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Kravchuk tightens Presidential decrees signal return to command economy central planning

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk tightened central control over Ukraine's economy on October 28 by ordering firms to gear their production to supplying goods ordered by the state, reported Reuters and the Financial Times.

The decree requires agricultural, consumer goods and military enterprises to sell part of their production to the government at state-determined prices. It added that any hope that Mr. Kravchuk may introduce market reforms before parliamentary and presidential elections next year were dashed by the move.

One liberal economist close to the president called the decree, "a virtual return to communism."

"In effect, it re-establishes a state order system for nearly all enterprises and all kinds of production," he said.

The decree also applies to quasi-private companies that rent space and equipment from the government, as well as to the state-owned enterprises that comprise most of the country's industry. Exclusively private companies are excluded from the requirement, reported the Financial Times, although no guarantees were given for companies privatized in the future.

The exact portion of production to be
(Continued on page 12)

KYYIV — Two presidential decrees, issued back to back this week, signal a dangerous return to the Soviet-style command administrative system, according to leading economists.

On Tuesday evening, November 2, President Leonid Kravchuk signed a decree "On Promoting the Development of a Currency Market and Stabilizing the Ukrainian Currency." The following evening, he issued a decree "On Measures to Stop the Pace of Rising Prices."

"The world financial community will lose all faith in us," said Serhiy Filipenko, spokesman for the Inter-Bank Currency Exchange, which will be abolished if the first decree takes effect. "Potentially, it could lead to the collapse of our monetary system," he added.

"This is absolutely an anti-market reform step," said Oleksander Pashkaver, the deputy chairman of the Institute for Market Reforms, established by former Deputy Prime Volodymyr Lanovoy, referring to the second decree.

"We have entered a state of hyperinflation," said former Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk during a news conference on Wednesday afternoon, November 3.

"Ukraine is on the verge of economic collapse and its independence is in dan-

ger," he said, explaining that economic crises may lead to civil war.

All three market-oriented reformers painted a bleak picture for Ukraine's economy if it remains in the hands of the current leadership.

"We harshly criticize the actions of the president. His last decree is worse than earlier ones. We are going to propose that the Parliament pass a resolution which will forbid the president to issue decrees that ruin the economy of Ukraine," commented Mykhailo Shvayka, deputy chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Economic Reform.

The decree on promoting the development of a currency market in fact abolished the market method of setting the currency's value by recommending to the National Bank of Ukraine that it "temporarily suspend transactions at the Inter-bank Currency Exchange and ban the sale and purchase of operations of hard currency on other exchanges and financial credit institutions."

However, on Thursday, November 4, the Inter-Bank Exchange was open and the dollar brought a record 31,150 coupons at the weekly trading session. Last week, the dollar traded at 31,000 coupons. A year ago, it went for 1,000 coupons.

The second decree was an attempt to halt Ukraine's spiraling rate of inflation,

but democrats here have labeled it a return to the command economy.

Attempt to control prices

It is aimed at controlling prices in the business sector. It sets price controls on both retail and wholesale goods, allowing businesses to raise prices only if production costs, over which they have no control, increase.

"It is a decree aimed at the consumer's rights," said Viktor Stelmakh, the president's spokesman. "The decree will limit the number of middlemen who have money but who do not produce any goods," he added.

"This decree gives the state the opportunity to regulate not only the state sector, but also small private business," said Mr. Pashkaver.

The decree, exemptions are made for the construction industry, the agricultural sector, banking and financial institutions, insurance companies and goods intended for export. Also exempt are goods and raw materials produced by companies which have foreign investors.

The decree also states that the maximum mark-up price is 55 percent from the costs of production.

"If inflation is more than 55 percent (which it has been in the past few months), in one month, then no one will continue to produce his product. This means a collapse of the system," said Mr. Pashkaver.

It also decrees that the state will set price controls for gas and fuel on Ukraine's territory by December 1.

Future is gloomy

"In Yugoslavia, problems began with the same kind of economic decisions as we have in Ukraine today," Mr. Pynzenyk told journalists at a press conference sponsored by Rukh, Memorial and the Association of the Repressed and Former Political Prisoners.

"Last week Western countries decided to stop issuing credit lines to Ukraine — that's France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States," he said.

"Nobody will have any serious business with Ukraine in the nearest future. We have an unstable political and economic situation," he said.

Mr. Pynzenyk resigned in August as deputy prime minister in charge of economic reform when he saw that hard-liners opposed his program oriented at market reforms.

"Nobody in this country needs an economic program," he said, obviously disgusted with the current economic situation. "This is all a game for the nomenclatura."

He blamed Ukraine's economic problems on high export taxes and ever-growing imports of tax-free commercial goods, and said that the National Bank's fixed rate on the coupon (5,970) should be canceled.

International technology center attempts to halt "brain drain"

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — In an effort to assist Ukraine in its commitment to disarmament and to battle the "brain-drain" of scientists and engineers now that the Cold War has ended, three Western nations have pledged \$13.5 million (U.S.) to establish a science and technology center in Kyiv.

The agreement, signed during U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's October 25 visit to Ukraine, proposes that the science and technology center serve as a clearinghouse for projects to help weapons scientists and engineers in Ukraine redirect their talents to peaceful, civilian work, thereby easing their transition into the civilian economy and reducing the threat of nuclear proliferation. It will also alleviate the threat of scientists leaving the former Soviet Union to share their knowledge with unstable regimes.

The signatory states — the United States, Canada, Sweden and Ukraine — will work together to convert the massive military defense complex to civilian use. The U.S. will contribute \$10 million to the project, while Canada will provide \$2 million and Sweden \$1.5 million. Ukraine will provide in-kind support, facilities, maintenance, utilities, etc.

The ambassadors of the three Western countries hailed the agreement, and expressed hope that it would serve as an impetus for Ukraine to ratify START I and accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as soon as possible.

"Yes, indeed, we hope that this center will help in the denuclearization process, and as far as my government is concerned, we will provide all the encouragement possible to help Ukraine follow the road to a non-nuclear state," said Francois Mathys, Canada's ambassador to Ukraine.

"However," he added, "\$2 million is hardly a significant sum. Our more important goal is to allow Western scientists

and engineers to work with Ukrainian engineers. The outcome of this cooperation can surpass all of our expectations," he added.

"Actions such as this are really obligations, constructive work to help aid in disarmament, an area of great concern," said newly arrived U.S. Ambassador William G. Miller.

"This agreement is a means of cooperation, a way to establish ties in the political and economic spheres in the process of disarmament," he added. "We want to restate our multilateral commitment to the development of non-proliferation, to redirect knowledge from destructive capability to the peaceful development of Ukraine," he concluded.

"We no longer have common enemies, we have common problems," said Sweden's ambassador to Ukraine, Martin Halquist, referring to the 300-year relationship between Ukraine and Sweden.

He highlighted such problems as the environment, nuclear safety and nuclear energy. "To make the world a better place, the best human resources are needed for a fruitful exchange," he said, proposing Ukrainian-Swedish cooperation in the field of nuclear safety.

Serhiy Riabchenko, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology, said the agreement was more of a political statement than an economic one, with countries working together side by side for the peaceful betterment of science.

"We had two possibilities after the collapse of the Soviet Union," said Prof. Riabchenko, at the news conference held at the Foreign Ministry. Explaining that Ukraine's scientific resources could either be eliminated or employed, Prof. Riabchenko said they chose the latter, not only for Ukraine's political, economic and social benefit, but to also serve inter-governmental interests.

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Finnair looks to Ukrainian market

by Borys Klymenko

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

Air Ukraine, which continues to exist as a state monopoly in Ukraine, is now facing business competition at home and abroad. Within Ukraine, several smaller airlines have begun functioning, serving specific routes within the country as well as some routes between Ukraine and Eastern/Central European cities.

Outside of Ukraine, there is competition from international carriers such as Lufthansa, Swissair, KLM, SAS and Finnair, who fly from international hub cities to Kyiv.

Following is the text of an interview conducted in English with Leif Lundstrom, executive vice-president of Finnair. The national airline of Finland, which this year celebrates its 70th anniversary, has been heavily promoting its routes to major cities in Russia, Ukraine, the Baltics, and Eastern and Central Europe via its Helsinki "gateway."

Finnair had very good contacts with Aeroflot. After the fall of the USSR, Aeroflot splintered into various national companies. Is it more difficult for you to deal with all these different companies?

In a way, yes. Because, first of all you have to deal with more destinations and more people. Since Aeroflot went to pieces, so to speak, it looks like all the new companies, whether Ukrainian, or Belarussian, or Tajik, whatever, they do not completely trust old agreements, they want to start from zero. The old agreements are not applied any more, they have to conclude new agreements. It makes it all more time-consuming.

Today we don't have any air agreement with Ukraine. Finland does not have a country-to-country agreement. I know that this fall they're starting to negotiate it. Now we are operating under a temporary license. And what is also difficult is that new people constantly come into the business. And it certainly takes time to know each other. It has been a new game.

What relationships does Finnair have with state or private airlines in Ukraine?

So far we are dealing only with the state company. We are not dealing with any private or semi-private Ukrainian airlines yet. And it is somewhat confusing because today it is not clear who is the authority and what is the responsibility of the government and of the airlines as regards the territory, landing, air navigation, airport handling, commercial issues. I think it will take some time before the Ukrainians decide who is responsible for what. And you don't always know if the person you are talking to is the authority. It is still not clear who is responsible for what.

What are your principal problems in dealing with Ukraine?

The main problem is that Ukraine is a newborn country and we would like to apply there the same commercial roads that we used in all Western European countries. And from the Ukrainian side there seems to be some kind of suspicion that free commercial aviation is not yet a Ukrainian game.

Our problem there consists of a lot of delay, requests, suspicion, thinking about how Finnair benefits from the market. In Western Europe, if any air company sees it is feasible and economical or profitable to fly to a destination, that's its business. ...

I think that Ukraine is a European nation in all aspects; it has to be a member of the European community one of

these days. The free market has not yet been established in the air business, the sky is not open. We have asked the Ukrainian airlines to fly to Finland, but the answer was that it is not feasible and profitable. The fact that they don't want to do it, that they don't have to do it should not be an obstacle if we want to do it. Because it's our loss if it does not make money.

We have different ideas about what you can do and what you cannot do. We would like to have a free air agreement, so that Ukrainian airlines can fly to Finland as they please, and we would like to be able to fly to Ukraine as we please, and with that contact then maybe we could spread our service to other destinations.

It has been mentioned that we are not transporting only Finns; we are transporting Americans, Canadians. This is part of free international trade. The world is not bilateral any more. It does not mean that if one has a ship, he can only carry cargo from, let's say, the Black Sea to the United States. He can take a ship and carry cargoes from France to England or whatever. And aviation is also liberalized now. Therefore, if we carry Canadians or Americans it should be our free business. And if the Ukrainians want to carry, due to their geographical position, the Egyptians or the Thai people or the Iranians, whomever, via Kyiv to Finland, please, do it.

Canadian and American Ukrainians have few direct air routes to Ukraine. How can Finnair serve this market?

One should be able to fly when there are passengers. These passengers from Canada and the U.S. you've mentioned, they usually travel in summertime. They travel at other times, too, but the peak, anyway, comes in the summer. And we could have routes that operate only then. That's business. We not only have to serve passengers, but to do business.

We fly to Toronto in Canada only in summertime, because there are passengers only then. And we fly to San Francisco only in summertime. That means that air agreements between the countries mustn't be shut. Any airline, be it Canadian, Ukrainian or Finnair, can operate when it sees there is business to be done. And I hope that we can reach some deal without concessions which are so heavy or so expensive that it becomes prohibitive.

By entering the Ukrainian market you come into competition with other air carriers. What do you think about joint ventures?

We are open to joint ventures. We even have one now because when we fly to Ukraine the flight is double-designated: Ukraine has seats on that aircraft too. It is practically a joint venture, as they have seats on Finnair flights over the North Atlantic and also between Helsinki and Kyiv. And we are interested in expanding, in Helsinki especially, for Ukrainians traveling from Canada or from the U.S., or for Ukrainians traveling to Canada or the U.S. Helsinki is about a two-hour flight from Kyiv. It is a longer route to fly to, say, Vienna.

We would really prefer to reach an agreement that Air Ukraine flies to Helsinki and carries passengers between Helsinki and Kyiv, and we carry them over the Atlantic. Due to scheduling, the connection would be easier. But so far they have not been interested. And I don't know why. I'm still sure that the cost structure of Air Ukraine must be better than ours. They have lower costs actually.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Compensation for tactical weapons

KYYIV — A senior Ukrainian Foreign Ministry official said on November 2 that Ukraine may require that Russia reimburse it for the tactical weapons unilaterally transferred there by Ukraine soon after the country declared independence before the Parliament considers START ratification. Volodymyr Belashov told a news conference, "The question of compensation for strategic weapons will not be raised by the government in Parliament as long as the issue of compensation by Russia for tactical warheads removed from Ukraine is unresolved." He added, "The principle is important here. Tactical weapons were Ukrainian property, too." Mr. Belashov said that amount would be "half as much again as that which Ukraine stands to receive from strategic warheads." Ukraine has sought security guarantees and compensation that some suggest could reach \$2.8 billion for dismantling the strategic warheads it assumed control of with the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991. The U.S. has allocated only \$175 million to help clean up disused missile sites. (Reuters)

Another shift in nuclear policy?

KYYIV — The new Ukrainian defense minister, Vitaliy Radetsky, told UNIAN on October 29 that the START I treaty "envisions the liquidation of 42 percent of launch vehicles and 36 percent of warheads in Ukraine." This statement appears to directly contradict reassurances given to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher on his recent visit to Kyiv, when President Leonid Kravchuk reaffirmed that the START I treaty and the Lisbon protocol covered all nuclear weapons in Ukraine, presumably meaning they would all be dismantled. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Gas debt repaid to Turkmenistan

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan — Ukraine has agreed to pay Turkmenistan \$300 billion to cover part of the debt owed for natural gas supplies for this year. Turkmen Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Otchertsov said on October 31 that part of the payment would be in hard currency and the rest in goods, including foodstuffs, iron, consumer goods and wheat flour. He said Turkmenistan, the area's second biggest producer of gas after Russia, could not continue to support Ukraine's gas debt and had pressed for payment by December. (Reuters)

Asbestos-filled ship causes uproar

KYYIV — The Ukrainian port of Sevastopol has agreed to allow an

asbestos-packed ocean liner to dock despite protests by environmental groups, Black Sea Fleet officials said on November 1. A fleet duty officer said the Turkish-owned ship, United States, was to enter the port on the Crimean peninsula the next day, but a health commission had yet to decide whether to allow the vessel to be refurbished there. The Ukrainian branch of the Greenpeace environmental group has protested against the ship's arrival, saying the asbestos poses health and environmental risks. The owners of the vessel want to modernize the ship at the city's shipyard and remove 3.2 million square feet of asbestos from its walls. (Reuters)

Karbovanets plummets still further

KYYIV — The Ukrainian karbovanets hit an all-time low on foreign exchange markets October 28, falling to 31,000 kvb to the dollar here, and halving its value against the Russian ruble. During the weekly trading session on Kyiv's tiny currency exchange, the karbovanets tumbled from 29,000 kvb to the dollar to 31,000 kvb. Last week, it plunged 20 percent, from 24,100 kvb. On Moscow's currency exchange the karbovanets also lost ground and was trading at 37 kvb to one ruble, while in Kyiv it was at 25 kvb to one. Bankers and exchange officials said the currency has been crippled by Ukraine's loose monetary policy which allows huge emissions and subsidies to industry. Western experts estimate Ukraine's monthly inflation rate for September was between 50 percent and 70 percent (Reuters)

Cultists congregate in Kyiv

KYYIV — Police on November 1 dragged away members of an extremist cult who had gathered here at the start of three weeks of events they say will culminate in the end of the world. About 20 members of the White Brotherhood, a religious cult, were arrested and hoisted onto police trucks as they prayed and held white flowers, while 3,000 others waited in vain in St. Sophia Square for the promised appearance of their "living god on earth." This is in addition to the 200 who police detained earlier for resisting police investigations. The devotees went on a hunger strike after their arrest saying they needed no nourishment except for the prayers of their Messiah, Maria Tsvihun, a former Communist League activist who has renamed herself Maria Devi Khrystos. She and her husband, who reportedly after hypnotizing the cultists makes them sell all their belongings and turn the money over to

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Dean of Ukrainian journalists Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky feted in New York

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, 97, the dean of Ukrainian journalists and a prominent political activist, was feted here at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday, October 24, in recognition of his years of service to the Ukrainian people.

One hundred eight persons — friends, colleagues and admirers — came to honor Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky at a gala luncheon sponsored by the UIA, the Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian journalists.

