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Washingtonians bid farewell to Ambassador Shcherbak

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian American community of the Greater Washington area honored the outgoing ambassador of Ukraine, Yuri Shcherbak, at a farewell banquet here on October 25.

After four years as Ukraine's top



Yaro Bihun

Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak

representative to the United States, Dr. Shcherbak is returning to Kyiv in the latter part of November.

The banquet, a four-hour event held at the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Hall in suburban Silver Spring, Md., was sponsored by some 20 local Ukrainian organizations and parishes and attended by close to 250 people. The banquet program included a keynote farewell address by Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, separate greetings by representatives of the sponsoring organizations, and farewell remarks by Ambassador Shcherbak, in which he summed up his four years of diplomatic efforts with the U.S. government, as well as his contacts with the American people and with the Ukrainian American community in the United States.

In his keynote address, Judge Futey recalled Dr. Shcherbak's career as a writer, physician and politician in

newly independent Ukraine — first as minister of environmental protection, and then as ambassador to Israel and to the United States.

"Truly," Judge Futey said, "he can be called 'a man for all seasons.'"

"It would really be unforgivable to underestimate Dr. Shcherbak's personal role in the establishment and development of U.S.-Ukrainian relations at every level and in raising them to that of a strategic partnership," he said.

Ambassador Shcherbak also took great care in developing the Embassy's close relationship with the Ukrainian American community, keeping in touch with its leadership and sponsoring events honoring Ukraine's historical and cultural events and personages, Judge Futey said.

While it is sad to see Dr. Shcherbak leave Washington, Judge Futey said, "we are at the same time pleased that — knowing you and your feelings for Ukraine — we are sure that wherever in government you find yourself, you will always care for the Ukrainian nation and the future for its people."

In his farewell remarks, Ambassador Shcherbak said that the past four years "had not been easy: they were filled with hard, day-to-day work of accomplishing the major goals of the foreign policy of Ukraine." And while he and the Embassy staff scored very high in a recent government review of their work, he added, "history will be our ultimate judge."

During his assignment in Washington, he said, the U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral relationship developed from that of confrontation on the issue of Ukraine's de-nuclearization to that of a strategic partnership.

Dr. Shcherbak noted that he and his colleagues felt they had the support of the U.S. government and Congress as well as the assistance of the Ukrainian American community and its organizations.

He expressed a special gratitude to the "talented and dedicated" Embassy staff, without whom he could not have fulfilled his responsibilities as ambassador to the United States as well as, concurrently, Ukraine's first ambassador to Mexico. (He pointed out that almost 200 Ukrainian diplomatic personnel have served in the Ukrainian Embassy since it opened in 1992.) And, above all, he thanked his wife, Maria, who helped him through many difficult times.

Ambassador Shcherbak underscored some of the achievements of

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Sea Breeze '98 maneuvers proceed, despite efforts of leftists in Parliament

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Joint peacekeeping exercises between NATO, Ukraine and several former republics of the Soviet Union began on October 26 near Odesa, but not before leftist forces in Ukraine's Parliament unsuccessfully attempted to quash the maneuvers.

It was the second consecutive year that joint NATO-Ukraine maneuvers on the Black Sea, dubbed Sea Breeze, began in controversy. Last year Russia strenuously criticized the theme of the exercises, in which NATO forces joined those of Ukraine and several other countries to defend Crimea from a mock invasion by a third country after a natural disaster. Russia had most vehemently protested plans to stage a military landing on Crimea, and these ultimately were canceled.

This year the move to upend the peacekeeping exercises came from leftist forces in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, who demanded that Sea Breeze '98 be halted as a military threat to Ukraine.

"Bringing NATO troops onto Ukrainian territory is a prelude to future imperialistic, aggressive war on

Ukraine's territory," National Deputy Volodymyr Moiseyenko of the Communist faction told his fellow deputies during the October 23 session of the Verkhovna Rada. The Communist faction, along with the Socialist, Peasant and Progressive Socialist factions, have staunchly criticized any moves that would bring Ukraine closer to NATO.

A steady stream of representatives of leftist factions made statements criticizing the international military maneuvers as unconstitutional and denouncing Ukraine's involvement with NATO. Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk was accused of being a NATO general and former President Leonid Kravchuk a traitor.

Ukraine's denuclearization became a side issue in the debate over holding international military exercises with NATO's participation on Ukrainian territory. Former President Kravchuk was shouted down by Communists when he took the podium to defend the peacekeeping exercises.

While Communists shouted "traitor" and heckled Ukraine's first president for giving away Ukraine's nuclear arsenal, he

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Ukrainian Canadian Congress meets at 19th triennial conclave

by Andriy Kudla Wynnykyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress ratified sweeping new changes to its Constitution and By-Laws and avoided a direct and protracted confrontation with the federal government over the denaturalization and deportation issue at its 19th triennial conclave on October 9-12 at the Lombard Hotel, located at the Manitoba provincial capital's famous intersection of Portage Avenue and Main Street.

