong performances were also given by the two athletes who competed in the women's 800-meter event. Both Inna Yevseyeva and Elena Storochova qualified by winning their initial heats, but due to some quirky officiating, Ms. Yevseyeva was forced to remove her cleats before the semi-final and did not qualify for the finals. Ms. Storochova qualified but finished in eighth place. She said she had caught a cold and felt she was off her pace the whole weekend.

## Community hosts Ukraine's athletes

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — On Thursday evening, March 11, after a day of training at the Skydome in preparation for the world indoor track and field championship, the Ukrainian team headed for the Ukrainian National Federation hall on College Street to meet with the Ukrainian community.

The hall was filled by 150 to 200 people. The main purpose of this event was to let the Ukrainian community in Toronto meet some of the Ukrainian track and field athletes, to give them support, and to distribute gifts collected for them. Each athlete received a bag of various merchandise.

As well it was announced that the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (Toronto branch) would present stipends of \$750 for a gold medal, \$500 for a silver and \$250 for a bronze. In addition, each athlete received a small amount of money in a sealed envelope.

Thirteen athletes from Ukraine had come to the championship in Toronto. They were: Yuriy Serhienko (high jump), Valentina Fedushina (shot put), Olena Politika (60-meter hurdles), Oleksander Klymenko (shot put), Oleksander Bagach (shot put), Serhiy Bykov (triple jump), Lev Lobodin (heptathlon), Inga Babakova (high jump), Janna Tarnapolskaya (60 meters), Olena Storochova (800 meters), Inna Yevseyeva (800 meters), Larysa Berezhnaya (long jump) and Inessa Kravets (long jump and triple jump).

The team also included a trainer, Anatoliy Holubtsov, and Yuriy Timasov, the head of the Ukrainian Track and Field Federation.

Mr. Timasov gave a short speech about the state of track and field in Ukraine. He underlined that although the Ukrainian federation lacks the hard currency necessary to complete as a full team in international events, it has many world-caliber athletes. He added that he is confident that, with time and Western help, the financial situation will improve.

The athletes from Ukraine, their trainer and Mr. Timasov had a rare chance to meet with Ukrainian Cana-

(Continued on page 16)

All photos in this series by Nestor Gula.



Some of Ukraine's athletes at the world championships: (from left) Inga Babakova, high jump, Lev Lobodin, heptathlon, and Larysa Berezhnaya, long jump.

## Ukraine's star: Inessa Kravets

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — World champion and world record holder Inessa Kravets was shocked the first time somebody stopped her on the street in Kyiv and asked for her autograph. It happened after the triple jumper had won a meet in Europe.

"Maybe after this event it will happen more often," Ms. Kravets said after her triumph in Toronto. "It was the first time in my life that this has ever happened. The one experience was very surprising but very nice. I'm absolutely not used to it happening."

Ukraine's star at the International Amateur Athletic Federation's World Indoor Championship said she thinks that, maybe after Ukraine has participated in a few international meets as an independent country, public awareness of track and field will grow in Ukraine and Ukrainian athletes will become well known in their homeland. Ms. Kravets noted that the only athlete with any profile at all in Ukraine is Serhiy Bubka, the world champion and record holder in the pole vault.

Now, athletes are not known at all. A reason for this, said Larysa Berezhnaya, Ms. Kravets' friend and a fellow long jumper, is that "People are more worried about the food on their table than anything else. Only rich countries can afford the luxury of being concerned about sporting events and sports personalities. In Ukraine people cannot afford this luxury." Ms. Berezhnaya won the world indoor championship held in Seville in 1991. It was at those games, also that Ms. Kravets had set a world record and won a gold medal in the triple jump with a distance of 14.44 meters. In Toronto her world record distance was 14.47.

Ms. Kravets said she owes all her success to her trainer Anatoliy Holubtsov. He is the only trainer she has had and has been with him since 1986. She maintains that if she got a contract to train outside Ukraine she would try to bring him with her. "I have not seen a trainer in the ex-



Inessa Kravets prepares for what turned out to be her gold-medal-winning jump.

Soviet Union or anywhere else who is as good as he is."

"I was very happy when I won the gold medal here in Toronto. I'm very serious when I say that I was disap-

(Continued on page 16)

## Officials cite difficulties encountered by athletes

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — The Ukrainian track and field team brought only two officials to the world indoor championship held in Toronto March 12-14.

Accompanying the team to Toronto were Yuriy Timasov, head of the Ukrainian Track and Field Federation, and Anatoliy Holubtsov, a trainer at the Physical Education Institute in Kyiv, as well as personal trainer to Inessa Kravets, gold medal winner and world record holder in the triple jump.

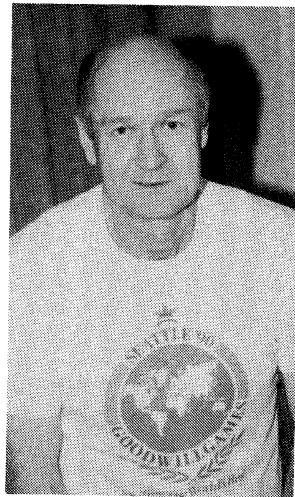
Both men are actively involved in strengthening track and field events in present-day Ukraine. Both agree that one of the sport's main problems today is the lack of hard currency (read U.S. dollars) which would allow the team to travel abroad and compete on an equal footing with world teams.

Mr. Timasov said, "Even though we might lack the financial resources to field a full team at a given event, if you look at the statistics, the amount of medals won and people who placed in the top eight, you see that Ukraine ranks in the top five in the world. We are fifth based on what we achieved at these games here (in Toronto)."

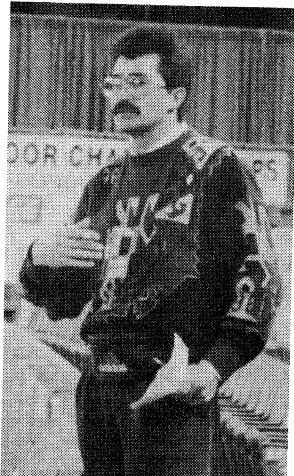
He added: "The Ukrainian team came to this match with 13 athletes and won five medals, a gold and four bronze — this without some of our star athletes like Serhiy Bubka, who is preparing for the summer outdoor season and had no plans to compete here. The result in these games is very good, especially since I judge that about 95 percent of the top athletes in the world were here."