They paid tribute to his 75 years of activity as a journalist who has observed, reported and commented on Ukrainian political, social and cultural life in Ukraine and in the diaspora. To this day, Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky remains active, penning daily editorials and frequent commentaries for *Svoboda*, the Ukrainian-language newspaper, which this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

As noted by the afternoon's host, Walter Baranetsky, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky "is a figure in the political iconostasis of the Ukrainian nation." He is "young in spirit," Mr. Baranetsky noted, "and he continues to write his observations even today, during the period of independent Ukrainian statehood."

Seated on the dais with Mr. Baranetsky were: Prof. Wasył Lencyk of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Ulana Diachuk of the Ukrainian National Association, which publishes *Svoboda*; Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of *Svoboda*; political leader Dr. Myroslav Prokop, the keynote speaker; the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, who delivered the invocation; and Olha Kuzmowycz, a long-time colleague who first met the honoree when she was a budding journalist fresh out of the University of Warsaw.

Other prominent guests at the reception were Viktor Batiuk, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, and Consul General Viktor Kryzhanivsky, who heads Ukraine's Consulate in New York City, and his wife, Liudmyla.

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Kuzmowycz, a member of the *Svoboda* editorial staff who served as mistress of ceremonies for the fete, said Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky, a very active editor-emeritus of *Svoboda*, "is hopelessly in love with the 100-year-old *Svoboda*, although he is two and a half years her junior."

Also present at the luncheon were other *Svoboda* colleagues: Chrystyna Ferencevych, Petro Chasto, Raisa and Mykola Rudenko. As well, there were representatives of other UNA-sponsored publications: Luba Chasto, editor of the *Veselka* children's magazine.

The UNA, too, was represented in the persons of Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, as well as two former supreme presidents, John O. Flis and Joseph Lesawyer.



The honoree with the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak.



Yaroslav Kulynych

Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky (right) seated on the dais with (from left) Zenon Snylyk, Dr. Wasył Lencyk, Dr. Myroslav Prokop, Ulana Diachuk and Walter Baranetsky.

In her remarks, Mrs. Diachuk described the honoree as a "multi-dimensional journalist and publicist," who worked for 20 years on the *Svoboda* editorial staff, retired and then came back from retirement and thus far has served the paper for another 20 years as editor emeritus. "He has authored literally tens of thousands of articles on hundreds of topics," she underlined. "He is in first place among Ukrainian journalists," she added.

Among other guests who came to honor Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky were members of the Ukrainian Institute of America, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and prominent Ukrainian activists of the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

Speaking on behalf of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky is a full member, Dr. Lencyk delivered greetings from the society's president, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky (no relation to the honoree), who was unable to be present at the testimonial due to the baptism of his first grandchild. Prof. Lencyk hailed Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky's "long fruitful life, during which you have kept your finger on the pulse of life." He added, "May God grant you a long life so you can continue your work for years to come."

In his written greetings to the nonagenarian, Dr. Rudnytsky stated: "You love to point out, 'I am not loved, but I am read.' But, I would like to say to you: You are read. You are valued. You are a community activist par excellence."

The principal speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Prokop, who spoke about the multi-faceted life of Ivan Rudnytsky, who adopted the pen name Kedryn in order to differentiate himself from the other Rudnytskys prominent in his day. "To speak about the life of Ivan Kedryn is to speak about the history of the Ukrainian nation in the 20th century," he said at the beginning of his speech.

He went on to describe Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky as "an active participant and creator of Ukrainian political thought and a community activist, ... a man who through the decades played such a decisive role as a journalist that it is difficult to find any precedent." The honoree, he noted, embodies the characteristics of "journalist, publicist, cultural critic and community activist — a truly unique combination."

Dr. Prokop noted that after graduating from high school in 1914, Mr. Rudnytsky had planned to go to medical school. "I don't know what kind of doctor he would have been, but I do know that this would have been a great loss for Ukrainian journalism," he commented.

He then went on to note his military service in the Austrian Army, and the beginnings of his journalistic career with the Vienna magazine *Volia* (1920-1922),

where for the first time he used the pseudonym Ivan Kedryn. "And this is where the journalist and community activist Ivan Kedryn was born."

From there Mr. Kedryn became a member of the editorial staff of the famed Lviv newspaper *Dilo*, serving as its Warsaw correspondent (1926-1936) and later as editor for political affairs (1937-1939). In 1925-1931 he was the first press attaché of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in the Polish Sejm in Warsaw.

He served in the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic and was a leading member of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (UNDO). After emigrating to Austria in 1944 he headed the Ukrainian Central Relief Alliance. He settled in the United States in 1949, where he edited *Visti Kombatanta* (Veterans News) and joined the staff of *Svoboda*.

Dr. Prokop observed that a principal concern of Mr. Kedryn's in his writings was the reason for the failure of Ukrainian statehood after the revolution. His analysis pointed to "the political immaturity of the leaders of a politically immature nation" as the cause for this tragedy.

To this day he writes political commentary of this genre, examining the emergence of an independent Ukraine, the speaker said. "Ivan Kedryn not only analyzes, but also attempts to answer the question, 'What's next?' And, he has yet to reach his peak as a writer."

Dr. Prokop concluded his address by noting that the honoree is "a chronicler of seven decades of events in Galicia and in the diaspora," and the author of "an unparalleled book of memoirs, 'Zhyttia, Podiyi, Liudy,' (Life, Events, People). A collection of his writings appeared more recently under the title 'U Mezkhakh Zatsikavleniia' (Within the Range of My Interests).

As a change of pace, Liubart Lishchynsky of Lviv delivered a poetic tribute to Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky in the form of a humorous panegyric, in which he wished the writer "strength in spirit, thought and word."

In turn, Mr. Kedryn addressed the audience. "I am an old cynic who is moved by the fact that so many persons came here today to express their friendship," he said in a heartfelt thank you.

At the conclusion of the afternoon reception, Mrs. Kuzmowycz read some of the scores of written greetings that had been received for the occasion, including messages from Ukrainian Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba, U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Dr. Mary Beck, a longtime political colleague of the honoree, Anatole Kurdydyk, a colleague from the *Dilo* editorial staff, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society.

U. of Kansas offers master's in Ukrainian language and area studies

by Alexander Tsiovkh

LAWRENCE, Kan. — The University of Kansas in Lawrence has become America's first university to offer its students the "Ukrainian Language and Area Studies" specialization leading to a master of arts degree, with courses in Ukrainian language, history, politics and government, business and economics, geography and culture.

While a number of universities in the U.S. have begun to offer courses in Ukrainian language, literature and history, the University of Kansas is the first to offer a complete Ukrainian Area Studies Program in five principal fields. The university also offers a summer advanced Ukrainian-language program at Ivan Franko University in Lviv, with which it has close academic ties.

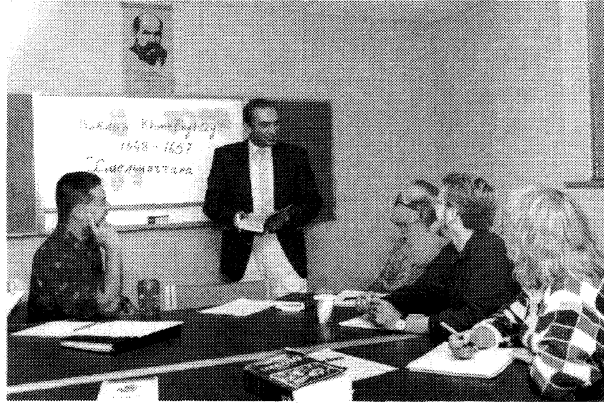
The idea of establishing a dynamic Ukrainian program at KU goes back to 1989, when a delegation of American university presidents visited Ukraine to explore the possibilities for direct academic exchange. Among other cities, the team visited Lviv and met with the faculty of Ivan Franko University.

Dr. Maria Carlson, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at KU, was a member of that delegation. At that time, Prof. Carlson served as associate director of KU's Center for Russian and East European Studies (REES). The center has a solid academic and research program and was always committed to the idea of diversifying and broadening its involvement in the area.

Thus it is only natural, as Prof. Carlson pointed out later, that the historic city of Lviv, the status of Ivan Franko University, Ukraine's oldest, and the cordial atmosphere in which the Ukrainian colleagues conducted briefings and business talks with their American counterparts, made a unique impression on the visitors and served as a major stimulus for future exchanges.

When Prof. Carlson returned to Lawrence and shared her Lviv experience with the colleagues at KU, the idea of exchange with Lviv was supported by Dr. William Fletcher, REES Center director at the time, and Dr. George Woodyard, dean of international studies and programs. Within a short time, it was decided to establish direct relations with Lviv University.

The bond between Kansas and Lviv



Dr. Alexander Tsiovkh teaches a class in Ukrainian history at the University of Kansas. Students (from left) are: Howard High, James Bramble, Derron Mayer and Sandra Baker.

grew closer with the active encouragement of Lviv University's dynamic young rector, Dr. Ivan Vakarchuk, who was elected to office three years ago. Rector Vakarchuk visited Lawrence to meet with KU faculty and students to consolidate academic relations between the two universities.

In addition to administrative decision-making and academic preparatory work, which any new project of that kind would require, there has been yet another factor in support of the Ukrainian program at KU, one of the nation's leading state universities. The Slavic holdings in the University of Kansas Library total more than 400,000 volumes.

The library also receives over 700 current newspapers and periodicals from Eastern Europe. These holdings far surpass those of any other library in the region and rank among the major collections in the United States.

The Ukrainian library collection at KU is also impressive: it boasts over 15,000 volumes. One might be surprised at the scope of special Ukrainian literature available in central Kansas, which has only a token Ukrainian population. But this is not at all surprising to Dr. Mykhailo Palij, who has been working in the library's Slavic section since 1965.

At that time, the library had about 100 Ukrainian books. From the very first years of his association with KU

libraries, Dr. Palij persistently expanded the Ukrainian collection. He was tireless and eagerly went on frequent trips to Eastern Europe, always looking for new materials.

Thus the collection was enriched by countless books, including a number of rare and very valuable originals. Today, KU's Ukrainian library collection offers vast opportunities for any interested researcher in the area.

A successful program in language and area studies would naturally need first-hand information and quality instruction by the faculty native to the country. Dr. Carlson, REES Center director, carried out the design and made practical arrangements for the Ukrainian program to take its present shape, keeping in mind the Ukrainian capability of the teaching faculty at KU. She went on business visits to Lviv several times and established very close working relations with the colleagues at Ivan Franko University.

As a result, professors from University of Lviv are among those who provide instruction at KU each academic year. Last year, three visiting professors from Lviv worked here: Daniela Olesnevych taught a course in the economy of Ukraine, Mykola Rozhyk lectured on the history of Ukraine, and Volodymyr Piletskyi taught the Ukrainian language.

This year, Dr. Alexander Tsiovkh is teaching courses in Ukrainian history and culture. Two more professors from Lviv University, Svitlana Borzenko and Anatoly Machkur, have arrived to teach courses in Ukrainian language and economics.

Next month, Prof. Natalia Chernysh,

also from Ivan Franko University, is expected to give a seminar on social and political changes in Ukraine. The 1993-1994 visiting professor from Kansas is Dr. Paul D'Anieri, who is teaching political science and foreign relations at Lviv University.

A number of administrative exchanges followed, including the visit of Dean James Muyskens of the KU College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to Lviv and the visit of Prof. Markian Malskyi, director of the newly formed Institute of International Relations at Lviv University to Lawrence.

Such exchanges consolidate existing relations and provide the necessary support base for the program's growth. But relations are not limited to academic and administrative levels.

The students in Lawrence and Lviv, whether they are directly involved in the program or not, have a chance to learn about campus life and know the interests of each other as described by the students themselves on the pages of Kansas, the student newspaper of the University of Kansas, and Kameniar, the newspaper of Lviv University. For two years now, both universities have been exchanging their publications on a regular basis.

Obviously, it is motivated students and their day-to-day performance that invigorate any academic program. KU's Ukrainian program can boast a group of interested graduate students who regard their specialization in Ukrainian studies as a mature choice.

When asked about the reasons for taking up this program, one of the students, Derron Mayer, explained that upon graduation from Bradley University with a B.A. in political science, he decided to continue his studies in politics, economics and culture of various countries in Eastern Europe. He came to see that "Ukraine's potential and knowledge-base put it in a special position in the region, thus the possibilities for good relations with the United States on virtually all levels deserve close examination."

Sandra Baker, who received her B.A. in Russian and international affairs from Lafayette College, said, "I feel that the West, in particular the U.S.A., does not pay enough attention to any of the new states of the former Soviet Union, except for Russia." Her interest in Ukraine is explained also by her knowledge of the Ukrainian language.

Howard High, who holds a B.A. in Slavic languages and literatures, is inter-

(Continued on page 13)

University of Ottawa approves chair of Ukrainian studies

OTTAWA — The University of Ottawa has approved the creation of a Chair of Ukrainian Studies. The establishment of the chair ensures and extends the 40-year tradition of Ukrainian studies at the university. Ramon John Hnatyshyn, governor general of Canada, has agreed to become honorary patron of the chair.

Aimed at fostering scholarly research on Ukraine and Ukrainians, the multidisciplinary chair in the nation's capital will take advantage of the nexus of academic culture, governmental, diplomatic, and commercial bodies in Ottawa.

Founded as an autonomous unit affiliated with the University's School of Graduate Studies and Research, the chair draws for its basic funding on the generosity of Antin and Dr. Nadia Iwachniuk, and the late Prof. Constantine Bida. The two funds, which now total \$750,000, have made possible more than a decade of scholarly activities, including

international conferences, a publication series, visiting scholars, and the funding of more than 20 graduate scholarships.

Until such time as the chair is completely funded, an interim program of activities will be implemented. Authority over the chair is vested in the board of governors, while a Chair Advisory Committee will provide guidance on the day-to-day activities of the chair. The committee is composed of the dean of graduate studies, Dr. Nicole Begin-Heick; the dean of arts, Dr. Carlos Bazan; the dean of social sciences, Dr. Henry Edwards; together with Profs. Theofil Kis, Irena Makaryk and Roman Weretelnik.

Chairholders will be appointed on a rotational basis for a term not to exceed two years. A senior scholar, the appointee will be selected on the basis of an outstanding record of achievement in either the humanities or the social sciences.



Perusing a copy of Kameniar, the newspaper of Ivan Franko University in Lviv, are (from left): Dr. Mykhailo Palij, Dr. Alexander Tsiovkh and Dr. Maria Carlson of the University of Kansas.

N.Y./N.J. professionals promote U.S. study for Ukraine's students

PLAINFIELD, N.J. — Having concluded its second year, the Scholarship Program of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, which sponsors students from Ukraine majoring in the social sciences and the humanities for two months of study at Harvard University's Ukrainian Summer Institute, is now looking ahead to a third year.

According to Bohdan Vitvitsky, the initiator and director of the UAPBA Scholarship Program and vice-president of its Education Fund, the project has been a success because "it has produced first-rate applicants specializing in a variety of disciplines and originating from a variety of Ukraine's regions."

This year's five scholarship winners, their respective hometowns and areas of study were: Olha Buriak, Kyiv, sociology; Natalya Filippova, Dnipropetrovske, television journalism; Ruslan Leonenko, Kyiv, drama; and Olha Onyshko, Lviv, literature/psychology.

As regards these students' future plans, Ms. Buriak is attending graduate school at the George Soros-sponsored Central European University in Prague; Ms. Filippova plans to continue studying economics; Ms. Koval has returned for her last year of undergraduate study in Dnipropetrovske and then intends to work for Ukrainian television in Kyiv; Mr. Leonenko has returned for his last year of study in drama in Kyiv; and Ms. Onyshko has returned to Lviv and hopes to study foreign relations and then join the Ukrainian diplomatic corps.

As this year's and last year's students have noted, the impact of the scholarship program upon their intellectual, social and political education is simply incalculable, as is the impact of their having been selected upon the upgrading of their academic credentials for purposes of obtaining subsequent university admissions and scholarships in the West.

This year's scholarship winners took full advantage of the rich intellectual, cultural and social environment available at Harvard and in Cambridge. They enrolled in or audited courses in political science, literature, journalism and economics. They roomed in Harvard dormitories with students from countries from all over the world.

As had last year's group, this year's students spent hours in the Harvard libraries, amazed that they could simply browse through the stacks for hours without interference or monitoring. In addition, they were the featured guests at a public roundtable discussion on social and political developments in Ukraine that was attended by several hundred Harvard Summer Program students.

Dr. Vitvitsky observed also that last year's students are all doing extremely well, in good part thanks to the Ps and Bs scholarship program. Alexander Pivovarsky is the first student from Ukraine enrolled at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, and he is on partial scholarship. Hlib Nechayev enjoys the same distinction while enrolled in an economic development and environmental science program at M.I.T.; he is also on partial scholarship. Arkadiy Toritsyn is on scholarship studying political science and economics at the George Soros-sponsored Central European University in Budapest. Taras Koznarisky is on scholarship at the University of Alberta and hopes to start graduate school in literature at Harvard next fall.