Even Czolij was elected UCC president by acclamation on October 11 and sworn into office the following day by Andriy Hladyshvsky, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

Two hundred and sixty-seven delegates, and about 40 guests and observers, took part in the congress, representing Ukrainian Canadian organizations, foundations and agencies. There were also 31 delegates registered whose ages were between 16 and 25 — a record for the UCC.

A bilingual translation service, designed to minimize the sense of exclusion felt by those not fluent in Ukrainian and those not conversant in English, was

employed at the congress.

Constitutional revolution

The congress began with a muted legalistic bang. Mr. Czolij, in his capacity as the UCC's Constitution Committee chair, navigated through 23 pages worth of changes to the national umbrella body's Constitution and By-Laws.

In what amounted to a bloodless revolution, the Constitution Committee led delegates to abolish all vestiges of the UCC's former two-tier structure, whereby the so-called "Big Six" organizations, including the League of Ukrainian Canadians (Mr. Czolij's constituency), the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, the Ukrainian National Federation, the League of Ukrainian Canadians and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, effectively controlled its activities and finances by virtue of mandated positions on the executive and veto power over decisions and organizational membership.

The only distinction remaining between so-called 3(a) [i.e. the Big Six] and 3(b) organizations [all others] is that the former may send a maximum of 50

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Candidate Oleksander Moroz speaks at Harvard University

by Janet Hunkel

Harvard Ukrainian Business Initiative

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – “Living by one’s wits” could be Ukraine’s version of the “Right Stuff.” To live by one’s wits was one of presidential candidate Oleksander Moroz’s solutions for survival in Ukraine’s current economic situation. And living by one’s wits is the stuff of which Mr. Moroz is made.

Mr. Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine and the candidate many consider most likely to win the 1999 presidential election, spoke on “The Role of Ukraine in the Modern World: Geopolitics and Economic Development.” Held on October 15, the event was co-sponsored by the Center for International Development, the Harvard Ukrainian Business Initiative (HUBI) and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

Mr. Moroz was educated and worked as an engineer in the agricultural sector during the height of Soviet military-industrial power. As was true of all people in power at that time, he was also a member of the Communist Party. Ukraine’s independence in 1991 and the break-up of the Soviet Union created new roles and unique opportunities while vaporizing those previously considered institutions. Mr. Moroz, living by his wits, has re-emerged as a politician.

During his talk Mr. Moroz portrayed Ukraine’s economic situation in dire terms: the GDP has declined twofold since 1990; the payments crisis is severe, with credits surpassing revenues; and back wages owed to state workers equal the entire budget. Ukraine is still in the middle of its painful economic transition.

This dismal report set the stage for his proposal for change. Part of Mr. Moroz’s formula to resolve the problems is to strengthen the links between the branches of government, limit the number of political parties and work out a joint platform that would stabilize industry. Ukraine could financially survive with taxes and other budget revenue. Then they could send the IMF home.

Mr. Moroz responded to tough questions in the style of the best of consummate politicians. Starting off the discussion was a comment on the recent report by Transparency International, which cited Ukraine as having one of the worst records on corruption. If elected president, would Mr. Moroz eliminate immunity for Verkhovna Rada members? Mr. Moroz explained, “I worry about corruption and am happy my name isn’t taint-



Oleksander Moroz

ed.” He commented that corruption isn’t centered in the Parliament – although some deputies are corrupt – but rather in the presidential administration.

When a local businessman explained that Ukraine’s laws make it easier to invest in California banks than Ukraine’s, Mr. Moroz explained that although tax legislation is being reformed it is fourth on the list of critical issues. Actually, it is the banking system and the banks’ connections with industry that are the number one problem. Following the talk Mr. Moroz made arrangements to continue the discussion with the businessman, revealing his pragmatic side as a politician.

He took the more conservative side on one of Ukraine’s major issues: the question of land privatization. “The mere talk of the privatization of land is preposterous,” he said. Mr. Moroz considers land to be the main wealth of the country and in 10 to 20 years from now, when he predicts overpopulation will make the availability of food critical to survival, the key issue will be who is the owner of land in Ukraine? The uncertainties in the process of land privatization persuade Mr. Moroz not to attempt it.

When asked his views on Ukrainian journalists, whether he found them aggravating and the source of wrong information or helpful and purveyors of correct information, he revealed yet another dimension of his background: that he had been a journalist and had authored four books. He said that the freedom of the press is not fully implemented, as permitted by the Constitution, and although journalists have improved their style, many still write what they are told.

No talk these past weeks can go without a question on Kosovo, and Mr. Moroz was not immune. While he said he supports a political solution along with the rest of the international community, Mr. Moroz also questioned whether the West should actually be militarily positioning itself against Yugoslavia. There was a distant echo from the old establishment, from another time when one lived by one’s wits.

Mr. Moroz came to the United States to meet with agricultural businesspeople in Washington and Chicago with the intention of encouraging their investment in Ukraine. His trip to Harvard was the result of a long-standing invitation from the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), where he was to speak with noted economist Jeffrey Sachs about macroeconomic issues.