"If we had the money, we could have brought more athletes to these games — good athletes," said Mr. Timasov. "We might not have won as many medals as the Americans, but a quite a few more." He noted that there is no shortage of good athletes or trainers in Ukraine. The problem is the financial resources to train these athletes in Ukraine and to keep them living in Ukraine. He added that "so far, only two or three athletes or trainers have left Ukraine to train or

(Continued on page 16)



Yuriy Timasov (above), head of the Track and Field Federation, and Anatoliy Holubtsov (below), trainer.



Pupils from St. Teresa Catholic School support Ukraine.

## Schoolkids cheer for Ukraine team

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — To fill the vast Skydome, organizers of the fourth annual International Amateur Athletic Federation World Indoor Championship gave passes to schoolchildren.

School classes were encouraged to make flags and banners of a participating country. Approximately 20,000 children attended the Friday morning session. Several of these school classes supported the Ukrainian team. By the end of the day there were seven banners expressing support for the Ukrainian team hanging in the Skydome.

Two groups of schoolchildren contacted by this reporter for The Ukrainian Weekly were extremely enthusiastic. Irena Potoczny-Gula brought her grade 1 and 2 classes from St. Teresa Catholic School in Etobicoke, Ontario. The children had made a banner which looked like Ukrainian flag with the words "Let's go Ukraine" and "Ukraina" (in Ukrainian) stenciled on it.

Mrs. Potoczny-Gula said that only one of her children has any Ukrainian ancestry, but all were very enthusiastic

(Continued on page 16)

## Share The Weekly with a colleague

### Position: DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANT,

Center for Advanced Economic Studies (CAES), Kyiv, Ukraine

#### Organization:

The recently established CAES is a research institution whose aim is to provide the Ukrainian government with economic reform policy options. Its director is Dr. Oleksander Savchenko. Initial funding is from the Soros Foundation.

#### Qualifications:

- At least an undergraduate degree in economics or related field (e. g. finance, business).
- Master's degree preferred.
- Fluency in Ukrainian preferred, Russian acceptable.
- Minimum two years work experience.
- Good English writing and editing skills.
- Very good interpersonal skills.
- Flexibility and patience.
- Motivation and commitment.

#### Job Description:

- The Director's Assistant will primarily be responsible for:
- developing and maintaining the Center's contacts with international institutions and organizations;
  - assuring the quality of English-language documents, papers, articles and correspondence;
  - English-language information and public relations work for the Center;
  - facilitating research program development, especially when in conjunction with outside institutions/individuals;
  - preparing grant applications and funding proposals;
  - assisting the Director in performing his responsibilities.

#### Terms:

- Minimum one year, preferably beginning June 1, 1993.
- Three months probationary period, during which salary will be US \$1,500/month.
- After probationary period, salary of US \$2,000/month.
- Four weeks vacation (after probationary period).
- Expense budget for relocation, home leave, health insurance of up to US \$6,000.

**Requirements for Application:** Please send the following materials to Anthony Richter, Special Advisor to the President, The Soros Foundations, 888 Seventh Avenue, Suite 1901, New York, N.Y. 10106 by no later than April 15, 1993:

1. Resume in English.
2. Resume in Ukrainian (or Russian).
3. Essay of about 500 words on the topic "Perspectives for Ukraine's economy over the next ten years."
4. Statement of similar length in Ukrainian (or Russian) on why you would like to work in Ukraine.

## The Ukrainian ...

(Continued from page 9)

new space, but, as importantly, energetic staffing, and adequate planning and resources.

I do not see it primarily as an art museum but as a museum which is a presenter of Ukrainian life. It would also be a pity if its own origins in the ethnographic and popular arts were forgotten or downgraded. These collections are enmeshed with the history of self-presentation in the diaspora, particularly of women's organizations. They are also composed in the main of the textile arts, examples of women's work and women's art often inadequately valued or presented elsewhere. These artifacts expand the universe of visual culture for Ukrainians. A fresh look at these collections (and collections of other archives and institutes in the diaspora) would be an integral part of the reshaping of the diaspora and its relationship with Ukraine. Such a characterization of the museum allows it to be inclusive rather than exclusive.

The museum does not have the resources or the historical tradition for building collections of fine arts. It would be unrealistic to think that this museum could build up a strong enough permanent collection of such luminaries as Archipenko, Malevich, etc. to put it on the map of key international collections of these artists. Yet, in the context of its mission, it is surely important to initiate or reinforce the presentation of these, and other, individual artists. Its permanent collections must be expanded by a series of long-term loans from U-

kraianian and other museums to create a fuller picture of the artistic heritage and cultural life of Ukraine.

The program of temporary exhibitions has been the most successful aspect of the museum's activity thus far. It needs to be strengthened and reactivated, with the provision of travelling exhibitions which can be located not only in various Ukrainian centers but also in other museums. In this era of diminishing resources, close cooperation with other museums of similar size and specialization may be the way to build a network. For example, I am surprised that the Textile Museum in Washington has never been seen as a possible partner for developing an exhibition. Equally, the myriad college and university museums can be seen as suitable partners and resources.

The new possibilities for closer ties with Ukraine should not stop at increased ties with Ukrainian museums and collections. Ties with the contemporary art scene in Ukraine are a key reflection of the new definition of what the diaspora is and how it begins to re-envision itself. Thus, a gallery in the museum must be put aside for a continuing kaleidoscope of new work.

Finally, one must not forget that museums and collections in Ukraine also have holdings of the art of other countries and traditions and of other ethnic groups which have historically inhabited Ukrainian territory. German, Italian, Persian, Turkish art and artifacts as well as those made for American or Jewish communities now in Ukrainian collections also deserve to be showcased.

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# VIDEO VIEW: Travelogue on Ukraine and its people

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Ukraine: The Land and its People," is a new video travelogue that takes viewers on a whirlwind visit to Ukraine, from Kyiv to the Crimea, from Yaremche to Uman, and points in between.



"Virtually undiscovered, this is a land of seeming contradictions — from serene villages to thriving, teeming cities, from traditional farming methods, arts and crafts to space technology and sophisticated industry," notes the opening narration. It goes on to note that Ukraine is a land of steppes and mountains, beaches and forests, ancient cities and modern metropolises. "Newly independent, this land and people are poised to play a leading role in the international community of nations."