The Education Fund has helped these students further their education in two ways: first, by initially sponsoring them



Three of the five students from Ukraine who this year benefited from the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association's Scholarship Program: (from left) Inna Koval of Dnipropetrovske, Ruslan Leonenko of Kyiv and Olha Onyshko of Lviv.

and giving them an opportunity to shine at Harvard, thereby making it possible for them to have earned the kind of recommendations from professors at Harvard that in turn made admission to other academic institutions possible; second, as regards Mr. Pivovarsky at the Kennedy School and Mr. Nechayev at M.I.T., the fund expended a considerable amount of effort and some cost last March and April to locate \$18,000 in additionally needed scholarship funding for them (of this amount the Ps and Bs Education Fund obligated itself for \$4,000).

"We have opened for some of Ukraine's best and brightest students the kind of doors, opportunities and vistas that had been closed for much of this century," Dr. Vitvitsky emphasized.

The program's promotional campaign this year consisted of an extended interview with Dr. Vitvitsky that was broadcast on Radio Liberty, which reaches 11 million listeners in Ukraine. Next, applicants were screened by Borys Dackiw, a Ukrainian American attorney now stationed in Kyiv. Mr. Dackiw "interviewed many of the candidates and pro-

duced a short list of nine very strong finalists from which our board chose five for scholarships on the basis of their responses on our application form, their grades, an English-language essay and letters of recommendation," Dr. Vitvitsky explained.

In addition to Dr. Vitvitsky, other board members are: Dr. Yaroslav Stawnychy, who is president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, Oksana Trytjak, Dr. Bohdan Worocho, Andrew Rak and Areta Pawlinsky.

Dr. Vitvitsky noted the assistance also of six singers from Ukraine, Anna Bachynska, Maria Mazur, Michael Stashchysyn, Olha Stashchysyn, Maria Tsybala and Roman Tsybala, who spent two full days caroling in order to help raise money for the program.

He added: "I further want to thank Oksana and Yuriy Trytjak as well as my wife, Bohdana, for hosting the students both before and after their two-month stay at Harvard. There was a two-and-a-half-week period at the end of the summer when our home resembled a college dormitory: some of this year's students were preparing to leave, others were staying a while longer because of plane reservation problems, while one of last year's students was just arriving from Kyiv on his way to Cambridge and needed somewhere to stay."

* * *

Donations to the Education Fund, which supports the UAPBA Scholarship Program, may be sent to its president: Oksana Trytjak, 1060 Hillside Ave., Plainfield, NJ 07060. All contributions are tax-deductible. (Checks should be made payable to: UAPBA Education Fund.)

Restaurant leads the way in helping Chernobyl victims

MILLBURN, N.J. — La Strada Nuova, a popular gourmet pizzeria in Millburn Township held a fund-raising drive for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund between September 14 and 17 as part of its annual outreach program to area schools. Over the four-day period, the pizzeria donated 40 percent of the proceeds from every pizza sold to CCRF, to boost the charity's fall airlift campaign.

Since 1990, CCRF has airlifted over 710 tons of medical supplies and diagnostic equipment to Ukraine. The total value of the cargo delivered is estimated at over \$28 million dollars. The fund's national office is located in Short Hills, just one mile from the La Strada Restaurant.

La Strada's owner, Sebastian Cupo, had been a long-time supporter of CCRF's efforts to aid the victims of the world's worst nuclear disaster. "This was something that hurt a lot of people, not just in Ukraine, but in many parts of Europe," said Mr. Cupo. "It deserves everyone's support."

The restaurant distributed leaflets encouraging teachers and schoolchildren to study Chernobyl as part of their environmental studies curriculum, and some of the Millburn schools scheduled a La Strada pizza day so that a portion of students' lunch money went to support CCRF. Local newspapers and radio stations also advertised the drive, which netted over \$2,000 for the procurement of medicines and surgical materials.

At the conclusion of the drive, Mr. Cupo offered to stage a similar fall fund-raiser as an annual event for CCRF. Mr.

Cupo envisions a program that would involve not only La Strada, but other area businesses and the Millburn Chamber of Commerce.

CCRF is currently planning its 11th major airlift to Ukraine. The fund has already procured new ultrasounds, medi-

cines and other supplies for its fall shipment, which is to benefit hospitals in Donetsk, Luhanske and Chernihiv. For more information on local fund-raisers or the fall airlift, readers are urged to contact Ksenia Kyzzyk at CCRF, (201) 376-5140.



Ksenia Kyzzyk and Irene Kytasty of CCRF with members of the staff at La Strada Nuova Ristorante during the restaurant's fund-raising drive for the Children of Chernobyl. Owner Sebastian Cupo is second from left.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Generation gap?

It's a question that comes up every now and then. And it did at the recent convention of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. Where's our youth? The scene at the UACC convention was downright depressing; let's just say we'd hate to guess the average age of the delegates. What's worse is that the situation witnessed at that conclave is repeated at many other organizations' gatherings, especially those of the "establishment." To be sure, there are exceptions. The Ukrainian National Women's League of America rejuvenated its leadership ranks at its recent convention. Of course, the youth organizations do keep youths, i.e., young adults, involved in leadership positions. Plast, for example, which always had young national leaders is preparing to bring even more younger members into its top command at its upcoming U.S. national conference.

On the page opposite this one, columnist Myron Kuropas bemoans the lack of an organization like the Ukrainian Youth League of North America which in its heyday produced leaders for many of the Ukrainian American community's leading "establishment-type" organizations, among them the Ukrainian National Association. Indeed, has any organization arisen to take the UYL-NA's place as a training ground for future leaders? Has any one organization produced a significant number of leaders who went on to assume leadership positions in the organizations that speak for the entire Ukrainian community? Not in recent memory.

Too many of our youth groups and the organizations that attract the highest numbers of young adults, or young professionals, seem to be concerned only about their own internal matters. The fate of the larger community is of no significance, as long as their organization's work is going well. This is tantamount to tunnel vision, a dangerous affliction for the community at large, if we want that community to continue to exist. Why, for example, haven't the various professionals' and businesspersons' groups, which do excellent work in their realms of activity, produced leaders to take part and ultimately take charge of our community-wide organizations?

Who is at fault here? Are our young people uninterested in community affairs? Are they too consumed with other matters to care about the greater good? In some cases this is true. But then there are countless examples of young adults, young parents taking over the running of local community groups like schools of Ukrainian studies, demonstrating that they do care about the future.

Can it be that, for one reason or another, they are not attracted to the major Ukrainian community organizations? Can it be that they are not approached to participate? Are turned off by the squabbles of the older generation that seem to have to bearing on their own lives? Have they tried to get involved but been rejected in some manner by those veteran community activists, whose past contributions are not to be taken lightly but who refuse to even consider change.

At the aforementioned convention of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, the re-elected president, Ulana Diachuk, lamented, "Our biggest problem... is the lack of participation of our youth in Ukrainian organizational work." She then proceeded to call on the convention delegates and UACC activists to search for a way to get youth involved in the work of the Ukrainian diaspora. We believe the UACC is serious about that involvement as it elected an officer to be responsible for youth affairs (a young person no less); in addition, the convention's major panel on "Ukraine and Us," provided a forum for young activists to voice their opinions and ideas about where we as a diaspora community are headed.

So, is there a future for our community? The young and younger generations will determine the answer. They can do it with the assistance and approval of older generations, or by simply dropping out. Which option shall we choose?

Nov.
11
1889

Turning the pages back...

Pavlo Hubenko was born on November 11, 1889, in Hrun, a village east of Myrhorod but west of Kharkiv, one of 17 children. His native rural gift for humor endeared him to the many

he treated as a feldsher in the Ukrainian National Republic's forces, with whom he retreated in 1919 to the temporary capital of Kamianets Podilsky. He began publishing columns of humor and satire in the local newspapers. He was captured in 1920 by the dreaded Cheka, but released after about a year in prison because of the interventions of the poet Vasyl Ellan-Blakytyn.

In the 1920s, after publishing under the name of Hrunsky, he adopted the name of Ostop Vyshnia and perfected what was to become the hugely popular form of "usmishky" (smiles): the short, column-length discourse on the world seen through the eyes of a wise but simple man of the country.

Given the period, given what the peasantry he sprang from faced, given what the intelligentsia he had joined sometimes proposed — his humor often became bitterly acerbic. But Vyshnia's vision of Ukraine, his "Khakhandiia," was always graced with humane balance of self-deprecation and defiance before assailants.

As a result, for his stance against the Stalinist ravages of the Ukrainian countryside and for coming to the aid of a number of individuals persecuted by the regime, Vyshnia was himself accused of "bourgeois nationalist terrorism" and imprisoned. By chance, he escaped the 1937 wave of executions of the intelligentsia, only to be broken by the Soviet state and write propagandistic leaflets.

At the zenith of his powers, however, he created a widely accessible and hugely influential body of work that left its mark on the satire of generations of Ukrainian satirists, including Mykola Ponedilok and Edvard Kozak.

Sources: "Vyshnia, Ostop," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 5* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Yuriy Lavrinenko, "Rozstriliane Vidrodzhennia," (Paris: Kultura, 1959).



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

White Brotherhood, or black magic?

Some of you may never get the opportunity to read this column. I guess it depends on the mail service in your area. You may never get the chance because, according to the Great White Brotherhood, the world is about to end.

Originally, the doomsday cult leaders had scheduled the end of the world for November 24, but when they saw they might all be detained by Kyiv's militia, they decided to move the end of the world to an earlier date — November 14.

This may all sound funny, but in fact, the arrival of the cult has sent Kyiv into a panic, to the point that the deputy minister of the interior holds three-hour press conferences for journalists, increases his patrol troops on city corners, stakes out apartments and works into the wee hours of the morning questioning the "apostles," as members call themselves, as he tries to track down the cult leader, Yuri Kryvonohov, the founder of this cult.

It has sent shock waves throughout this society, as schoolteachers have warned their students to stay close to home. Parents have been instructed via radio and television to warn their children not to talk to strangers and to calm their fears that they may be taken away from their loved ones.

What worries the citizens of this country most is the fact that the targets of this cult are, more often than not, children and teenagers.

According to information received at the Interior Ministry, the cult was founded in 1990 by Mr. Kryvonohov, a cybernetics engineer from Kyiv, who registered a civic organization, the "Center of Self-Discovery and Higher Yoga."

Many now say that he traveled throughout Ukraine preaching his religion, which included hypnosis. One of his first victims was Maryna Tsvihun, a young woman who studied journalism and worked at the Donetsk city Komsomol. By 1992, he named her God, giving her the name of Maria Devi Khrystos.

In their newspaper, Yusmalos, the cult leaders write that Mr. Kryvonohov and Ms. Tsvihun, now husband and wife, traveled to Jerusalem together, where at a small Greek Catholic Church, she was baptized by him. She said she saw Christ here, and he entered her being.

Now God incarnate, she and Mr. Kryvonohov, who now goes by the name John the Baptist, began preaching their religion, which includes starvation for salvation. It also demanded that children renounce their parents, give up civic duties and sacrifice any kind of entertainment, including television, books and newspapers, except of course, the sect's literature.

By the summer of 1993, they began to put posters up all over Kyiv with a photo of their Messiah, Maria Devi Khrystos, dressed in white, with a veil, holding a scepter. The two prophets were calling their followers to come to Kievgrad, as they refer to Ukraine's capital city, to their Armageddon.

In late October, Kyiv's militia began detaining youths and adults arriving from all areas of the former Soviet Union, from Moscow, St. Petersburg, from cities in Siberia, Belarus and Moldova, as well as various regions in Ukraine.

By November 2, more than 500 people had been detained in Kyiv, but the militia still patrols the area, hoping that the cult leaders will make an appearance in the next week.

Helpless, Gen. Valentyn Nedryhailo, the deputy minister of interior has appealed to cult leaders to surrender, he has even alerted Interpol of Eastern Europe as to the danger of the "cult phenomenon," brought on by the collapse of the controls in a totalitarian system.

He said there are 30 White Brotherhood centers in Ukraine, with 2,200 active members, among them more than 200 children. In Kyiv, the cult leaders have estimated that more than 144,000 members could assemble to witness the suicide of Maria Devi Khrystos, who is to be sacrificed. Her body is supposed to lay in St. Sophia Square for three and a half days, and then, the "apostles" will witness her resurrection.

For the first 10 days of November, the cult followers are to assemble in the square for a "service of repentance," a preparation for the end of the world.

Parents of some cult members, who allegedly have been hypnotized by the "prophets," have formed an association called Relief and have asked for help from the medical community. Some have come to Kyiv to take their children home, but say that the kids have been hypnotized so deeply that they do not acknowledge their parents and try to escape when their parents bring them home.

The head of Relief, a Ukrainian woman from Kyiv, said she saw her son among the group of White Brotherhood members assembling at St. Sophia Square.

"I come up to him, saying, 'Son, here I am; I'm your mother.' He responded, staring straight ahead: 'I have no parents and my mother is Maria Devi Khrystos.'"

The distraught mother told journalists that these children had been "coded," moving as if they were "zombie-like robots" ... "programmed for death."

The former Maryna Tsvihun, who significantly, is 33 years old (the age of Jesus Christ when he was crucified), is herself a mother. But when she left Donetsk in July of 1990, she also left behind her son, Vitaliy, now 14. Since her departure, the family has received only one telegram from her. She wrote her son: "I want to see you in the image of Jesus Christ."

Both the parents and Ukrainian officials are worried that members of the White Brotherhood will commit suicide along with Maria Devi Khrystos.

Attempting to interview them, I mingled with the crowds on Monday afternoon, November 1. But few would talk. They are easy to spot, many carry either white chrysanthemums or red roses and often wear a piece of white clothing, either a scarf or shawl.

Almost all refuse to talk, because they regard journalists as "prostitutes." Those who do, give only a first name. They awkwardly cite passages from the Bible, and more often than not, their stories are misconstrued.

For example, one cult member said God spoke Russian; another started reciting gibberish. Most have a crazed look about them, their bodies are relaxed, almost Gumby-like. Strangely enough, for the most part, they are well-dressed, which leads one to wonder who funds this White Brotherhood.

Allegedly, Mr. Kryvonohov has the power to hypnotize his followers into stealing their parents' or families' wealth and then turning it over to him. However,

(Continued on page 18)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Seeks info about Pearl Harbor plaque

Dear Editor:

I am seeking some information about the memorial plaque displayed at the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor. This plaque reads "In Memoriam, Presented by Ukrainian American Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary" and features a beautiful Ukrainian trident in the center.

During our recent family visit to Pearl Harbor, we were pleasantly surprised and pleased to see a memorial plaque dedicated to the fallen Ukrainian soldiers displayed in a prominent position on the plaque wall of the Visitors Center. This fact made our visit to the Arizona Memorial even more moving and meaningful while reading the names of the fallen soldiers at the grave site.

Subsequently, I was trying to track down the history of this plaque. The National Park Service could not help me. Hopefully, some readers may be able to direct me to the proper Ukrainian American Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary responsible for putting up this plaque. Many Ukrainians like myself would be interested to learn who some of these fallen Ukrainian soldiers were, who were the organizers of this plaque and when it was dedicated.

Natalia B. Lysyj
Canoga Park, Calif.

Reclaiming property: procedures exist

Dear Editor:

Those Ukrainian Americans, or their heirs, who lost their personal properties to the Soviet regime when it took over western Ukraine should be aware that a mechanism is in place to reclaim this property. Information received from the Embassy of the United States in Kyiv indicates that the "Law on Rehabilitation of Political Repression Victims in Ukraine," which is regulated by Resolution 112 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, makes it possible for people who were convicted for political reasons or repressed by non-judicial bodies on the territory of Ukraine, to submit claims and either have their properties returned or to get compensation.

This is not an easy process, as the government will place all kinds of obstacles in the claimants' path, but it is not impossible to prevail. According to the Embassy spokesperson, this is a difficult and time-consuming undertaking, but some people have successfully reclaimed their property under this law.

The catch is that the law was approved on April 17, 1991, and the claimants has only three years (by April 17, 1994) to make their move.

This resolution seems to be a well-guarded secret because, even with all the work I have put into researching this situation, I have been advised of it at this late date. Persons interested in pursuing this matter should contact the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv for further information.

Danylo Berdarskyj
Port Angeles, Wash.

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

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Tips for tourists much appreciated

Dear Editor:

I would like to commend Marta Kolomayets and Vika Hubska for an excellent article, "Tips For Tourists" (August 22).

We recently journeyed to Kyiv and their suggestions on Ukrainian restaurants are invaluable. We had the opportunity to visit all of the restaurants and we found them to be exactly as described in the article. The food was very good to excellent, service was attentive, and the prices were very reasonable. We did not try any of the joint venture restaurants due to their price structure and the fact that the Ukrainian establishments were of such high quality.

Some of our friends who visited Kyiv but did not have the benefit of Marta and Vika's article came down with various stomach disorders either during the trip or soon upon their return to the U.S. We had no such problems.

Victor and Valentina Babanskyj
Watchung, N.J.

Sich letter insults Boston community

Dear Editor:

I can't understand on what information Alexander R. Sich, after a three-year absence from the Boston community, could return and write such a bitter and insulting letter, describing this community, using such descriptions as "beer in one hand and a TV control box in the other," "attend akademiyi and spout long-winded speeches," "Iron Curtain of contempt," "local diaspora's old guard," "mordy" and "Russian nationalist-chauvinists" (October 3).

This type of misinformation only serves to divide the recent emigres from the Ukrainian community.

I have been in Boston the past three years and this is what I've seen.

A Ukrainian community owes a great deal of gratitude to Lucilla Pratt, at the Catholic Charities, and her fine staff of volunteer workers, who along with the Rev. Olexander Bohun-Kenez (who personally guaranteed responsibility for the Ukrainian emigres), Michael and Nancy Wosny, Stefan and Irene Solohub, Walter and Stephanie Majkut, to mention only a few of the many fine individuals in the community, who as individuals, put in hundreds of hours and collectively thousands of hours helping our new Ukrainian emigres, 15 families (totaling over 50 people), to settle in Boston.

The community did develop a "Ukrainian spirit" and was thrilled that our brothers and sisters from Ukraine were relocating to Boston, that again our Ukrainian community would grow and prosper. The Bostonians met most of the new emigres at Logan Airport. If apartments were not available for the new arrivals, they were taken to private Ukrainian homes. Some may have stayed only a day, others up to a year at these homes. Each new family received a check from the community for groceries and other necessities. As the community got more organized in this new experience of resettlement, each family received bags of donated groceries and other necessities.

There were endless hours spent applying for social security cards, green cards,

(Continued on page 14)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Courting our youth

Our perennial lament regarding the need to mobilize our youth is really getting old.

Actions speak louder than words, but the only "action" we seem to get these days is a downcast sigh followed by a shrug which says, "What can we do?"

It wasn't always that way. There was a time when our community, especially the Ukrainian National Association, courted our youth. We just celebrated the 60th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, a significant step in the courtship process.

Another 60th anniversary we could be celebrating this year but won't because too few were interested, is that of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA). Founded at a Ukrainian Youth Congress convened in conjunction with "Ukrainian Week" at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago, the UYL-NA enjoyed the resolute support of The Ukrainian Weekly editor Stephen Shumeyko who became its first president.

Speaking at the congress on behalf of the organizers, Mr. Shumeyko emphasized that the purpose of the conclave was to establish an all-Ukrainian youth league which would "take the initiative in the organization and leadership of American Ukrainian youth, ...disseminate among this youth a knowledge of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in all of its manifold aspects, ...diffuse among the American people knowledge of Ukraine and Ukrainian aspirations, ...take an active part in all Ukrainian nationalistic manifestations, do all within its power to advance the Ukrainian cause."

Four major aims were incorporated into the UYL-NA constitution: 1) to foster all cultural interests of the members; 2) to promote athletic activities and sponsor annual events; 3) to further Ukrainian-American ideals and principles; 4) to organize into one single unit all Ukrainian youth organizations, irrespective of religious or political belief (excepting communism).

During the first three years of its existence, the UYL-NA maintained a comparatively benign posture regarding political issues of concern to the older generation. Convention addresses were neutral in both tone and substance, covering such topics as "Duties of Ukrainian American Students" (1934), "Ukrainian or American?" (1934), "Sports and Our Youth" (1935), "The Question of Mixed Marriage" (1936) and "The Preservation of Our Ukrainian Heritage" (1936).

Later conventions became a forum for heated debates between young supporters of Ukrainian nationalism as defined by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the socialist ideals of such organizations as "Oborona Ukrainy." Disregarding severe criticism from the Ukrainian American Left, the UNA passionately supported the nationalists, while the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (now the Ukrainian Fraternal Association) gravitated toward the socialists.

With many of its members serving in the armed forces during the second world war, the UYL-NA was forced to suspend its activities until the late 1940s.

Hoping to restore the UYL-NA to its pre-war prominence, its leadership launched an all-out effort to enroll the youth of the post-war political immigration. The theme of the 1952 UYL-NA convention was "United We Stand." In an address titled "How to Achieve Youth Unity" UNA Supreme Advisor

Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak reviewed the history of the UYL-NA and recommended increased coordination of Ukrainian youth activity in North America. Also calling for a joint effort and a plan of action was Dr. Paul Yuzyk, former president of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada.

Representing the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) at the convention was Walter Stoyko, who proposed that the UYL-NA convene a meeting of representatives of all Ukrainian youth organizations. A resolution was subsequently passed calling for a conference, in the words of The Ukrainian Weekly, "to effect a better understanding of the aims and purposes of these organizations."

A conference of representatives from 11 major Ukrainian youth organizations from the United States and Canada (including Plast, SUM-A, and ODOM) was subsequently held in Buffalo, N.Y., on November 15-16, 1952. A steering committee headed by Walter Bacad was created to serve until a convention of the newly reconstituted UYL-NA could be formally established. Unfortunately, nothing ever came of this UYL-NA initiative.

That same year, the UYL-NA published "Ukrainian Arts," the first English-language book of its kind.

A second attempt to achieve unity of Ukrainian youth organizations in North America was made by the UYL-NA in 1959. A UYL-NA-initiated Ukrainian Youth Council was formed in Chicago consisting of eight local branches of national youth organizations. Despite a successful first year during which all of its goals were achieved, the council died within two years. By the late 1970s, the UYL-NA itself passed out of existence.

The demise of the UYL-NA was a tremendous loss for the UNA. The best description of the symbiotic relationship which once existed was articulated by The Ukrainian Weekly columnist Ted Lutwiniak on August 25, 1959: "The UYL-NA and the UNA, having so much in common, will continue to function smoothly together for many years to come...Some young UNA members, who became experienced in club and convention routine through UYL-NA membership, are serving as presidents, secretaries and treasurers of big and small UNA branches."

Not only did the UYL-NA provide countless local UNA branch officers spanning two generations, the UYL-NA was once a training ground for UNA supreme officers as well. Included in this number are such past and present UNA stalwarts as Joseph Lesawyer, John Flis, Michael Piznak, Mary Dushnyk, Myron B. Kuropas, Peter Pucilo, Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak, William B. Hussar, Russell Huk, John Romanion, Anna Dubas, Anthony Shumeyko, Eugene Liachowich, John Evanchuk, Anne Chopek, Anna Wasylowsky, Taras Maksymowich, Taras G. Szmagala and Helen Olek-Scott.

The UYL-NA provided more local and national leadership for the UNA than all other Ukrainian American youth organizations combined!

Mr. Szmagala and Ms. Olek-Scott still serve on the UNA Supreme Assembly but, like many of us UYL-NA'ers, both are now a bit long of tooth. With the UYL-NA dead and buried, and no new youth cadres on the horizon, one can only wonder what lies ahead.

WHAT'S NEW? Software that handles the Ukrainian alphabet

by Sana Siwolop

Thanks to new developments in computer and data communications technology, it's becoming progressively easier for Ukrainians to express themselves. Just ask Daria Bajko, the administrative director at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City. According to Ms. Bajko, printing museum documents such as catalogues used to be a convoluted chore: first, information had to be typed up on a Ukrainian typewriter, then sent to a typesetter, and then to a printer.

These days, though, the museum does most of its publishing in-house with desktop-publishing software that was custom-designed to handle Ukrainian alphabet characters. For other tasks, such as letter-writing, the museum relies on a second software product that's available from the WordPerfect Corp. Both products, says Ms. Bajko, can run on the museum's fairly conventional Compaq personal computer that is, in turn, hooked up to an equally standard Hewlett-Packard desktop laser printer.

By all accounts, the number of computer-driven products for typing, printing and even faxing in Ukrainian is growing. For example, Microsoft Corp., the Redmond, Wash. company that is currently the world's largest creator of personal computer software, now offers a version of its best-selling Windows software that supports some 30 different languages, including Ukrainian. Although the product is called "Windows for Central and Eastern Europe," computer users can use it to type and print in Ukrainian exclusively. Similar products — usually in the range of \$99 to \$200 — are offered by companies like Diplomat Software in Newport Beach, Calif., and Linguist's Software in Edmonds, Wash.

One of the most recent acknowledgments of the Ukrainian market was rolled out last February by the WordPerfect Corp., the Orem, Utah-based software giant that currently controls roughly a third of the word-processing software market. As part of its library of 27 different so-called "language modules," WordPerfect used to offer a software module that was geared toward Russian language users, although the product did have Ukrainian fonts for typing and printing in Ukrainian. Last February, though, the company introduced a separate, Ukrainian-only product that is easy to install, costs only \$99, and can be used on many readily available printers without having to install additional hardware.

According to customer service representative Rachelle Nail, Word Perfect decided to offer the Ukrainian-only language module after the company's marketing research indicated a potential demand for the product. Like similar products offered by Diplomat and Linguist's Software, Word Perfect's Ukrainian product doesn't require that users own computer keyboards with Ukrainian characters. Instead, the product automatically reconfigures conventional, English-based keyboards so that they recognize both English and Ukrainian letters.

But the software also comes in two versions, for either native or non-native Ukrainian speakers. The first version comes with special keyboard decals so that a user can simply substitute Ukrainian characters for English characters, while the second comes with decals for setting up a phonetically oriented keyboard. Both versions, however, are set up so that they'll hyphenate, or split, Ukrainian words when necessary, according to the rules of the language.

Despite such encouraging developments, Ukrainian word-processing software products could still use some fine-tuning. "I'd like to see more styles of fonts and in more sizes, not just one or two sizes," says Alex Labunka, a loan officer who is also a Diplomat software user at Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union in New York City. "For me that means more scaleable fonts, as well as the option of using bold, script or italics in a document."

Even WordPerfect's new Ukrainian language module isn't, well, perfect. For one thing, it now works only with WordPerfect's 5.1 software, an older word-processing product that is gradually being phased out in stores in favor of WordPerfect 6.0, and a product that may soon become available only by contacting WordPerfect directly. Also, unlike almost every other WordPerfect language module that's currently available for languages such as Italian or Swedish, the Ukrainian module doesn't contain a speller or thesaurus for checking either the proper spelling of Ukrainian words, or finding words that are similar in meaning.

According to Nail, WordPerfect currently has no plans to add a speller or thesaurus function to its Ukrainian module. However, she adds, "our company is always open to requests." And, she adds, "if there is a demand, we'll enhance the product." For more informa-

tion, she suggests computer users contact WordPerfect at the company's toll-free number (800) 451-5151.

Some enterprising Ukrainians are taking language software and systems development into their own hands. Yuri Blarovich, the president of a New Jersey company called Computeradio, spent 13 years working on manufacturing engineering and industrial automation robotics for IBM before venturing into Ukrainian-related computer systems development.

Mr. Blarovich has already developed what he claims is the most advanced system currently on the market for desktop publishing in Ukrainian — a product that he custom-designs according to the user. More

Yes, there is a Ukrainian market for computer software — and it's being acknowledged.

recently, he spent two years developing "language modules" that can be installed onto existing, commonly-used computer word processing programs to type and print in Ukrainian. While the product's generic name is Linguist, Mr. Blarovich offers different versions for both WordPerfect and Windows users. All, however, retail for \$90 each.

Mr. Blarovich claims his language modules offer certain advantages over those offered by other software developers. First, he says, they use the official Ukrainian language standard that was adopted in Ukraine last year. But they're also capable of printing documents much faster because they rely on a printing, rather than a graphics mode. Says Mr. Blarovich: "Instead of five minutes to print one page, we can print a page in about 20 seconds."

Starting soon, anyone who wants to become quickly acquainted with Mr. Blarovich's products will be able to do so at a new shop on Sixth Street in Manhattan. Called Printsetters, the shop will essentially function as a sophisticated communications center. For example,

customers will be able to rent computer time to not only type and print in Ukrainian, but also in any other Slavic language. In addition, they'll have access to the shop's so-called "optical scanning technology" for republishing typed manuscripts, typeset material, or even books, quickly, and for perhaps less than one-third of the regular cost. And finally, they'll have access to laser and color printers, as well as a high-speed, high-quality communications system for faxing printed documents or sending password-protected computer files (as well as graphics files and photographs) to Ukraine.

Mr. Blarovich developed the communications system himself. While it relies on regular telephone lines instead of special digital lines, to send information, M. Blarovich uses data compression and so-called "noise-fighting technology" to send the information faster, as well as more accurately, even on noisy telephone lines. "Now, because of the quality of the lines used with standard fax transmission, we find that it takes between four and eight tries to fax two to three pages to Ukraine," says Mr. Blarovich. "With our system we can do high-speed data communications, error-free, five to 10 times faster, and at one-quarter of the traditional fax cost."

Mr. Blarovich's new communications center should keep him busy in the near future. Longer-term, he'd like to offer an additional software product that would essentially function as a "computer dictionary" to help users translate specific words from English into Ukrainian, and vice versa. "We're working with two groups in Ukraine on this, and the project is about 90 percent done," says Mr. Blarovich. "When it's finished, it will probably contain 40,000 words in both English and Ukrainian."

And what about a product that would automatically translate large blocks of text from English into Ukrainian, or the other way around? After all, even though language translation software is still in its infancy, some software companies already offer products for languages like Spanish, French, German or Russian. Is a Ukrainian product far behind? "We've worked on this too," says Mr. Blarovich. "But so far the product is very crude."

CIUS grant supports study of Russians in Ukraine

EDMONTON — Russians are the largest ethnic minority in present-day Ukraine (about 22 percent of the total population). Their concentration in the most important industrial and strategic regions makes it likely that they will have a significant influence on the future development of the country.

In 1989 (the last census year), 20.4 percent of Ukraine's Russians lived in Donetsk Oblast (43.6 percent of the total oblast population); 14.3 percent in the Crimea (correspondingly, 67 percent); 11.3 percent in Luhanske Oblast (44.8 percent); and 9.3 percent in Kharkiv Oblast (33.2 percent). Russians constitute a high percentage of the population (greater than the national average or close to it) in Zaporizhzhia (32.0 percent), Odessa (27.4 percent), Kherson (20.2 percent) and Mykolayiv (19.4 percent) oblasts, and in the city of Kyiv (20.9 percent).

Even in areas where they are a small minority (Western and Right-Bank Ukraine, where Russians comprise 3 to 8 percent of the total population), the attempts of a variety of political forces within the Russian Federation to use the new Russian diaspora for their own interests complicate the stable development of inter-ethnic relations in Ukraine. For these reasons, analysis of the behavior of the Russian minority, their potential for integration into the Ukrainian state, and the possibility of ethnic conflict, are among the more important issues confronting contemporary Ukraine.

Recently, Alexander Hrushevsky, a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and analyst at the Center for Ethno-Political and Regional Studies, Russia, received a research grant from CIUS in support of the project "Russians in Ukraine: Conflict or Integration." Mr. Hrushevsky's work is part of a long-term study of Ukrainian-Russian relations under the auspices of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at CIUS.

The grant allowed him to undertake a detailed study of the history of Russian settlement in Ukraine. Over the grant period (April-June 1993), Mr. Hrushevsky wrote two essays on the formation of the Russian ethnic minority in Ukraine and the consequent change of Ukraine's ethnic composition. The essays focussed on both the pre-

revolutionary and Soviet periods.

The geographical situation of Ukraine has been historically problematic for its people, who were deprived of statehood through much of their historical development. Located on a historical East-West cultural frontier, Ukrainian lands have been the scene of many conflicts. In much of the pre-modern and modern eras, Ukraine was coveted and fought over by Poland and Russia. Possessing fertile, relatively sparsely populated land, the territory of Ukraine attracted numerous waves of colonization from neighboring countries. Consequently, a substantial non-Ukrainian population has been present in Ukraine for several centuries.

Russian migration to Ukraine occurred on lands heavily populated by Ukrainians, as well as on the ethnic territories of other people, such as Crimean Tatars and Greeks. Colonization by Russians also occurred on sparsely settled regions (mainly in the steppe zone — Slobidske Ukraine and parts of southern Ukraine). Their migration was state-organized and forced as well as spontaneous and voluntary.

While Russian colonization of scarcely populated areas in southern Ukraine was connected with the settlement of territories previously controlled by the Ottoman Empire (beginning around the end of the 18th century), migration to areas of traditional Ukrainian settlement has been virtually continuous over the historical period of ethnic contact between the two neighboring peoples.