The video journey begins with a look at Kyiv, the 1,500-year-old ancient capital of Rus'. A brief historical background, which notes the acceptance of Christianity by Kyivian Prince St. Volodymyr, is followed by a glimpse at the city's landmark churches dating back to centuries past and a visit to the ancient Pochayiv Monastery located outside the city.

Another major focus, of course, is Lviv, described as a bustling city founded in 1256 by King Danylo — "a thoroughly European city with a medieval character." Among the architectural highlights presented here is the ensemble of the Korniakt Tower, the Dormition Church and the Chapel of Three Saviors, which has been recognized as one of 1,000 "Heritage Sites" around the world.

The film then takes its viewers to the picturesque Carpathian Mountain region, with visits to Uzhhorod, Mukachiv, Kolomyia, Mount Hoverlia, the highest peak in that mountain range, and the well-known Yaremche resort, located at 500,000 meters above sea level.

A stop at Chernivtsi, capital of the Bukovyna region, reveals many influences of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to which this area once belonged. And

there are other influences as well, witness the twisted cupolas of the so-called "Drunken Church" built by the Romanians. Another highlight is the marvelous tile roofs of Chernivtsi University.

Nearby are the towns of Khotyn, whose fortress was the site of many a historic battle (in fact, many feature films have been shot here as the site is one of the best preserved castles in Europe), and Kamianets-Podilsky, whose huge fortification today is part of a vast museum complex.

The days of Kozak glory are recalled with a visit to Khortytsia Island near Zaporizhzhia, once home to the proud Kozak Host. Ukraine's largest port, Odessa, is described as home to a large tourist industry with its beaches and shops, as well as a flourishing arts center. Noted also are the city's renowned Potemkin Steps, made famous during the revolution of 1905.

The Crimea in Ukraine's south, is profiled as a leading resort where the Crimean mountains rise dramatically from the Black Sea, as at Yalta. The peninsula's Tatar past is covered, too, with a visit to Bakhchysarai, site of the khan's palace. Nearby is a fabulous city of caves founded 1,500 years ago and the Monastery of the Dormition, cut into the face of a jagged mountain slope to accommodate the caves of hermetic monks.

Next the travelogue goes to Ukraine's steppelands. Kharkiv, Ukraine's second largest city and for a time its capital, is profiled, as is Poltava, site of the ill-fated Battle of Poltava of 1709, during which the forces of Swedish King Charles XII and the Kozaks were defeated by Tsar Peter, bringing about the demise of the Kozak state. Then there is a pilgrimage to Kaniv, the final resting place of Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, who inspired his people to rise up and break their chains.

There are other stops as well, too numerous to list here, as "Ukraine: The Land and Its People" provides "travelers" with footage from cities heretofore closed to foreigners, among them Uman, Sevastopol and Donetsk.

The video journey ends where it began, with another look at "golden domed" Kyiv, today a city of 2 million people with broad boulevards.

"Ukraine: The Land and Its People" is 55 minutes long and narrated in English. It is available for \$29.95 (plus \$3 for handling) from: Yevshan Corp. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, H9W 5T8. For phone orders call 1-800-265-9858.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for November

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1992</b>	17,413	42,506	5,479	65,398
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER 1992:</b>				
New members.....	53	51	8	112
Reinstated.....	22	82	—	104
Transferred in.....	11	45	18	74
Change of class in.....	4	2	—	6
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.....	—	4	—	4
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	90	184	26	300
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1992:</b>				
Suspended.....	6	33	9	48
Transferred out.....	11	45	18	74
Change of class out.....	4	2	—	6
Transferred to adults.....	4	—	—	4
Died.....	2	81	—	83
Cash surrender.....	22	27	—	49
Endowment matured.....	29	40	—	69
Fully paid-up.....	19	69	—	88
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	—	13	13
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	97	297	40	434
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER 1992:</b>				
Paid-up.....	19	69	—	88
Extended insurance.....	3	9	—	12
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	23	78	—	100
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1992:</b>				
Died.....	1	48	—	49
Cash surrender.....	16	14	—	30
Reinstated.....	1	3	—	4
Lapsed.....	4	7	—	11
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	22	72	—	94
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1992	11,406	42,399	5,465	65,270

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR NOVEMBER, 1992

Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members	\$	572,023.00
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		62,038.34
Investment Income:		
Banks and Short Term Investments	\$	4,896.60
Bonds		303,712.42
Certificate Loans		2,682.71
Mortgage Loans		40,115.80
Real Estate		59,907.72
Stocks		11,905.65
<b>Total</b>	\$	1,057,282.24
Refunds:		
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums		535.70
Fraternal Benefits		1,123.18
General Office Maintenance		473.63
Investment Expense		200.00
Operating Expenses Washington Office		1,663.20
Reward To Special Organizer		1,146.16
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		18,275.06
Taxes Held In Escrow		217.33
<b>Total</b>	\$	23,634.26
Miscellaneous:		
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		2,493.56
Exchange Account-Payroll	\$	12,670.11
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured		13,374.00
Reserve For Unpresented Checks		59,345.25
Transfer Account		492,098.00
Transactions Within UNA		84.88
<b>Total</b>	\$	580,065.80
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	707,994.08
Certificate Loans Repaid		3,792.85
Mortgages Repaid		77,009.83
<b>Total</b>	\$	788,796.76
<b>Income For November, 1992</b>	\$	2,449,779.06