Before Ukraine became subsumed within the Russian empire, the migratory movement of ethnic Russians into Ukraine had an exclusively spontaneous character (a large portion of which was represented by refugees and escapees). After the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654, however, state-organized resettlements became an inseparable part of Russian (and later Soviet) policy, aimed towards the complete incorporation of Ukraine into the Russian empire. As a result, the share of Russians in Ukraine increased from 10 percent in 1897 to 16.9 percent in 1959 and 22.1 percent in 1989; this growth was particularly substantial on Ukraine's eastern and southern periphery.

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The Ukraine Famine Commission: the commission that almost wasn't

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

CONCLUSION

The blueprint for the U.S. Congress was patterned after the legislative body (parliament) in England, which had its antecedents dating back to the Magna Carta in 1215 AD. There is a similarity in structure between the English House of Commons and the U.S. House of Representatives. Both bodies derive their power from the consent of the governed; that is, its members are elected from designated districts for the purpose of enacting legislation, including funding bills. The similarity ends when comparing the U.S. Senate to the House of Lords — a body comprising the privileged class without power to initiate legislation. On the other hand, the U.S. Senate, with equal representation from each state, enacts legislation in addition to approving treaties and presidential appointments.

Since congressmen have to be judged by voters at the polls after each two-year term, one expects an urgency for record-compiling activity and a faster pace in the House than in the more august Senate body, where members are elected for six-year terms and are not pressed for time. In a determined drive to complete work on the famine bill by the end of the 98th Congress the Ukrainian activists concentrated their efforts on the faster moving House side and put all of their lobbying eggs in the House basket. However, as often happens with carefully laid plans, the opposite happened. The House proved sluggish and reluctant, while support from the Senate came at a brisk pace.

Agreeing to sponsor the bill on the Senate side, Sen. Bill Bradley introduced it on March 21, 1984 — four months after Rep. Jim Florio's introduction. This "companion bill," designated as S. 2456, attracted 23 sponsors — almost one-fourth of the Senate's 100 members.

In spite of its snail-paced beginnings, approval of this bill picked up speed. Two months after its introduction, hearings before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee — were scheduled for August 1, 1984, by its chairman, Sen. Charles Percy (R-III.) The scheduling happened quickly and efficiently with a great boost from Dr. Myron Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association and a prominent leader in his own right of the Illinois Ukrainian community. Dr. Kuropas also was vice-president of AHRU in charge of ethnic affairs. It is due to his important contacts with other ethnics that David Roth and John Kromkowski had testified in support of the famine bill at the aforementioned House hearings.

Senate hearings

Because of the supportive attitude of Sen. Percy, the general atmosphere regarding the famine bill in the Senate was friendly, warmer and much more gentlemanly. The hearings took place as scheduled with Sen. Percy presiding. Well-prepared, favorable testimonies were given by Sen. Bradley, Dr. Kuropas and Ihor Olshaniwsky. Robie Mark Palmer, again representing the administration, came out strongly against creation of the congressional famine commission.

Sen. Bradley eloquently enumerated many reasons for the establishment of a famine commission as an educational source for our government. He exuded warmth and empathy in his presentation as he elucidated his personal experiences while traveling through the Soviet Union while still a student. Dr. Kuropas, representing the UNA, based his scholarly argumentation on the benefits that the American public would gain from this composite factual history of a country that was a threat to American security. He argued that by arming ourselves with knowledge we would increase our defenses against our main adversary, the USSR.

Mr. Olshaniwsky, representing Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33, stated that since most of the survivors and witnesses of the forced famine were already very old or feeble, their

testimonies would have to be compiled as soon as possible. If we did not act now, he argued, a goodly portion of history would be irretrievably lost. In addition, Dr. James Mace presented a written dissertation in support of the famine commission.

Mr. Palmer raised eyebrows in the audience with the callous message he delivered on behalf of the administration — coupled with a condescending style that made the presentation more offensive. The crude, illogical and ill-advised argumentation displayed a lack of caring and demonstrated the low esteem that our administration had toward the Ukrainian ethnic minority.

This negative testimony was difficult for most Ukrainians to accept and, in fact, many could not or would not believe it. They could not recognize the fact that the ultimate responsibility for opposition to the

short, handsome man in a navy blue pin-striped suit. We all recognized him as Sen. Percy, the man who supported our famine bill.

We ran up to him, shook his hand, personally thanked him for his support and wished him well in the upcoming elections. He explained that he was coming from a reception given in his honor by his staffers, and this was the reason for the lateness of the hour. As the senator entered the elevator, Dan Marchishin reminded him to keep up the good work on the Ukraine famine bill. The senator responded, "After being involved with the bill, I am a better Ukrainian than you are." With a smile and a wave of the hand, he disappeared behind the closing elevator doors. Later, in the Chicago area, Dr. Kuropas and the Ukrainian community held a special pre-election dinner for Sen. Percy during which AHRU presented him with a human rights award for his outstanding support.

A business meeting was held by the Foreign Relations Committee on September 19, 1984, during which the text of S. 2456 was approved with minor changes.

Nevertheless, the amount of funding remained an insurmountable obstacle to its approval. It was explained to AHRU activists that \$4.5 million in funding was not realistic and that the committee would not pass the bill with such a proposal. With time running out and with a concrete offer on the table, the AHRU group agreed to a much smaller amount — \$400,000 for two years — which was offered as a realistic compromise. With this adjustment the famine bill was favorably reported out of committee and was referred to the full Senate for a floor vote. On September 21, 1984, S. 2456 passed the Senate by a voice vote.

Realizing that it had taken almost two months to get the bill marked up in the committee and reported out for vote on the Senate side, the AHRU team worked feverishly to get the bill moving on the House side, since the bill could not become a law without getting support from both houses of Congress. But there they hit an immovable brick wall.

During the session of the House of Representatives on the last day of Congress, which was October 4, 1984, Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) rose to speak and asked his colleagues: "Where

is the famine commission bill? We held hearings on it yesterday. We are supposed to be voting on it today, aren't we?" Even though the hour was late, the bill could still have been saved by Chairman Mica and could have been reported out for a floor vote, but neither he nor Chairman Fascal relented.

Bradley's last-ditch effort

A special privilege is accorded to members of the Senate, which allows a sponsoring senator to attach his bill to the continuing resolution, sometimes called the omnibus resolution for government funding. Without the passage of this continuing omnibus resolution, money cannot be allocated for the workings of the government and the government stops functioning. Faced with this intolerable possibility the omnibus resolution must be passed prior to adjournment of each Congress. If the two houses of Congress cannot come to an agreement on the continuing resolution, the session of Congress is then extended until they do. When that happens, they convene day and night until all differences are resolved.

As the shaping of this huge funding bill nears its conclusion, many small bills or amendments are attached to it. Larger, more controversial bills are put off until a new session of Congress convenes. The famine commission bill was one of the amendments attached to the continuing resolution by Sen. Bradley. It was his maneuvering, perseverance and tenacity that made it happen.

On the night of October 4, 1984, Sen. Bradley was one of the speakers at a huge \$1,000-a-plate fund-raising dinner sponsored by the Democratic Party in the Meadowlands Hilton Hotel in Secaucus, N.J. Immediately after his speech he took a private plane to Washington and arrived there in the middle of the night. The Senate was still in session in its chambers.

Before a member of the Senate can speak or make a proposal on the floor he has to be recognized by the

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Sen. Bill Bradley (left) was honored for his efforts in securing legislation that created the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. He was presented an award from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine by Ihor Olshaniwsky during a special reception hosted by the Ukrainian National Association, whose supreme president, John O. Flis, is seen on the right.

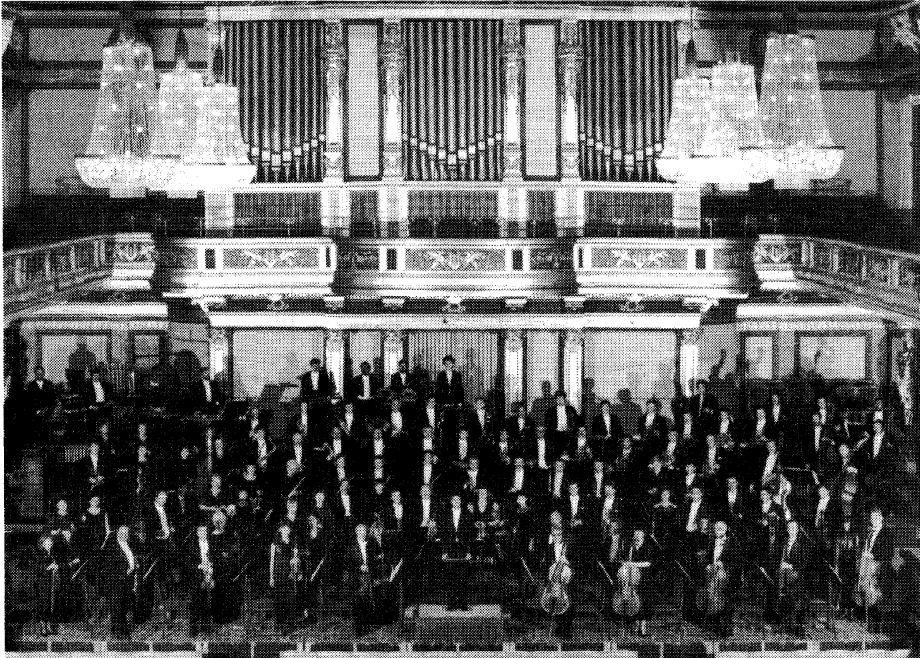
famine legislation lay in the hands of President Ronald Reagan and his executive branch of government. President Reagan, who spouted anti-Communist slogans about the "evil empire," was their darling, and nothing would dissuade them from worshipping him — not even his opposition to the famine commission (and later in his administration the forcible return of Myroslav Medvid to the Soviet Union or extradition of John Demjanjuk to Israel).

Joining the negative chorus of the administration, a group of self-proclaimed Washington elite of Ukrainian society prognosticated gloom and doom for the famine bill, labeling it a legislative impossibility and belittling it for being "poorly written, open-ended" proposed legislation. Notwithstanding the opposition of the executive branch of the U.S. government and the lack of support from a segment of the Ukrainian community that should have provided support, AHRU sallied forth in its lobbying for the famine bill on the Senate side.

Members of the Senate were approached during many personal visits in their Washington offices and were asked to become co-sponsors. This was reinforced by letters and telephone calls from their constituents. Although declining to become co-sponsors, many promised to vote for the famine bill when it would be presented for a floor vote in the Senate. Because of a friendly atmosphere in the Foreign Relations Committee things were looking up.

One of the more memorable visits to Washington took place in the stately Dirksen Senate Office Building. It was late afternoon. Several groups of AHRU lobbyists had converged at a designated elevator comparing notes after a tedious day. Because of its immense size, the office building hallways in the reflecting slanting rays of the setting sun looked as if they stretched for endless miles. The granite terrazzo floors became harder and harder on the feet trudging from office to office. Suddenly there was a rhythmic sound of steps approaching from a distance and then a lone figure appeared: a

Odessa Philharmonic begins first U.S. tour



The Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra.

NEW YORK — The Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra, the first musical organization outside of Kyiv to be awarded federal status by the government of Ukraine, will make its first U.S. tour in November and December. The orchestra will be conducted by Hobart Earle, the first U.S. citizen to be named music director and principal conductor of an orchestra in the former Soviet Union.

Founded in 1936, the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra has performed with conductors such as Rachlin, Temirkanov and Sanderling. Since Mr. Earle's appointment as principal guest conductor in 1991, the orchestra has enjoyed considerable success with an ever-increasing audience in Odessa, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kyiv and Lviv.

In 1992, Mr. Earle became the orchestra's music director, and in the same year the orchestra performed to great acclaim at

the Bregenz Spring Festival and in the Musikverein in Vienna. The orchestra will undertake an extensive Western European tour — Germany, Switzerland and Austria — in 1994.

The orchestra's U.S. tour will include two performances on the East Coast: a November 22 performance at Richardson Hall at Princeton University (Mr. Earle is a 1983 magna cum laude graduate of Princeton, where he was awarded the Isidore and Helen Sacks Memorial Prize in Music) and a November 30 performance at Carnegie Hall in New York.

The Carnegie Hall program will consist of works by Prokofiev, Liatoshynsky, Mahler and Elgar. Tickets are priced at \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$12 and \$8, and are available at the Carnegie Hall Box Office, or call CarnegieCharge, (212) 247-7800.

For more information, contact Randall Fostvedt Publicity, 240 West End Ave., New York, NY 10023; (212) 724-8724.

Artists from Ukraine honored as writers, illustrators of future

HOLLYWOOD — Four artists from Ukraine were honored in the ninth annual "L. Ron Hubbard Writers and Illustrators of The Future Contests" at Author Services in Hollywood on September 25. Among them was 27-year-old Denis Martynec from Kyiv, who won the Gold Award for the best illustration of the year.

The contests, which are the world's foremost competition for new and aspiring writers and illustrators of speculative fiction, are part of the legacy to the field of speculative fiction requested by L. Ron Hubbard when the Writers of The Future Contest was started in 1983. The Illustrators of The Future Contest was launched as a companion contest in 1988.

The Gold Award winner in this international contest, Mr. Martynec, was born in Kyiv in 1966. In 1986, he was in the Soviet Army during the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, assisting in the massive clean-up effort.

It was during the clean-up that he began to draw, and he found that the dark atmosphere of the power plant greatly affected his work. At age 22, he went to study at a private art studio for two years, then gained entrance to the Printing Institute of Kyiv. He currently lives in Kyiv with his mother, where he works in the publishing industry.

Mr. Martynec follows an example set by the 1990 Gold Award winner Sergey V. Poyarkov, also from Kyiv. Mr. Poyarkov, who was born in 1965, graduated from a technical school in 1985 and spent two years in the army before entering the polygraphic Technical College. Three years later, he transferred to Kyiv Artists' College. He was the first Ukrainian to win the award.

Among the quarterly winners honored this year was Yuri Galitsin, who was born in Kyiv in 1964. He graduated from the prestigious I. Fedorov Polygraphic Institute, where he studied graphic art and publishing. Currently, he works as an engraver in Kyiv. His work has been shown at international exhibitions in Lithuania, Ukraine, Germany and Poland.

Also among the quarterly winners was Lubov Nicolaeva, who was born in 1965 to a family of workers in the small town of Mykolayiv, in the south of Ukraine. In 1982 she finished school, and her love for animals led to a job at a zoo. She also worked as an attendant in a children's hospital, and in 1986, she returned to school to study theatrical art. She graduated in 1990 and now works as a make-up artist. Her dream is to become a professional book illustrator. She currently lives in Mykolayiv with her husband and newborn daughter.

The fourth Ukrainian to win a quarterly award this year was Sergei Khristosenko, a native of Luhanske. He credits his interest in painting to his father, who was an avid painter and wood carver.

At age 12, Sergei began studying art in a studio in Dzerzhynske, in the Novgorod region of Russia. He later went to vocational school where he received his diploma in engraving and jeweler's art. While in school, he also spent much of this time studying painting and drawing, specializing in the surrealistic style, which he feels best conveys his vision of the world. Since 1987 he has worked as a graphic illustrator, and in 1991 he displayed two of his illustrations at the Manege Exhibition Hall in Moscow. He currently lives in Luhanske, with his wife and 4-year-old son.

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Canadian composer employs Ukrainian choral music

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Using Ukrainian choral music as a major element of his works and mixing it with other elements of world music, Andy Stochansky creates something new in his compositions.

On Thursday, October 14, Andy Stochansky, 28, had his first solo show at Toronto's Music Gallery. Accompanying him was his back-up band, Touch.

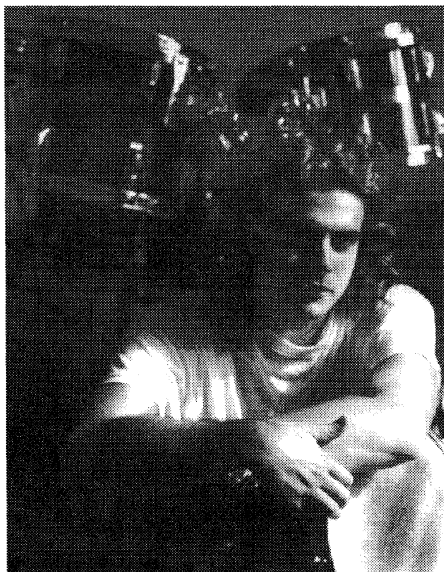
Most of the works presented by Mr. Stochansky were original compositions, but also included one Kurt Swinghammer tune, "Baba's Loyal Lamp," and Joni Mitchell's "The Beat of the Black Wings," performed to Andy's music and arrangement. In addition, Andy Stochansky and Touch were joined by five members of the St. Ephtymius Youth Choir from the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Toronto in a rendition of the Ukrainian Choral work "Pod Tvoyu Mylost."

Of note, a short fragment of "Night House" was performed during the evening. It is an original dance work with music by Mr. Stochansky and choreography by Toronto artist Lee Anne Smith. The work will be performed in its entirety on November 16 - 18 at the DuMaurier Theater in Toronto as part of a Danceworks Main Stage Presentation.

Mr. Stochansky noted: "I grew up with Ukrainian themes, especially Ukrainian choral works. I find that they creep into my compositions more and more." He says that he is looking for true Ukrainian music, "not the western pop stuff with Ukrainian lyrics." Mr. Stochansky said he started to look into this more earnestly when he heard Bulgarian folk chanting and surmised that Ukraine has to have something equally haunting. Lately he says he has been finding really interesting original Ukrainian music.

For the last two years, Mr. Stochansky has been touring with Canadian singer Meryn Cadell, who recently released a CD on the Warner Brothers label called "Bombazine." The recording features Mr. Stochansky on drums.

Currently he is touring with Ani DiFranco, a singer-songwriter from New York. They have completed a tour of North America and are soon going to Europe.



Andy Stochansky

Kyyiv dialogues on art: a search for meaning and guidelines

by Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn

When artists in Ukraine realized that the break-up of the Soviet Union meant they would finally have the creative freedoms which they dreamt about for so long, their euphoria seemed boundless. Suddenly they appeared to be in the same position as artists in other free countries, who created, exhibited and lived from the proceeds of sales of art works.

Yet the artists soon discovered that their position in Ukraine was very different from that of artists in wealthier countries with long traditions of patronage of the arts by the private sector. Art collecting is practically non-existent in Ukraine, and even those who could afford to buy art still are spending their money on much more basic needs. Commissions of art works for public buildings and other government support, which artists counted on during the Soviet years, is hardly possible in a country fraught with severe economic difficulties. They were not prepared to function in a market economy, where many artists must support themselves by working, at least partially, in other fields. Many of the artists in Ukraine seem bewildered, not knowing how to help themselves and holding the government morally responsible for their support.

The more astute artists realize that, given the difficult situation in Ukraine, it is their responsibility to provide for their own livelihood. They find, for example, that their Slavic neighbors, especially Poles, Czechs and Croats are receptive to their art and are interested in exchanges of exhibits as well as joint participation in group shows. During the Soviet years, the East and Central European artists directly experienced the artistic processes of the 20th century, while artists in Ukraine got their information about developments in art in the West indirectly, mostly through art magazines.

Some Ukrainian artists hold exhibits in Western Europe, the United States, Canada and other countries, and even travel with those exhibits in an attempt to become part of the world artistic community. Yet, their expectations of sales and reviews have not yet materialized significantly and, conscious of their failings, many of the artists are making adjustments to interest the Western art public. The support some of the artists receive from the Ukrainian diaspora is, of course, hardly adequate. Every year more artists participate in Kyyiv Day, which is held every spring on Andriyivsky Uzviz, when tourists come in large numbers to buy art works. This year the sales were

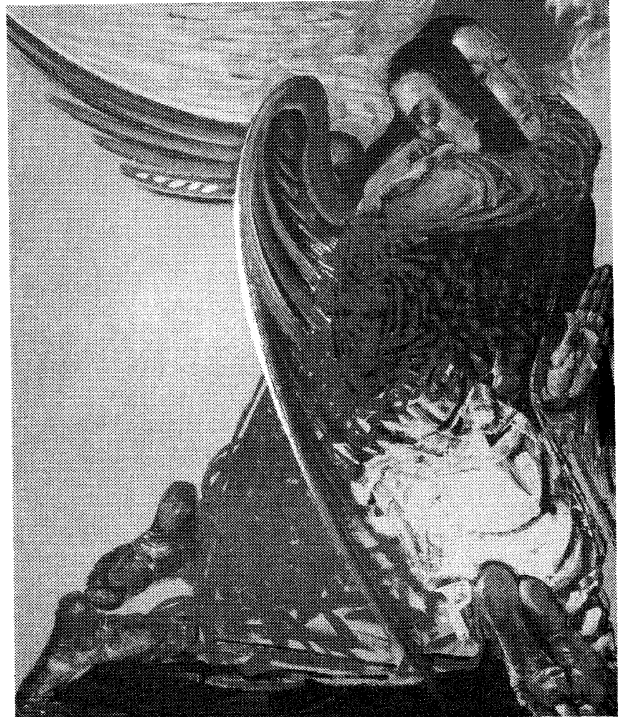
very disappointing.

Some of the failings of exhibits abroad can be directly attributed to the long years of isolation from artistic developments in the West. Yet the artists in Ukraine were isolated not only from the visual arts, they were, no less significantly, isolated from vital ideas on art which accompanied Western art movements earlier in this century. During the long years of Soviet rule, there were virtually no theoretical writings on art, besides those which were connected with the official ideology. Needless to say, there was also no meaningful art criticism that could serve as a guideline for developing artists who sought to realize their own individual expression.

Theoretical works on art still are unavailable because the philosophical basis necessary for their development is not yet generally accessible. Moreover, meaningful art criticism, which needs a specific, definable point of view from which to approach the art works under consideration, is yet to be formulated.

Actually, the ideological position that did evolve is untenable and also a source of many misunderstandings. I have in mind, specifically, the one unfortunate legacy of communism that continues to prevail, namely, the widespread conviction that a single ideology should guide Ukrainian artists. Artists were accustomed to function within ideological directive, and many would like definite guidelines for the development of future Ukrainian art. Thus, the many ideas which should now be accessible to creative artists are obscured by those who "know" what Ukrainian art should be. The situation is incomprehensible for those who believe that good art must be the creative product of individual artists and not decided upon by collective planning.

The search for guidelines is perhaps most evident in the one topic that dominates discussions about art, namely, the question of the national character of Ukrainian art. Most of the participants in discussions about Ukrainian characteristics in art are not talking about subject matter, which certainly can be Ukrainian. What they have in mind is an abstract trait which they recognize as "Ukrainian." When asked if there is a national style of art, very few answer in the negative, and yet, when asked to be specific, the answers are evasive. They sometimes respond with such characterizations as "closeness to earth" or "chivalry," which certainly have subject matter connotations. Participants in this discussion cannot come up with one distinct



Mykola Shymchuk, "Zustrich" (Meeting) from the series "Winged Humans, Not Angels," cardboard, canvas, wax, tempera, 1989, 36.8 inches X 30.4 inches.

encompassing characteristic, and still the dialogue continues.

The art magazine *Obrazotvorche Mystetstvo* recently conducted an opinion poll to determine what type of art should represent Ukrainian art abroad. The dialogue, in which many artists and art historians participated, appeared in the magazine's November - December 1992 issue. The views expressed included such statements as: "Ukrainian art can be reborn only if it is based on the Byzantine tradition in art"¹ and, Ukrainian artists will capture the interest of the world if they introduce Ukrainian characteristics in their art.² This is a troubling notion because if art works for international exhibits are selected on the basis of some as yet undefined Ukrainian characteristics rather than their inherent excellence, then inferior works might well be chosen.

In a separate article in the same issue of the magazine titled "Race and Artistic Creativity,"³ the author asserts that "we Ukrainians are true to our racial traditions"⁴ and ends the article with a statement that the characteristics need to be defined.

According to some of the co-workers of the State Museum in Kyyiv, its new exposition is meant to trace the development of Ukrainian characteristics in art. They point out the influence of iconography on portraiture in the 15th and 16th centuries, which is certainly valid. Yet when they discuss other periods and genres such as early 20th century landscape, as being typically "Ukrainian," their arguments are no longer convincing.

Of course, as far as the subject matter is concerned, there is a great deal of Ukrainian heritage which is yet to be explored now that it is available to all, including those artists who are interested in historical subject matter. This is especially true of epic and heroic themes of Ukrainian history, which were forbidden for depiction; only a superficial treatment, mainly through folk art portrayals, was allowed.

But too often subject matter is presented by means of routine schematic devices

and is, therefore, an avoidance of basic aesthetic pursuits. The frequently depicted Chernobyl theme is a case in point. It is a tragedy which is, of course, deeply felt by all Ukrainians, and artists have depicted various aspects of it, most often in literary form. Yet, unless there is real artistic transformation, that is, unless feelings are expressed through meaningful formal devices, the works have a limited interest for art viewers. It is easy to test this principle by considering the many tragedies of humanity, past and present, which have been depicted throughout history. Many of them may no longer have a strong emotional impact unless they are expressed through convincing visual devices. A good example to consider is Picasso's "Guernica," which is strong because of the visual involvement it generates. The artist made many literal sketches before he arrived at the aesthetically transformed version which is the masterpiece that we know. He was aware, of course, that the depiction of the bombing of Guernica itself does not determine values by means of which we judge art. The art historian and critic will always single out for his consideration those works that have artistic merit.

Much of Ukrainian art has always been thematic and often political. The underground art of the Soviet years was both an artistic and a political protest against official art. There was a need to express that which was forbidden, such as religious subject matter. Of course, there was a search for aesthetic values through experimentation in methods and style, but in most works from that time it was the subject matter that dominated and prevailed.

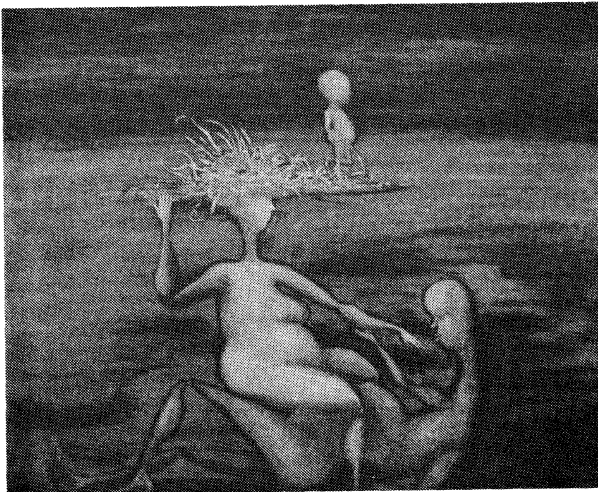
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¹ "Obrazotvorche Mystetstvo," Nov.-Dec., Kyyiv, 1992, p. 43.

² Ibid.

³ Vasyli Masiutyn, "Rasa iy Mystetska Tvorchist'" "Race and Artistic Creativity," in "Obrazotvorche Mystetstvo," Nov.-Dec., Kyyiv, 1992, p. 27.

⁴ Ibid., p. 28.



Anatol Fedirko, "Rodyna" (Family), oil, 1989.

Montreal pastor receives Canadian service medal

MONTREAL — The Very Rev. Dr. Ihor George Kutash of Montreal, Canada was recently awarded a commemorative medal and certificate by the governor general of Canada, Ramon Hnatyshyn.

The medal commemorates Canada's 125 years of confederation and is awarded as a form of recognition for contributions towards the community, fellow citizens and to Canada.

The Rev. Kutash was born on January 1, 1947, in the town of Smoky Lake, Alberta. He grew up in Bellis, Alberta, where he received his elementary and secondary education.

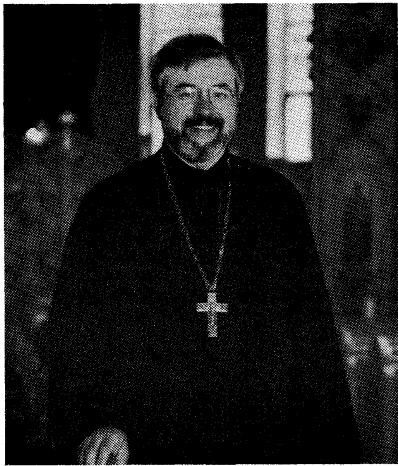
In 1964, he entered the Ukrainian Orthodox Theological School, St. Andrew's College at the University of Manitoba. He graduated in 1968, with a licentiate in theology. In 1969, he was ordained into the priesthood and began serving at St. Sophie Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Montreal.

In 1970, he began to pursue a master's degree at McGill University in Montreal, and he completed that degree in 1974. Subsequently, his degree from St. Andrew's College was upgraded to a master of divinity. He continued his studies at McGill University, and in 1987 was awarded a Ph.D. in Christian ethics. His thesis was titled "The Concept of Happiness in the Thought of H.S. Skorovoda."

The Rev. Kutash is a member of the Society of Christian Ethics, the Orthodox Theological Society of America and the Canadian Association of Slavists. He has served on the board of directors of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, the board of directors of St. Andrew's College, as well as the Religious Advisory Committee of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC).

He heads the Standing Committee on Media and Information of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada. The Rev. Kutash also produces the Mission Department broadcasts of the Voice of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, which is heard across Canada and in Ukraine via shortwave radio.

He is also the executive producer of Montreal's local magazine-style radio program, "Ukrainian Time." In 1988, he was the executive producer of a documentary video titled "River of Joy: A Celebration of Ukrainian Christianity," which has since been telecast in both English and French in Canada, as well as in Ukrainian in Ukraine. Parts of it were also telecast in Poland. The film has won several awards in Canada (1989) as well as awards at Ukraine's Film Festival of Young Cinematographers (1991).



The Very Rev. Dr. Ihor Kutash

Kravchuk tightens...

(Continued from page 1)

sold to the government at fixed prices is yet to be determined, but it will be financed either directly from the state budget or through central bank credit.

While President Kravchuk signed the decree with the intention of "stabilizing production" in Ukraine, where gross domestic product is falling at 20 percent annually, the result is likely to be a further outflow of funds and the continued support of inefficient state enterprises, said the Financial Times.

The Ukraine Famine...

(Continued from page 9)

chairman of the Senate session. One of the issues discussed that night in the Senate chambers was legislation on the rights of women, a controversial topic. It was a known that Sen. Bradley supported this women's bill; therefore, when he sought to be recognized he was bypassed by the chair as a way of stonewalling the women's bill.

However, the senator did not give up and persisted in his attempts to be recognized for the better part of the night. At 2:30 a.m. he was given permission to speak. It was then that he used his legislative prerogative and attached the famine commission bill to the continuing resolution, a \$470 billion funding bill. (The same method, incidentally, had been used in the late 1970s to pass the "Holtzman bill," which proposed the establishment of the Office of Special Investigations in the Justice Department.)

Although the famine bill was now almost home free, a final hurdle had to be overcome. The continuing omnibus resolution had to be discussed in conference by members of both houses of Congress for final approval. During this conference, each amendment or attachment to the huge resolution was scrutinized, debated and a joint decision made for rejection or final approval. AHRU lobbyists feverishly worked to contact supportive and friendly members of the conference committee and implored them to accept the famine commission amendment. And so it happened.

Finally, the continuing resolution — with the famine bill attached — was agreed to by all conferees and was sent to President Reagan for his signature. On October 12, 1984, the Ukraine Famine Commission Bill became the law of the land. This law was classified as Public Law 99-180. Ultimately, because the work of the commission was not completed as scheduled and the life of the commission had to be extended, another law, Public Law 100-340, was enacted for the commission's extension.

Formation of the commission

While AHRU members concentrated on getting the bill passed, they also gave a lot of thought to the structure of the commission and the people who were going to run it. The chairmanship of the famine commission had been promised to Rep. Mica and, although he proved to be a poor choice, there was no going back on this promise. Most members of the U.S. Congress who were approached by AHRU and asked to serve as commissioners on the famine commission agreed to do so. In addition to Rep. Mica they were: Reps. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.) and Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.). Sen. Boschwitz declined and therefore Sen. Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R-Wis.) was appointed in his stead.

The balance of the U.S. government commissioners, who were not recommended by AHRU but were perfunctorily appointed to serve on the famine commission, showed very little or no interest in the commission and did not even attend meetings. When a group from AHRU came to Sen. Kasten's office to inquire about his participation on the famine commission, the staff in his office did not even know that he was a commissioner. Sen. Kasten's lack of interest could be directly attributed to the inaction of his Ukrainian constituency in Wisconsin, which had shown no interest on its part and thus permitted this situation to develop.

Other commissioners who were appointed from the executive branch were: Gary Bauer, assistant to president for policy development; Ambassador Eugene Douglas from Department of State; and Dr. C. Everett Koop, surgeon general of the United States. These individuals totally ignored the activities or reporting of the commission. In retrospect, this could be considered the loss of yet another opportunity, since the famine commission had accorded us a chance that we did not fully utilize.

In addition to the government commissioners, Public Law 99-180 called for six public members to serve on the famine commission. The leadership of AHRU considered very carefully who should serve as commissioners from the Ukrainian American community and the candidates were chosen for recommendation on the basis of their intellectual and leadership capability and their potential to contribute to the success of the commission. Unfortunately, not all of the individuals recommended by AHRU were selected. In addition, AHRU recommended Dr. Mace for the position of resident scholar and director of the commission.

Lobbying for the famine commission was a lesson in humility and compromise. AHRU activists had no choice but to face and accept the bitter reality that only

a small part of the community supported this effort. When the going was tough, self-proclaimed "experts" came out publicly with a frontal attack against the commission in order to be able to say, "We told you so." When the commission became a reality, individuals who did not support it or lift a finger for its passage, sought seats on the commission for their self-aggrandizement. In addition, individuals who were best-equipped to work for the good of the commission were overlooked because of political reasons.