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1992

Paid To Or For Members:					
Annuity Benefits	\$	172,324.11			
Cash Surrenders		18,610.26			
Death Benefits		52,302.00			
Dividend To Members		461.71			
Endowments Matured		94,925.68			
Indigent Benefits Disbursed		1,050.00			
Interest On Death Benefits		152.10			
Reinsurance Premiums Paid		1,004.20			
Scholarships		1,400.00			
<b>Total</b>	\$	342,230.98			
Operating Expenses:					
Real Estate	\$	86,272.40			
Svoboda Operation		66,765.80			
Washington Office		11,741.50			
Official Publication-Svoboda		75,348.63			
Organizing Expenses:					
Advertising		2,285.65			
Field Conferences		3,598.95			
Medical Inspections		381.10			
Reward To Organizers		12,337.54			
Reward To Special Organizers		9,000.00			
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers		2,015.06			
<b>Total</b>	\$	269,746.63			
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:					
Employee Benefit Plan		418.85			
Insurance-General		4,110.14			
Salaries Of Executive Officers		18,182.86			
Salaries Of Office Employees		62,642.37			
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages		2,699.10			
<b>Total</b>	\$	88,063.32			
General Expenses:					
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$	1,000.00			
Bank Charges		193.00			
General Office Maintenance		2,017.57			
Insurance Department Fees		290.00			
Operating Expense of Canadian Office		400.00			
Postage		3,424.42			
Printing and Stationery		796.85			
Rental Of Equipment And Services		308.52			
Telephone, Telegraph		2,072.19			
Traveling Expenses-General		2,753.88			
<b>Total</b>	\$	13,256.43			
Miscellaneous:					
Accrued Interest On Bonds	\$	6,332.88			
Auditing Committee Expenses		3,260.14			
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		18,075.00			
Donations		5,750.00			
Exchange Account-Payroll		12,670.11			
Investment Expense-Mortgages		195.00			
Loss On Bonds		279.00			
Professional Fees		4,750.00			
Rent		762.75			
Transfer Account		492,000.00			
Ukrainian Publications		2,746.00			
<b>Total</b>	\$	546,820.88			
Investments:					
Bonds	\$	1,209,489.37			
Certificate Loans		3,194.71			
Mortgages		25,530.77			
Real Estate		2,177.31			
Stock		8,787.92			
<b>Total</b>	\$	1,249,180.08			
<b>Disbursements For November, 1992</b>		\$	2,509,288.32		
<b>BALANCE</b>					
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Cash	\$	465,856.01	Life Insurance	\$	69,657,013.93
Bonds		50,346,366.77			
Mortgage Loans		4,807,304.10			
Certificate Loan		634,574.85	Accidental D.D.		2,026,306.11
Real Estate		2,876,640.28			
Printing Plant & E.D.P.					
Equipment		665,935.13	Fraternal		(1,528,096.43)
Stocks		1,654,899.58	Orphans		431,484.77
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A					
Housing Corp.		104,551.04	Old Age Home		-2,171,088.68
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		6,911,911.00	Emergency		52,419.06
<b>Total</b>	\$	68,468,038.76	<b>Total</b>	\$	68,468,038.76

**ALEXANDER BLAHITKA**  
Supreme Treasurer

## Ukraine reacts...

(Continued from page 1)

based on equal rights among both peoples.

Given the close ties that bound these two nations for centuries, Mr. Kravchuk added, we can appeal to the "conflicting sides and ask them to renounce confrontational approaches to settle this crisis. We cannot agree with the fact that a popularly elected president and legislative powers are striving to deprive each other of their authority without consulting the people."

Not only the Ukrainian president acted to events in Moscow. Rukh, the Social Democratic Party and the Democratic Party of Ukraine were quick to offer their support to Mr. Yeltsin also.

"We feel that Russian President Boris Yeltsin did what he should have done. There was no other way out. It was necessary to use drastic measures to stop that communist-imperialist invasion which surrounded the last congress of Russian people's deputies," said Vyacheslav Chornovil in a statement issued by his party, Rukh.

"We, in fact, would like to see such decisive steps from our president, Leonid Kravchuk, for in essence, the same is transpiring in Ukraine's Supreme Council. The communist powers have also reared their heads in Ukraine; pressure is being exerted on the government, which is trying to promote reforms. Thus, I think these were necessary, resolute steps. The fact that Boris Yeltsin was not afraid to turn directly to the people does him honor," stated Mr. Chornovil.

The Democratic Party of Ukraine, chaired by People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, called President Yeltsin the guarantor of democratic and market reforms in Russia. "His removal from power would be a tragedy for Russia and a threat to peaceful development in the world, as well as a serious danger for Ukraine. The events in Russia destabilize the situation in Ukraine, provoking pro-imperialist pro-communist forces to activate. This is also seen in our Supreme Council, where factions of the 'Front for National Redemption' from the Crimea and the Citizen's Union from the Donbas, as well as attempts to renew the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are emerging."

In its statement, the leadership of the Democratic Party urged the Ukrainian president to take decisive measures in his actions toward Russia, the Ukrainian Parliament not to imitate its Russian counterpart, and the Ukrainian govern-

ment to continue its course of reform. It called for multi-party elections in 1993, because at this point the Parliament is at an impasse and cannot work for the benefit of Ukraine.

Perhaps the most foreboding release came from the press center of the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, chaired by People's Deputy Yuriy Zbitnyk. It said: "... the constitutional crisis in Russia is reaching its climax. Subsequently, there is a direct threat of civil war, which will carry with it catastrophic consequences for the world community.

"The main cause of this crisis is the postponement and candid sabotage of matured reforms in constitutional government and economic transformations. Events in Russia are yet another warning to the leaders of Ukraine that lasting existence for any nation is impossible if they disregard necessary reforms in political, economic and social spheres...

"The Social Democratic Party of Ukraine expresses its solidarity with all steadfast democratic powers in Russia, under whose guidance in August 1991 the Communist regime was brought to an end. The SDP of Ukraine supports all legal acts directed toward the defense of human rights, democracy and protection of values for a free society."

The Ukrainian Republican Party did not issue a release, noting that these events concern a foreign country and are not a Ukrainian matter.

## Parliament...

(Continued from page 2)

removal was the right step, because he did not display the competence for the job. Parliamentary deputies expect Mr. Yuhnovsky to become head of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

• A dialogue on agro-industrial issues was held between the government and Parliament. Deputy Prime Minister for the Agro-Industrial Complex Volodymyr Demianov said that at this point the destruction of the collective farm structure has reached dramatic dimensions and that a further 10 to 15 percent decline in production could lead to loss of Ukrainian independence. The agricultural nomenclatura, which views reform as a threat fatal to its survival, is strongly pressuring the government to block the reform. It is notable that the leadership of the agro-industrial complex is the strongest remaining bastion of communist-socialist ideology.

## Zlenko decries...

(Continued from page 1)

numerous senators and representatives.

"More than \$3 billion (U.S.) will be necessary to dismantle Ukraine's missiles under START I," said Mr. Zlenko, a substantial increase in monies, as compared to the \$175 million of economic aid previously offered.

During a closed session of Ukraine's Supreme Council on Thursday, March 18, Mr. Zlenko outlined Ukraine's foreign policy; on March 20, he briefed journalists on foreign policy guidelines for Ukraine.

He said: "The gradual establishment of Ukraine as an influential European nation, capable of ensuring people's well-being and playing the part of one of the real guarantors of stability in Europe, is a strategic goal of the foreign policy of Ukraine."