For instance, AHRU recommended Mr. Olshaniwsky for public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, but he was rejected by Rep. Mica. No official reason was given, but the grapevine had it that Mr. Mica stated that as long as he was chairman Mr. Olshaniwsky would never serve on the commission. His resentment against Mr. Olshaniwsky stemmed from the fact that Rep. Mica was planning to appoint his own man as a director and researcher to the famine commission and overlook AHRU's recommendation of Dr. Mace. In order to save Dr. Mace's appointment, Mr. Olshaniwsky wrote an article in *The Ukrainian Weekly* in which he exposed Rep. Mica's use of the famine commission to give jobs to his own political cronies. This maneuver saved Dr. Mace's appointment, but cost Mr. Olshaniwsky his. Instead of Mr. Olshaniwsky, Mr. Marchishin was appointed to the famine commission from AHRU.

Another recommendation made by AHRU, which did not materialize, was that of Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky. A publicist and a scholar, Dr. Vitvitsky in 1984 had initiated and conducted a special Oral History Project — a compilation of eyewitness reports by famine survivors prepared under the aegis of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. The project amassed almost 60 oral reports for a modest sum of \$10,000 in a four-month span. Dr. Mace, who had been employed by the P's and B's for the explicit purpose of conducting this project, refused to give the tapes to the P's and B's and later incorporated them into the findings of the famine commission. His rationale for this behavior at the end of the project was that handing-over the tapes would violate the confidentiality of the survivors that he was obliged to protect.

* * *

The October 21, 1993, issue of *Svoboda* contained a strange reference to the famine commission and its archives. It reported that "the archival material of the Ukraine Famine Commission: tomes of books, hundreds of tapes [one assumes that the P's and B's tapes were among them] and diplomatic correspondence were handed over to Ivan Pliushch and other members of Ukraine's government by representatives of the U.S. government — commissioners Bohdan Fedorak and Ulana Mazurkevich and director James Mace on September 14, 1993."

This astonishing article cannot be true, since the Ukraine Famine Commission held its last meeting on April 19, 1988, and ceased to exist five years ago; ergo, the individuals in question in 1993 could be neither members of the Ukraine Famine Commission nor members of the U.S. government. After reading this article certain questions arise. On whose authority were the famine archives handed over to Ukraine's government? If Dr. Mace had refused to give the eyewitness tapes to the P's and B's for the sake of confidentiality in 1984, what made him change his mind now and hand the tapes over to representatives of a government, some members of which in 1932-1933 had aided and abetted the genocidal famine in Ukraine? Ukrainian Americans had expended a great deal of effort and money to compile these archives. These archives belong to the people of the United States whose government paid for them and were not to be handed over on a whim to any other government.

In conclusion, the mere fact of the creation of the congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine was a monumental project that had a telling effect on history and the demise of the Soviet Union. In spite of its imperfections and inequities, the commission served to record for posterity the eyewitness reports of survivors of the genocidal famine and place the 1932-33 Great Famine in its proper historical perspective. The formation of the commission proved that we as a group, with proper motivation and unwavering determination, can be a force to be reckoned with. It showed that the undaunted spirit of dedicated individuals could triumph over adversity and give added meaning to the saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

The commission was the best gift we could have given to a struggling Ukraine on its way to independence and to the Ukrainian nation whose history had been concealed for so long.

International...

(Continued from page 1)

He told reporters that the idea of establishing two science centers — one in Russia, one in Ukraine — was presented by the Bush administration two years ago. He said that he did not know how many scientists had been employed in the military defense complex under the old Soviet system, nor could he say how many could benefit from the new center.

According to a fact sheet on the center, it will review proposals submitted by individuals, institutions, governments and non-profit organizations. Other governments, in addition to the original signatories, can also join. The STCU will fund projects that will contribute to: solving national or international technical problems; reinforcing Ukraine's transition to a market-based economy responsive to civil needs; supporting basic and applied research and technology developments in such areas as environmental protection, energy production, nuclear safety, the remediation of the consequences of nuclear power reactor accidents; and promoting the further integration of scientists of Ukraine and the former Soviet Union into the international scientific community.

Now, only organizational steps need to be completed for the center to get off the ground, said Mr. Riabchenko.

"Ukraine wants to enter the world community and this center creates bright prospects and will play a decisive role in such an integration," he said.

"We want Ukraine to feel like one of us," concluded Ambassador Halquist.

U of Kansas offers...

(Continued from page 4)

ested in a diplomatic or military career and would like to participate in U.S.-Ukrainian joint ventures in the future.

Oleh Khripkov is in the second year of his Ph.D. program at KU. He takes all Ukrainian courses available and explains, "I believe that no East European history is complete without Ukrainian history; in other words, the Ukrainian nation is an indispensable part of European history. Ukrainian society has a crucial importance for current East European process."

James Bramble, a graduate of Old Dominion University, is pursuing a military career. As a part of his graduate studies at KU, he will go to Lviv next year to take summer courses at Ivan Franko University.

The Ukrainian program at KU has great potential. The university's recognition of the importance of Ukraine in the further development of Eastern Europe and its commitment to making the full range of Ukrainian studies available to American students in the region, as well as its determination to broaden friendly relations with Ivan Franko University of Lviv, are important factors in KU's growing Ukrainian program.

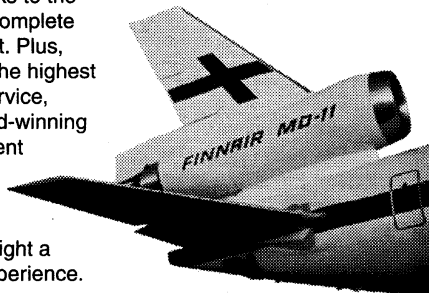
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For further information about KU's Ukrainian program, please contact Prof. Maria Carlson or Alexander Tsiiovkh at the following address: Ukrainian Program REES Center, 106 Lippincott Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2128; (913) 864-4236; E-Mail: Alexukr@kuhub.cc.ukrans.edu.

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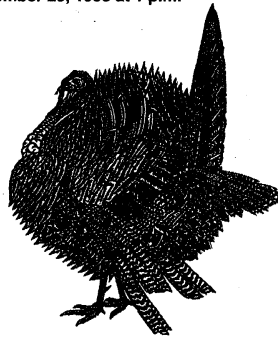
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Sich letter insults...

(Continued from page 7)

welfare, food stamps, schools, telephones, electricity, visits to doctors and dentists, jobs, etc. There were drives for bedroom sets, kitchen sets, dining room and living room sets, pots and pans, TVs, and winter clothing for the children.

The new emigres were chauffeured to

church, Ukrainian school and Ukrainian youth associations. They were taken on day trips and weekend trips to Cape Cod, and to resorts in the Catskill Mountains.

The children were sent to Ukrainian camps this past summer funded by the Ukrainian community. The children attended Ukrainian schools on Saturdays funded by the Ukrainian community.

I was most impressed by the "old

guard": our senior citizen women, who themselves survive on a small social security check, but took to our new emigres as to their own children and pressed the "green bills" into their hands, wanting to help them as much as they could.

This enthusiasm applied not only to those who arrived through the Catholic Charities, but also to those who arrived through other charitable organizations. Those who came for medical treatment from Ukraine were put up at private homes, and there were fund-raisers to help defray their costs. There was a fundraiser to help a student from Ukraine attend Harvard University.

Some of the emigres came from Kyiv. Most spoke Ukrainian, some spoke Russians but all were treated the same, as our brothers and sisters from Ukraine.

Does this sound like a community that set up the "Iron Curtain of contempt," as Mr. Sich stated?

There were shortcomings on the part of the Ukrainian community. I am told that one family had nothing to eat for two days before groceries were brought to them, and another had to sleep on a hard floor until proper accommodations were

available.

Considering that Boston has a small Ukrainian community and it does not have a full-time or even a part-time staff in the community (only volunteer workers), nor the funds, to handle such relocations, I would say that the "beer drinking," "akademiyia loving" community did a very good job!

Any misunderstandings between the Ukrainian community and the newly arrived emigres are due to expectations of each other.

The best example is a true story I was told by an uncle whose nephew emigrated to the U.S. The uncle gave his nephew free room and board at his home. The uncle, who came to the U.S. 40 years ago, at that time got a job in a factory changing oil in big machinery. Today, 40 years later, the uncle is a supervisor in this plant. The plant would not hire the nephew because he did not speak English. After calling in many favors by the uncle at the plant, the nephew was hired. The nephew then wrote home:

"Dear parents, I am very saddened to write that the community and my uncle are of no help to me. Especially uncle, who is taking advantage of me. He walks around at the factory in a white shirt and tie, and does nothing. He put me on the hardest and dirtiest job in the factory, changing oil in those big machines. Some nights I am so tired that I don't even have the strength to eat the dinner that uncle cooked for us. He with his fourth grade education pays himself \$15 per hour and I, a professional with a degree, am being paid only \$7 per hour."

Fortunately this example applies only to a few of our newly arrived emigres.

Most emigres are hard workers, working two or three jobs. A proud example, that one can still make it in America, is of the family that after only three years here managed to purchase a home. Needless to say, both husband and wife work all the overtime available and don't have the attitude as the nephew above.

On the other hand, some of the expectations of the community have fallen short. Some of the emigres do not send their children to Ukrainian school, stating that this is America and they do not need to know the Ukrainian language here. Many of the emigres leave the Ukrainian community once they are established. Some move into the Russian and Jewish communities.

From my understanding, there are three more Ukrainian families scheduled to come to Boston. The community is looking for families or individuals to take responsibility for them. Volunteers are needed. Please help!

Michael Nasal
Walpole, Mass.

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OKSANA'S FOOD PACKAGES

<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">A</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Flour</td><td>25 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Sugar</td><td>20 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Rice</td><td>20 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Macaroni</td><td>5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Salt</td><td>2 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Weight</td><td>75 Lb</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">\$ 98.00</p>	Flour	25 Lb	Sugar	20 Lb	Rice	20 Lb	Macaroni	5 Lb	Salt	2 Lb	Total Weight	75 Lb	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">R</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Flour</td><td>25 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Sugar</td><td>25 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Oil</td><td>1 Qt</td></tr> <tr><td>Canned Ham</td><td>7 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Corned Beef</td><td>4 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Margarine</td><td>5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Macaroni</td><td>6 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Tae</td><td>08 Oz</td></tr> <tr><td>Coffee</td><td>08 Oz</td></tr> <tr><td>Chocolate</td><td>5 pcs</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Weight</td><td>92 Lb</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">\$ 149.00</p>	Flour	25 Lb	Sugar	25 Lb	Oil	1 Qt	Canned Ham	7 Lb	Corned Beef	4 Lb	Margarine	5 Lb	Macaroni	6 Lb	Tae	08 Oz	Coffee	08 Oz	Chocolate	5 pcs	Total Weight	92 Lb	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Giant</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Canned Ham</td><td>6 x 1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Hard Salami</td><td>3 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Luncheon Meat</td><td>3 x 1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken Sausages</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Canned Sardines</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken Soup</td><td>24 pcs</td></tr> <tr><td>Macaroni</td><td>5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Vegetable Oil</td><td>1 Gal</td></tr> <tr><td>Crisco</td><td>6 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Canned Peas</td><td>4 x 1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Black Pepper</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Rice</td><td>20 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Mustard</td><td>1.5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Olives</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Ketchup</td><td>2 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken Bouillon</td><td>13 Oz</td></tr> <tr><td>Dry Milk</td><td>2 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Chocolate Syrup</td><td>1.5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Raisins</td><td>2 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Coffee</td><td>2.5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Cocoa</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Tea</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Powdered Sugar</td><td>2 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Peanut Butter</td><td>2.5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Bubble Gum</td><td>1 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Danish Cookies</td><td>3 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Weight</td><td>105 Lb</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">\$ 225.00</p>	Canned Ham	6 x 1 Lb	Hard Salami	3 Lb	Luncheon Meat	3 x 1 Lb	Chicken Sausages	1 Lb	Canned Sardines	1 Lb	Chicken Soup	24 pcs	Macaroni	5 Lb	Vegetable Oil	1 Gal	Crisco	6 Lb	Canned Peas	4 x 1 Lb	Black Pepper	1 Lb	Rice	20 Lb	Mustard	1.5 Lb	Olives	1 Lb	Ketchup	2 Lb	Chicken Bouillon	13 Oz	Dry Milk	2 Lb	Chocolate Syrup	1.5 Lb	Raisins	2 Lb	Coffee	2.5 Lb	Cocoa	1 Lb	Tea	1 Lb	Powdered Sugar	2 Lb	Peanut Butter	2.5 Lb	Bubble Gum	1 Lb	Danish Cookies	3 Lb	Total Weight	105 Lb	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">G</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Farina</td><td>100 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Buckwheat Groats</td><td>50 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Rice</td><td>20 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Sugar</td><td>20 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Flour</td><td>25 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Vegetable Oil</td><td>1 Gal</td></tr> <tr><td>Canned Meat</td><td>7.5 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Crisco</td><td>6 Lb</td></tr> <tr><td>Coffee</td><td>08 Oz</td></tr> <tr><td>Tea</td><td>08 Oz</td></tr> <tr><td>Weight</td><td>250 Lb</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">\$ 255.00</p>	Farina	100 Lb	Buckwheat Groats	50 Lb	Rice	20 Lb	Sugar	20 Lb	Flour	25 Lb	Vegetable Oil	1 Gal	Canned Meat	7.5 Lb	Crisco	6 Lb	Coffee	08 Oz	Tea	08 Oz	Weight	250 Lb
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Finnair looks...

(Continued from page 2)

Perhaps Ukraine is unaware of Finnair or too little familiar with Finland?

This should be especially emphasized because Ukraine is a big country — it has 10 times more people than Finland. Ukraine is a newborn country and Ukrainians should not only look straight to the Western countries, like Germany and Austria; Finland also is a long-standing partner and could be a reliable trade-partner as well. Trade should be developed, and I am sure it will be.

But it looks as if Ukraine now is more interested in looking first to the Western countries. It would help if you also look to the northwest.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Earns doctor of osteopathy degree



Mark Slywka, D.O.

DIAMOND POINT, N.Y. — Mark Slywka, the son of Maria and Yuriy Slywka, who are owners of a resort at Lake George in Diamond Point, N.Y. received his doctor of osteopathy degree this June from the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine.

The entire Slywka family belongs to Ukrainian National Association Branch 184, Verkhovyna.

Dr. Slywka graduated from St. Mary's Academy in 1985. In 1989, he earned his B.S. in biology at the State University of New York in Binghamton.

Presently he is doing his internship at Peninsula Hospital in Far Rockaway, N.Y. In July 1994, Dr. Slywka will start his residency at Thomas Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, specializing in anesthesiology.

It is worth noting that following in Dr. Slywka's footsteps is a younger brother, Hryhorij, who entered medical school in the fall.

Named Knight of St. Gregory

LUBBOCK, Texas — Pope John Paul II named Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla, former professor of Slavic languages and literature at Texas Tech University, a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great of the Civil (Class A) in December 1992 for penning the 30-year history of the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Apostolic Exarchate in Munich, Germany.

The 52-page commemorative book on the Ukrainian Church, titled "Ukrainische Katholische Bischofskirche Maria Schutz — St. Andreas, Munchen" is published in both the German and Ukrainian languages.

A devout Ukrainian Catholic, Prof. Zyla is an author, literary scholar, critic and professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. In 1948, while living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Prof. Zyla headed a committee to establish a Ukrainian

Catholic Church in Sao Caetano do Sul. In May 1951, he visited Papal Nuncio Don Carlos Chiarlo to plead for a Ukrainian bishopric for Brazil, with a seat in Curitiba, Parana. Prof. Zyla holds a master's degree from the University of Manitoba, Canada, (1962) and a doctoral degree from the Ukrainian Free University (1967). A member of UNA Branch 25 in Jersey City, N.J., Prof. Zyla's book reviews frequently grace the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly.

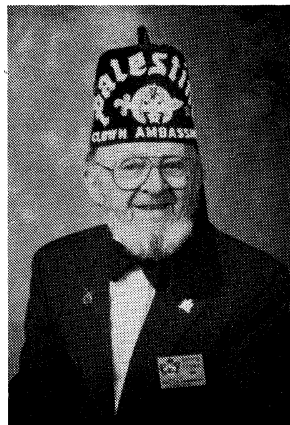
Receives Shriner's "Red Nose" Award

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — Walter Kominicki, better known as "Uki the Clown" in the greater Woonsocket area, was awarded a Shriner Clown's Academy Award equivalent — the coveted "Red Nose" Award for 1993.

To qualify for the Red Nose, a Shrine Clown must devote a set number of hours in one year in a clown costume, obtain a "Sneaker Fund" donation of at least \$100 (the Sneaker Fund supports research for the Shriner Burns Hospital) and write an article for the "Clown Alley Magazine," the national publication of Shriner clowns.