He told journalists that Ukraine's foreign policy is being realized in four main spheres: bilateral relations, European regional cooperation, cooperation within the structure of the Commonwealth of Independent States and participation in the United Nations and other international organizations.

In a press release offered by the Foreign Ministry's press office, Mr. Zlenko emphasized that the economic

benefits of cooperation with other countries could have been more tangible in the past, but that they were hindered by valid factors both of internal and external character. To improve the situation and to raise the efficiency of international economic ties, it is necessary to accelerate domestic economic reforms. Economy remains a top priority both in state-building and in the foreign policy of Ukraine, Mr. Zlenko said.

Summing up the achievements of Ukraine's foreign policy activities, Mr. Zlenko emphasized the fact that 1992 was a decisive year in solving one of the most important problems: to directly integrate Ukraine into all-European cooperation and activities of various European structures, as well as to make Ukraine's participation in universal international organizations more active.

Twenty-five people's deputies took part in this closed session on March 18 and all agreed that Ukraine's foreign policy must be backed up with adequate material resources, as well as a larger building for the ministry.



On Sunday, March 7, 1993, at the age of 79, in Godfrey, IL, passed away

## DR. DMYTRO JAROSEWYCZ

Born in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, Dr. D. Jarosewycz immigrated to the U.S. in 1949. He had worked at the Alton State Hospital until 1963, and a veteran's hospital until 1980.

Burial services took place at St. Josaphat's Cemetery in Alton, IL.

He left in deep sorrow

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Sister OLHA (Godfrey, IL.)

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## Officials cite...

(Continued from page 11)

work elsewhere. This is not yet a great drain."

However, Mr. Holubtsov said that, given a chance, most athletes and trainers would leave. All athletes questioned by this reporter agreed with that statement.

Mr. Holubtsov explained that training facilities in the West are superior to those in Ukraine or in any former Soviet republic. "The quality of life is better and the rewards are more substantial." He said that as a trainer of world-class athletes he is "virtually ignored by the hierarchies in Ukraine. The athletes get only minimal recognition and reward for achieving something in international competition. I as a trainer get nearly nothing. I work hard to achieve success, but receive no compensation."

Mr. Holubtsov's gripes with the athletic system in Ukraine are balanced by the knowledge that there are great athletes in Ukraine. "If we had some Western sponsorship of our team then we would be able to develop these athletes to their full potential. Without the sponsorship, a sound financial base, it is very difficult and trying to get an athlete to world-class levels."

At present, no Ukrainian athletic team or federation has a sponsorship deal with any Western equipment manufacturer. Mr. Holubtsov asked the Ukrainian community in the West, especially in the United States and Canada, to assist Ukrainian sports federations in negotiating and obtaining these sponsorship contracts. "We have the world-class athletes, but we do not have anyone with the knowledge to properly negotiate a contract with a major multinational corporation," he added.

Mr. Timasov concedes that what the Ukrainian Track and Field Federation needs is a proper sponsorship contract to ensure the development of the future of Ukrainian track and field. He mentioned that while there are some ongoing negotiations, there are no firm commitments. He admitted that while Ukraine has a few world champions, what it lacks is a high-profile athlete who runs in the premier events like the men's 100 meters.

"Serhyh Bubka did a lot to get Ukraine noticed, but we need one or two more similar high-profile athletes to really grab attention. Unfortunately that's the way the sport is." He also observed that Ukraine needs a good public relations campaign to better publicize the achievements of its athletes.

## Schoolkids cheer...

(Continued from page 11)

supporters. "When I brought a Ukrainian alphabet book in to class the children were fascinated. The kid who is half Ukrainian borrowed the book so that he could learn the alphabet at home. Another child asked me if he could borrow the book too because he wanted to learn the Ukrainian alphabet as well."

However, perhaps the best proof of support from this class was one small pupil who stood up, waving a Ukrainian flag, and shouted, "Ukraine will beat your a--!"

The grade 6 class from Indian Road Crescent Public School also came to the Skydome with the blue and yellow colors flying. Several of the students had even painted their faces with the national colors of Ukraine. Teacher Mary Szkambara said that only six of her students had any Ukrainian ancestry. Nevertheless, the class chose to support Ukraine because it was the first time Ukraine ever competed independently with its own flag and anthem.

Mrs. Szkambara said that, although the children wanted to chose a country that had never competed internationally, they knew that Ukraine had supplied a large percentage of athletes to the Soviet athletic system and so would have a chance at winning a medal at these games. As well, she mentioned that the class was learning the history and geography of Ukraine.

## Ukraine's star...

(Continued from page 11)

pointed when I did not hear the Ukrainian anthem played at the ceremonies," she added. She knew about Oksana Baiul's gold medal performance at the World Figure Skating Championship, held in Prague. "I heard about Oksana's victory, and I wanted to hear our anthem played at the ceremony. It would have been the first time in my life that I would have heard it at such an event," she said.

Like most of her colleagues involved in athletics, Ms. Kravets, 26, has been involved in the sport for most of her life. In fact she can barely imagine a life outside of sports. "When I'm 30 or more and will retire from active competition, I'll probably start training athletes. I'll always do something in the sport, because that is what I grew up with. I can't just settle down. I'm used to a very unsettled life. But I have to say that I'll keep on going until my legs can no longer carry me."

Her colleagues who attended the fourth IAAF World Indoor Championships all agree that after their competitive years are over they will stay within their current sports. Few have many friends outside of the sports field. Although they all are proud to compete for Ukraine, most of them would leave for training centers in the West, where they say the facilities are much better and they believe there are more opportunities to achieve their potential. As well they are convinced that life is better in the West than in Ukraine.

"We go to our training center for about eight hours every day, and then after training we have to run around the city and buy food for the house or do other shopping" said Inna Yevseyeva, a 28-year-old world-class sprinter. (She has the third best time in the world for the 800-meter event.) "We run around all day at training, then leave training and run around looking for food. It is a very difficult life."

Her compatriot in the 800-meter event is Elena Storchova. She noted, "I'm worried about getting the right foods, but I live with my parents and they handle most things."

Ukraine's bronze medalist in the 60-meter event for women, 20-year-old Janna Tarnapolskaya, said her life in Ukraine is very difficult. She herself has to cope with all of the running around for food and home supplies. "I'm still young and my career is starting. I hope I can achieve a higher level of competitiveness. Now I have difficulty acquiring things that I need to live, and this takes away from the concentration I should put into my athletic career."