The award, which was earned by only eight other clowns this year, exemplifies the work and dedication of Shriner clowns around the world.

In addition to visiting sick children and the elderly in the greater Woonsocket area, the 80-something-year-old "Uki" is an active member of UNA Branch 206, Zaporozska Sicz, and St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.



Walter Kominicki

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

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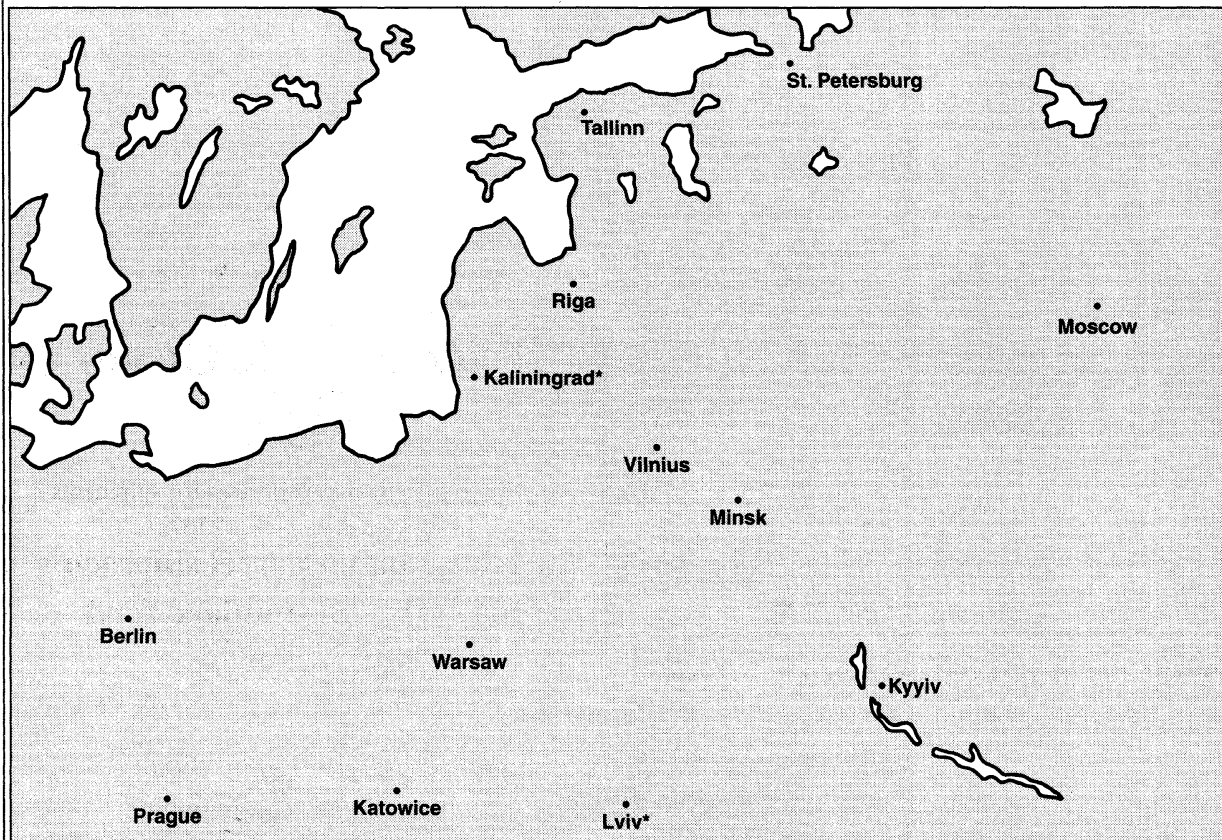
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Artists from...

(Continued from page 10)

Winners of these unique contests have come from all parts of the United States, Canada and Australia, as well as Ukraine and Croatia. All of them won \$500 and the trip to Hollywood. The grand-prize winner, Mr. Denis Martynec, won an additional \$4,000.

The winners also have their illustrations published in the distinguished annual anthology, "L. Ron Hubbard Presents Writers of The Future, Volume IX," along with the prize-winning stories. The book, which was released during the awards ceremonies, is available at bookstores across the United States and Canada.

The awards and anthology provide a significant publishing industry platform for the winners. A number of past winners have gone on to outstanding careers as published professionals.

Many of the judges in both contests, who rank among the most celebrated professional authors and illustrators in the world of contemporary speculative fiction, were also at the awards ceremonies, including Algis Budrys, Fredrik Pohl, Jerry Pournelle, Frank Kelly-Freas and Bob Eggleton.

Although recently more widely known as the former head of the Church of Scientology and author of "Dianetics," L. Ron Hubbard (1911-1986) published hundreds of science fiction novels and short stories including the international bestsellers "Battlefield Earth." He is the author of the biggest single science fiction novel ever written, the ten-volume "Mission Earth."

Mr. Hubbard also wrote a large num-

ber of articles and essays on the art and techniques of writing, underscoring a lifelong commitment to helping other writers grow and flourish in their craft.

Information on the contests may be obtained by writing to L. Ron Hubbard's Writers of The Future Contest, P.O. Box 1630, Los Angeles, CA 90078; or L. Ron Hubbard's Illustrators of The Future Contest, P.O. Box 3190, Los Angeles, CA 90078.

Following the presentation of the grand prize awards in the L. Ron Hubbard Writers and Illustrators of The Future Contests are the winners: Karawynn Long, writers' Gold Award winner from Austin, Texas, and Denis Martynec, illustrators' Gold Award winner from Kyiv.

Kyiv dialogues...

(Continued from page 11)

The above notwithstanding, the artistic milieu in Ukraine, and specifically in Kyiv, is very exciting. There are indeed many good and creative artists, who can certainly distinguish between subject matter illustration and artistic transformation. These artists feel a need for inner development and are busy developing their own artistic imagery. For them history, religion and myth are the cherished spiritual heritage that nourishes their creativity. There is, indeed, a vast spiritual heritage for contemporary Ukrainian artists, a force which may yet challenge the artistic traditions in more developed countries. Yet it is very important to realize that it is an individual and not a contrived collective path that they must follow.

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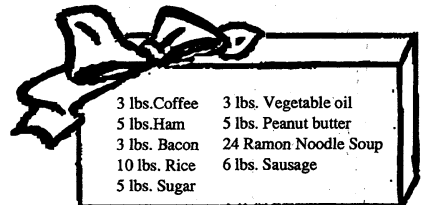
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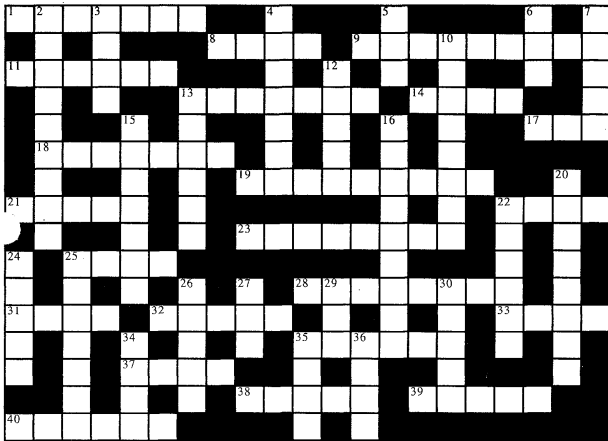
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



Water, Water Everywhere

ACROSS

1. Chernobyl's river.
8. The small sea.
9. U-boat.
11. 118-mile left-bank tributary of 13 Across.
13. Largest river in western Ukraine.
14. Flows south to Dnipropetrovske.
17. Uzhhorod's river.
18. Zhytomyr's river.
19. Turkish name for 38 Across.
21. "Let Rome into the ---- melt" (Shakespeare/Anthony and Cleopatra)
22. Large flat-bottomed freight boat.
23. Kryvyi Rih's river.
25. Great Barrier ----.
28. "Milky" river that flows into 8 Across.
31. River between Hungary and Ukraine.
32. Small boat.
33. Water from the sky.
35. Crimean river.
37. Munich's river.
38. The big sea.
39. Mykolayiv's river.
40. London's river.

DOWN

2. "Fishy" Carpathian river.
3. Chernivtsi's river.
4. Poltava's river.
5. Where Sviatopolk defeated Yaroslav in 1018.
6. Spanish river.
7. Strait connecting 8 Across and 38 Across.
10. Mythological fishwomen.
12. Second largest tributary of 13 Down.
13. Ukraine's main river.
15. Boats that carry passengers from here to there.
16. Hutsul river.
20. Friendly aquatic mammal.
25. Water nymph.
26. Suez or Panama.
27. Sometimes called Southern Buh.
29. Where Sviatoslav defeated the Viatichians in 964.
30. Tributary of 1 Across
34. Egypt's river.
35. Tributary of the Vistula.
36. What Vyhonivske is.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

him, say she is a "living god on earth." Militia and intelligence services have warned Ukrainians to be aware of the religious cult, which is reported to have called on devotees to commit mass suicide in November. They have announced the end of the world will come on November 24. (Reuters)

Christopher visit called a disappointment

KYYIV — Holos Ukrainy, the parliamentary newspaper, expressed disappointment on October 27 with the results of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's visit here. The paper noted that Mr. Christopher "practically passed over in silence" the crucial question of international security guarantees, which Ukraine seeks as a precondition of its nuclear disarmament, and that he offered no new proposals on how an economically debilitated Ukraine is to meet the cost of dismantling the nuclear weapons already on its soil. The paper said Ukraine could not base its nuclear position on "vague declarations from the West" and take steps that "later it may not be able to undo." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Rukh rallies democratic forces

KYYIV — The Ukrainian opposition party Rukh at its October 24 Petrit

Council session called upon other "democratically oriented" parties and organizations to form an electoral bloc called Elections-94 for the March parliamentary elections, reported Ukrainian Television. Rukh intends to form a delegation to conduct negotiations with other parties on the electoral bloc, which it feels should be based either on the oblast level or at the level of electoral districts. Earlier, Rukh's call for cooperation among democratic groups in the electoral process was endorsed by more than a dozen parties and organizations. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Two warheads transferred to Russia

MOSCOW — Two allegedly leaky nuclear warheads that had been sitting near the Ukrainian-Russian border for much of October have been transferred to Russia. Reuters reported an Izvestiya account of October 26 that said the movement of the two warheads had been halted while Ukrainian officials sought reassurance from Russia that Ukraine would receive compensation for the fissile materials extracted from them. Reports indicate that the warheads were in need of repair, and hinted that radioactive tritium used to boost the explosive power of the weapon might have been leaking from a container within the warhead, although it is unclear if any tritium actually escaped. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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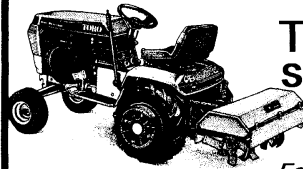
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Friday, November 12

NEW YORK: A commemorative evening dedicated to the work of Bohdan Nyzhankivsky, master of satirical, ironic and humorous poetry (pseudonym, Babai), is being held under the joint sponsorship of the Literary and Art Club and the Association of Ukrainian Artists of America. The presentation, titled "Chotyry Krynytsi" (Four Wellsprings), will be by Uliana Liubovych, Liubart Lishchynsky and Olha Kuzmowycz at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, November 13

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Volodymyr Yevtukh, editor of "Ukrainska Diaspora" (The Ukrainian Diaspora) who will speak on the topic "The Ethno-Political Renaissance in Ukraine: Perspectives and Problems." The presentation will be held in the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

NEWARK, N.J.: Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is hosting a public meeting featuring Prof. Ivan Luchechko, who will speak about "The Ukrainians of Zelenyi Klyn." The presentation will be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Sandford Avenue, at 4 p.m.

NEW YORK: Ukrainian Armed Forces Col. Serhiy G. Mokrynets, currently serving a one-year tour of duty at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will be the guest speaker at a program sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Ukrainian American Veterans to be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 2 p.m. Col. Mokrynets will be accompanied by his wife and daughter. The colonel, who has worked with Gen. Vitaliy Radetsky, Ukraine's new defense minister, and has served in important command positions during his military career, is a guest of the U.S. Army General Staff, together with 40 other foreign officers, in a program at the college called "International Fellows." Presently the group is on a two-week trip to Brazil, Argentina and Ecuador visiting military installations. For further information, call (212) 288-8660

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

or (908) 232-5304. The presentation will be in both Ukrainian and English.

CHICAGO: Peter Baley, author of the recently published book "Free of Ideological Fanaticism" will present a talk, "From a Classless Society to a Classocratic State" at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. The event is sponsored by the UIMA and the Ivan Franko Literary Fund.

PASSAIC, N.J.: An autumn dance, under the joint sponsorship of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and Plast, with music by the Burlak orchestra of Toronto, will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., starting at 9 p.m. For table reservations, call (201) 772-3344.

CARNEGIE, Pa.: A fall festival sponsored by St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be held at the Ukrainian Hall, Mansfield Boulevard, at 11 a.m. - 5 p.m., featuring the sale of Ukrainian foods, bakey goods as well as arts and crafts. Also scheduled are children and adult games and prizes. Free admission. For additional information, call (412) 279-3458.

Saturday - Sunday, November 13 - 14

BOSTON: St. Olha's Sisterhood of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 24 Orcharldin Road, Jamaica Plain is holding its annual bazaar, November 13, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. and November 14, noon - 2 p.m. There will be Ukrainian food, a raffle, crafts, treasures and more.

Sunday, November 14

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 83 invites the public to a meeting with Prof. Ivan Luchechko of Jersey City State College, who will give a lecture/slide presentation titled "The Ukrainians of Zelenyi Klyn," based on his recent trip to that region in the Far East. The presentation starts at 2:30 p.m., to be preceded by a coffee hour

at 2 p.m. Donation: \$10, adults; \$5, students. Proceeds to benefit the UNWLA Scholarship Fund for Ukrainian students of the Far East Ukrainian diaspora.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Professional Association of Boston, is holding a lecture by Halya Duda, titled "Psyching of the Ukrainian Army," to be held at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581-1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4 p.m. For more information, call Natalie Plaskonos. (617) 868-2017.

Thursday, November 18

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) Seminar in Ukrainian Studies series is holding a lecture by Andriy Romenes, Institute of Philosophy, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kyiv, and visiting scholar at HURI, who will speak on the topic "The Dynamic Ontology of the 18th Century Physicist Hryhoriy Skovoroda," to be held at the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., 4 - 6 p.m.

Saturday, November 20

DENVER: Second scheduled session for a playgroup for young children of Ukrainian heritage that is in the process of being formed, with two sessions monthly to be held beginning at 9:30 a.m. For further information, call Rostia, (719) 578-0846, or Helen, (303) 782-5387.

Sunday, November 21

NEW YORK: An exhibit of recent work by American-born artist Yaroslava Surchach Mills will open at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Artists' Association gallery, 136 Second Ave., between Eighth and Ninth streets (fourth floor). Icons and reverse glass paintings depicting scenes of old Ukraine make up the major portion of the show. Etchings, pictorial flourishing and children's books authored and/or illustrated by Mrs. Mills will also be on view. On Friday, November 26, at 7 p.m., the artist will give a talk on her art background and the techniques she

employs in her work. Gallery hours: Saturday and Sunday, 1-6 p.m.; Tuesday-Friday, 6-8 p.m. (closed Thanksgiving Day). The exhibit is on view through November 28.

Monday, November 22

PRINCETON, N.J.: The Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra, with Hobart Earle, conductor, will perform a program of works by Prokofiev and Elgar at Richardson Auditorium, Alexander Hall, at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$25, \$20, \$15; students, \$2. For tickets call (609) 258-5000; for additional information, call Jay Smith, (609) 258-4239.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: Photographer Boris Mihailov of Ukraine is among the four artists whose recent work is featured in New Photography 9, the ninth exhibition in The Museum of Modern Art's annual series devoted to contemporary photography. The panoramas by Mr. Mihailov document the grim and deteriorating conditions of his hometown of Kharkiv, reflecting the effects of recent political and economic upheavals in this industrial center. The work shown, selected from the series "U Zemli" (In the Ground), was completed in May and June 1991. Other artists taking part in the exhibition are Christopher Gliglis (USA), Mark Steinmetz (USA) and Beat Streuli (Switzerland). The exhibit is on view at MOMA's Edward Steichen Photography Center, second floor, through January 4.

YONKERS, N.Y.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 has started its pre-school program (svitychka) for children 3-4. The svitychka will meet on Saturdays, 10 a.m. - noon, at St. Michael's Church, Shonnard Place at North Broadway. For additional information or to register, call Nadia Cwiach, (914) 949-7010.

CORRECTION


The date for the UNWLA gala dance to be held at Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., was incorrectly listed as November 6. The correct date is Saturday, November 13. Please note: This is not a masquerade party.

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