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Dry Milk	4 Lb
Dry Cream	2 Lb
Canned Ham	3 Lb
Macaroni	6 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
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<b>D</b>	
Luncheon Meat	12 Oz
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Canned Ham	1 Lb
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Hard Salami	1 Lb
Rice	3 Lb
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## Community hosts...

(Continued from page 10)

dian athletes who in the past had competed internationally for Canadian teams. They were Peter Stephaniuk (volleyball, 1973-1975 national team), Julia Andruchiw (volleyball, 1971 Pan Am games), Walter Rosocha (volleyball, 1967 Pan Am games), John Daeyshyn (basketball, 1964 Olympic team), Ostep Stechiw, Myron Bereza and Walter Zakaluzny (World Cup soccer, 1957), Borys Chambul (1976- 1980, discus), Murry Gaziuk (1954, 400 meters) and Eugene Oryszczyn (an international gymnastics judge) and Walter Stochansky (an international volleyball referee).

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS



### Kharkiv teenager's...

(Continued from page 5)

from Kharkiv that he was unable to come.

As it can take four months for a Ukrainian to get a visa, no other Kharkiv child could plan to attend the school before second semester. Because she happened to be in Cincinnati, and because she had excellent grades and spoke fluent English, Anya got the spot.

With this third dream-come-true came a wrenching parting. Anya's her had to go home. And Anya, had left her father and brother for travels that would take her away from home for two weeks, would not see them again for more than one year.

Anya and her mother shared their tears in private. Then Anya saw her mother off to Kharkiv and returned alone to the Gross's. The next step was her first day at a new school, in a new country, with a new face still marred by bandages, swelling and bruises. As soon as possible, she would move to a new family, one connected with Seven Hills School and eager to host the girl who had now become the exchange student.

The rest of us might shrink from confronting these challenges. But not Anya. She went to school, tackling American history and calculus, biology and French, the dreaded English essays. She accompanied herself on the piano as she sang a Ukrainian folk song at the school's October talent show. She sang soprano with the school choir at its December holiday concert. She disappeared from sight for two weeks in January, studying for first-semester finals. She earned good grades.

Now, she's working on her second-semester history paper. The topic is Soviet artists, musicians and writers who came to the U.S. to find freedom of expression. Her host family reports that, like their own children, she has "teenage disease"; her body affixes itself to its bed until noon on weekends.

Dr. Mangat continues to work on

### Foreigners inducted...

(Continued from page 4)

• Arkadiy Zhukovsky, doctor in history and lecturer at the National Institute of Eastern Languages and Civilizations in Paris specializing in the Bukovynian region and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, long-standing editorial board member of the English and Ukrainian language encyclopedias and head of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe since 1987.

They join the eminent linguist and literary critic Dr. George Shevelov and historian Dr. Ihor Shevchenko, who were inducted in 1991. Long-time Harvard Ukrainian Chair head and historian Dr. Omeljan Pritsak (1990), pioneering molecular physicist Prof. Michael Kasha (1990), and the co-chairman of Ukraine's presidential council of advisors and economist Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn (1990), were the first Ukrainian emigres so honored by the academy.

Also of note among 1992's new members were Michael Atiya, president of the U.K.'s Royal Society of Mathematicians; Dr. Pierre-Gilles De Gennes of the Ecole Supérieure d'Etudes Physico-Chimiques Industrielles, Nobel laureate in physics; Prof. Marian Jakobiec of Wrocław University, Slavist and translator of Ukrainian literature into Polish; Prof. Jean Marie Lehn of the College de France, Noble laureate in chemistry; and Dr. Hu Qi-Heng, cyberneticist, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Anya's face, trying to persuade it to smooth out a little in this spot, a bit in that spot. Actually, people who know Anya say they don't notice the scars anymore. There's just too much going on with that girl. You don't have time to notice her skin.

Anya's now concentrating on her fourth dream. "I dream of becoming a doctor," she says. "I was ill for a long time when I was small, and I know the price of pain. I'll try to do my best to make people happy and to see them smiling."

No doubt.

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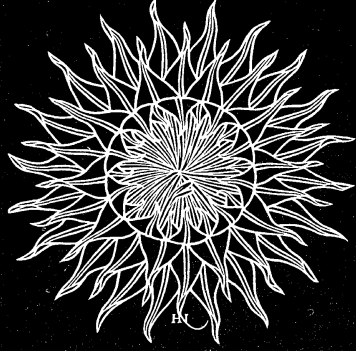
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## Khasbulatov...

(Continued from page 1)

but our Parliament has not done a full-scale analysis of his ideas, nor do we intend to."

Some parliamentarians even suggested that Mr. Khasbulatov's pilgrimage to Ukraine may have something to do with laying a foundation for the rebirth of the Soviet Union.

Prior to his one-day jaunt to Kyiv, the Financial Times carried a report on March 17 headlined "Russia Trying to Isolate Ukraine," which reported that "senior Russian officials have cautioned East European countries not to form closer political and military ties with Ukraine." The article by Chrystia Freeland noted that Ukraine may soon (within 18 months) wind up under Moscow's hegemony, according to the Russian ambassador to Ukraine, Leonid Smoliakov, who described Ukraine's independence as a "transitional" phenomenon.

"The change in Russian attitudes towards Ukraine comes at a time when hardliners in Moscow have been winning a series of political showdowns with President Boris Yeltsin, forcing

him to take a less conciliatory line to neighboring states than he might otherwise adopt," the article pointed out.

Obviously, concerned about such reports in the Western press, journalists questioned Mr. Khasbulatov during an afternoon briefing on March 19 about Russia's territorial claims to Ukraine, devoting special attention to the Crimean port city of Sevastopol.

"In Russian society, there is a strong aspiration and a very big interest in a certain development of events in Sevastopol. This is a reality. If there had only been a few deputies speaking out in a concrete way regarding the solution of this question, the task would be much easier. A very significant part of society has a specific attitude to this problem. For the leadership of the Parliament this question is quite complicated... I would ask you not to make such a big problem out of this," he concluded, as disgruntled journalists moaned at his comments.

Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch, who also answered questions at the briefing, made it clear that Ukraine has no intentions of joining a union. "We were united today in that we must deepen our parliamentary relations, first of all on a bilateral basis."

He also added that Ukraine is not a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly and wanted to continue work on bilateral levels.

The meetings between Messrs. Khasbulatov and Plushch did result in the signing of a communique, which included points on bilateral relations, economic ties, regulation of financial credits and transactions, the issue of Ukrainians living in Russia and Russians living in Ukraine, citizenship, socio-economic conditions, etc.

The Ukrainian delegation refused to allow a clause in which the Russian side expressed satisfaction with Ukraine's intention to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. In the communique, the Russians "expressed satisfaction" with Ukraine's intent to sign START I.

Although Mr. Khasbulatov also met with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, he did not reveal details of those talks during the press briefing. Later, in an official statement issued by the president's office, it was reported that Mr. Kravchuk was discouraged by what he called "pressure from Russia in various spheres," and said that attacks on Ukraine's "territorial integrity" would have to stop if Russia wanted to have "good-neighborly relations" with Ukraine.

In the statement, President Kravchuk also noted that he is a supporter of the "presidential-parliamentary form of government, which offers a strong presidential rule and an authoritative parliament with legislative and controlling duties." He concluded that strong economic ties are desired between the two countries, but the question of political integration or the formation of a confederation which would be reminiscent of the former Soviet Union is out of the question.

Mr. Khasbulatov arrived in Boryspil on Thursday evening, March 18, where he was greeted by Mr. Plushch, as well as a handful of journalists and protesters. On Friday morning a crowd numbering about 150 stood outside the Supreme Council building, shouting "We Support Yeltsin" and carrying banners that read: "We are against Khasbulatov's coup" and "Khasbulatov-land is Stalin-land."

Mr. Khasbulatov commented during his press briefing: "I see more faces here than protesters outside of Parliament," he told the crowded conference room.



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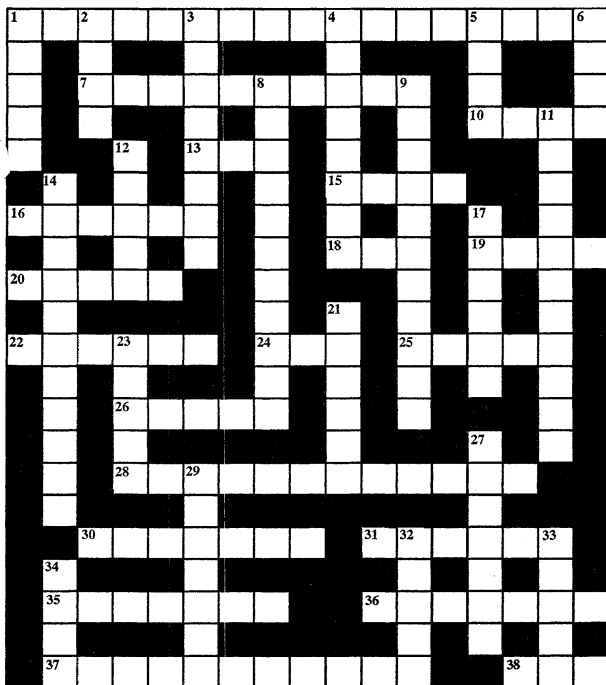
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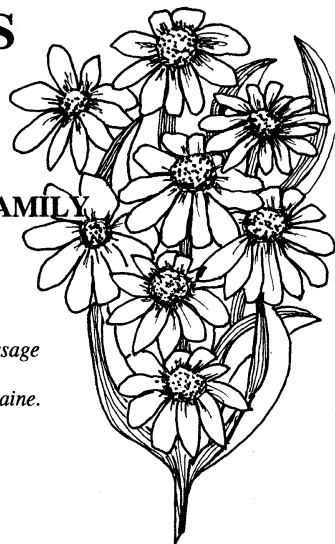
**ACROSS**

**DOWN**

- 1. Saints of the secret political organization TS joined in 1840's.
- 7. TS's master.
- 10. Japanese rice wine.
- 13. Purchase.
- 15. TS's prosecutor.
- 16. Title of TS's collected works.
- 18. French here.
- 19. Gem.
- 20. Place for royals or tennis players.
- 22. TS's "unwise son."
- 24. Personal pronoun.
- 25. Social status of TS's parents.
- 26. Month in which TS died.
- 28. Where TS studied art.
- 30. Shevchenko Scientific -----.
- 31. A tree.
- 35. TS poem dedicated to Czech martyr Jan Hus.
- 36. TS Testament.

- 1. Where TS is buried.
- 2. Coral ----.
- 3. Where TS served his sentence.
- 4. Birthplace of TS.
- 5. Art medium used by TS.
- 6. Abominable snowman.
- 8. Patronymic of TS.
- 9. Bratstvo ----- founded by students in Kyiv in 1891.
- 11. Location of Fort Shevchenko.
- 12. ----- Stodola.
- 14. Sculptor of TS statue in Washington.
- 17. Literary form of most of TS's writing.
- 21. Educational book created by TS.
- 23. Inspiration for many of TS's poems.
- 27. TS's art instructor.
- 29. TS by profession.
- 32. Addresses God.
- 33. What TS was sentenced to.
- 34. Demonstrate.

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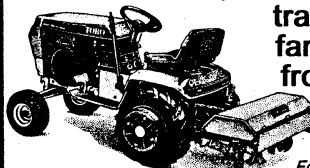
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Sunday, March 28

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Ukrainian Preschool invites parents of children between the ages of 2½ and 5 to an open house to be held at 715 Sanford Ave., at 11 a.m. For more information, call Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy, (201) 371-3254 (mornings), or (201) 763-1797.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School is holding its annual book fair in the church hall, 719 Sanford Ave. English and Ukrainian books went on sale March 27 after the Saturday evening liturgy and will be for sale Sunday, after each mass. For further information, contact the school at (201) 373-9359, or Terenia Rakoczy, (201) 884-0283.

Friday, April 2

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** "Veselyi Lviv," the instrumental and vocal ensemble from Lviv, with musical director and composer Zenko Kmet and soloist Volodymyr Cimura, will appear in a program ranging from contemporary popular to light classical, religious and Ukrainian folk music at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$10; youngsters under 14, free. For more information, call (908) 464-5806.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, April 3

**NEW YORK:** Soprano Oksana Kroyvyska will appear in a debut recital, with pianist Volodymyr Yvnytsky, in a program of works by Scarlatti, Cesti, Puccini, Slichovskiy, Liatoshevsky and Barvinsky, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79 St., at 8 p.m. as part of the Music at the Institute program. For further information, call (212) 288-8660.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Dr. Myron Kuropas will speak on the topic — "Ukraine and the United States: From Wilson to Clinton," at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 400 Cedar Road, Abington, Penn., at 4 p.m. For more information, contact Maria Rakowsky, (214) 927-5681.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art are sponsoring jointly a poetry reading of 12-year-old Vika Ivchenko from Kyiv. Vika's third collection of poetry was just published in Minneapolis where she is undergoing medical treatment. Proceeds will be donated toward Vika's medical expenses. For further information, call (312) 227-5522.

**WILLIMANTIC, Conn.:** "Veselyi Lviv," an instrumental and vocal ensemble from Lviv, with musical director and composer Zenko Kmet and soloist Volodymyr Cimura, will appear in a concert at the Protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church Hall, 70 Oak St., at 7 p.m. Admission: \$10; youngsters under 14, free. For more information, call (908) 464-5806.

Saturday, April 3 - Sunday, April 4

**NEWARK, N.J.:** Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to an art show and sale of painting by UNWLA branch members, Wolodymyra Wasichko (watercolors) and Christina Holowchak Debarry (woodcuts and pastels), to be held at St. John's Ukrainian Church Hall, 719 Sanford Ave. Exhibit hours: April 3, 4-6 p.m. opening, includes social program; April 4, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.

**CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.:** Ukrainian Easter egg — pysanka workshops will be held at the University of Virginia, Peabody Hall 105. 2-4 p.m. The workshops are free and open to the public. Materials are provided courtesy of the Slavic Society and the Russian and East European Studies Center. Instructors: Prof. Natalie Kononenko and department graduate students. Space is limited; interested participants should register in advance by calling (804) 924-3548.

Sunday, April 4

**BRIDGEPORT, Conn.:** "Veselyi Lviv," an instrumental and vocal ensemble from Lviv, with musical director and composer Zenko Kmet and soloist Volodymyr Cimura, will appear in a program ranging from contemporary popular to light classical, religious and Ukrainian folk music at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 99 York Avenue at 1 p.m. Admission: \$10; youngsters under 14, free. For more information, call (908) 464-5806.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The instrumental and vocal ensemble "Veselyi Lviv" will appear in concert at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., at 7 p.m. Admission: \$10; youngsters under 14, free. This is the last concert of the series. For additional information, call (908) 464-5806.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** Junior League Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, as part of UNWLA's commitment to social services and such programs as support of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, assistance to recent Ukrainian emigres, medical assistance to the children of Chernobyl brought to the U.S. for treatment, as well as the Roma Fryma Ballet School, is holding a fund-raising art exhibit. Featured will be the works of: Oksana Cehelsky, clay bas reliefs; Daria Naumko, acrylics; Christina Saj, mixed media; Ilona Sochynsky, pastels, oils; Motria Yaniuk, ceramics; Sofia Zielyk, pysanky; and Christine Gnoy-Stasiuk, suk and dry flower arrangements. The exhibit and sale will be held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian School, 214 President St., 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. For additional information, contact Oksana Korduba, (201) 933-5614.

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 635 Broad St., will host its annual Easter Bazaar, 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Among the Ukrainian arts and crafts for sale will be: pysanky by Olena Lenczuk, ceramics by Natalia Kormeliuk, watercolors by Wolodymyra Wasichko, and jewelry by Nina Grechniv. Also available will be Prolog videos and Yevsnan records. There will be food at the Ukrainian kitchen and baked goods for sale. A raffle will be held at 2 p.m.

Admission is free. For more information, call (201) 473-8665.

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** Branch 61 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold its annual Easter bazaar featuring the sale of traditional Easter fare along with a display and sale of pysanky as well as decorating kits, ceramics, books and tapes. The bazaar will be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Route 10 (corner of Route 10 East and South Jefferson Road) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**WARREN, Mich.:** Daria Rychtycka, who has recently completed a successful six-month literary tour of Ukraine, will read from here recently published and critically acclaimed poetry collection "Shovkova Kosytsia," at an evening of poetry to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, starting at 6 p.m. There will be a musical program as well as a wine and hors d'oeuvres reception. The event is organized by the Chaika Gallery. For further information, call (313) 755-5200.

**LOS ANGELES:** The work of graphic artist Yuriy Viktiuk will be featured at the Ukrainian Art Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., as part of an open house program to be held noon to 5 p.m. Mr. Viktiuk's work is characterized by the utilization of the pysanka motif in composition, symbolism and use of color. Included in the program will also be: a lecture by Lubov Wolynets of The Ukrainian Museum in New York on Ukrainian traditions, symbolism and folklore; an exhibit of traditional Easter breads; a pysanka exhibit by L.A. area artists; folk craft demonstrations; Ukrainian dance performances by schoolchildren as well as a dance ensemble under the direction of Petro Yefimenko at 2 p.m.; and Ukrainian songs by Nina Mueller. For additional information, call (213) 668-0172.

Saturday, April 10

**NEW YORK:** Soprano Oksana Kroyvyska will hold a master class at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 11 a.m.-1 p.m. as part of the Music at the Institute program. Free admission.

Friday, April 23

**SAN FRANCISCO:** The Commonwealth Club of California, a public affairs forum, presents a lecture by Dr. Frank Sysyn on Russian-Ukrainian relations, titled "Russia and Ukraine Forging New Relations: Friends or Foes." Dr. Sysyn, acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, is currently Kendall Visiting Associate Professor at the department of history at Stanford University, where he is teaching courses in Eastern European and Ukrainian history. The lecture will be held at the Commonwealth Club, 595 Market St., beginning at 5:15 p.m.; there will be an informal reception preceding the talk at 4:45 p.m. Admission: \$6, Commonwealth Club members; \$9 non-members. For additional information, call Suzy M. Antounian, (415) 921-5044.

DATE CHANGE

**NEW YORK:** The 13th annual scholarly Shevchenko Conference, under the joint sponsorship of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., and Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, which was to have been held March 13 at the Shevchenko Scientific Society Building, 63 Fourth Ave., has been rescheduled for Friday, April 2, at 6 p.m. Conference participants are: Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, Dr. Tamara Bulat, Lidia Stefanivska, Yulian Tamash and Prof. Anna Protsyk (in lieu of Dr. Marko Antonych).

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