NEWSBRIEFS

UNHCR to support Crimean Tatars

SYMFEROPOL – The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has allocated \$2.3 million to support Crimean Tatars who returned to their homeland from exile within the former Soviet Union, Reuters reported on October 26. “We are going to concentrate most of our attention on the question of citizenship,” a UNHCR representative told journalists in Symferopol. The representative added that the United Nations had supported the holding of Ukrainian-Uzbek talks that resulted in a simplified procedure for Tatars returning to Crimea from Uzbekistan to obtain Ukrainian passports. Some 250,000 Tatars have returned to Crimea since the break-up of the Soviet Union; one-third of them are technically foreigners in Ukraine or have no citizenship whatsoever. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Chornovil hopes for coalition in 1999

KYIV – Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil said on October 26 that he hopes national-democratic forces will be able to create a coalition and put forward a single candidate for the October 1999 presidential elections. In his view, the most probable candidates from this bloc are Yurii Kostenko, former Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko and National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko. Mr. Chornovil said Rukh will not support Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, Communist Petro Symonenko, President Leonid Kuchma or former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk. He said Rukh’s candidate for the presidency will be known after the party’s congress on December 12-13. (Eastern Economist)

Cabinet approves 1999 budget

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers on October 23 approved a revised 1999 budget draft with a deficit of 0.6 percent of GDP, reported the Associated Press. The document provides for revenues totaling 22.5 billion hrv (\$6.6 billion U.S.) and 1 percent growth in the gross domestic product, which is expected to reach 117.5 billion hrv in 1999. The Cabinet will submit the new budget to the Verkhovna Rada at the same time as the government’s action program for the next six months. Ukrainian Television reported that the action program’s priorities include macroeconomic stabilization, completing tax reform, promoting entrepreneurship and implementing administrative reform. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rocket crash due to Russian computer

KYIV – National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin

on October 24 announced that the crash of the Zenit-2 rocket carrying 12 Sea Launch Management (SLM) satellites, was caused by a faulty Russian on-board computer. Russian media had previously reported that SLM planned to switch to Russian Soyuz rockets, but Mr. Horbulin said that SLM has now confirmed that the remaining launches will be carried out with Zenit rockets. (Eastern Economist)

“Monicagate” is bad for Russia

MOSCOW – The impeachment of U.S. President Bill Clinton would be disadvantageous for Russia, *Noviye Izvestiya* concluded on October 23. According to the newspaper, Mr. Clinton continues to conduct a policy that is “very advantageous for Russia, if not pro-Russian.” It added that U.S. congressmen’s criticism of President Clinton’s “amoral behavior in his private life” invariably includes attacks on his policy concerning Russia, saying that he “granted Russia piles of money and gambled on a sick president.” The newspaper also predicted that if Mr. Clinton is impeached “the Gore-Primakov Commission will go downhill at such a rapid pace that many Russian enterprises, particularly those in the defense and space industries, will be carried along with it.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Three presidents urge Russian withdrawal

KYIV – Presidents Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, Emil Constantinescu of Romania and Petru Lucinschi of Moldova signed a document in Chisinau on October 22 urging Moscow to withdraw its troops from the Transdnister region, reported the Associated Press. In the document the presidents expressed concern about the situation in the Transdnister region and appealed for a “peaceful and definitive solution.” Mr. Kuchma said after the meeting that Ukraine will always support Moldova’s territorial integrity. The document referred to the Transdnister as a region “inside the territory of an independent, unitary and sovereign Moldova.” President Kuchma said on October 23 that he has proposed to Moldovan President Lucinschi and separatist leader Igor Smirnov that the Transdnister problem be settled at a summit meeting, Infotag and BASA-Press reported. President Kuchma, who met with Messrs. Lucinschi and Smirnov, said Moldova, the Transdnister region, Russia, Ukraine and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe must participate in the summit. He also said he has requested that Mr. Smirnov pardon Ilie Ilascu, who was sentenced to death by a Transdnister

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Lazarenko accuses Kyiv of assassination plot

RFE/RL Newsline

KYIV – Pavlo Lazarenko, a former prime minister of Ukraine and currently an opposition leader in the Verkhovna Rada, told the newspaper *Kievskie Viedomosti* on October 21 that several high government officials are plotting to discredit and then assassinate him.

“They want to throw me out of politics, out of Ukraine, and out of the circle of the living,” he said.

Meanwhile, Interfax reported the same day that Ukrainian Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has ordered an investigation into a company associated with Mr. Lazarenko that benefited excessively from the privatization of an airfield.

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Vitalii Klychko wins European boxing championship

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — With two lightning quick swings of his fists, unbeaten Vitalii Klychko became the first Ukrainian to win the European super heavyweight boxing championship on October 25.

The towering 6-foot-8-inch Kyivan, now undefeated in 22 professional fights, made short shrift of his much smaller opponent, Mario Schiesser, felling him at the 1:51 minute mark of the second round in Hamburg, Germany.

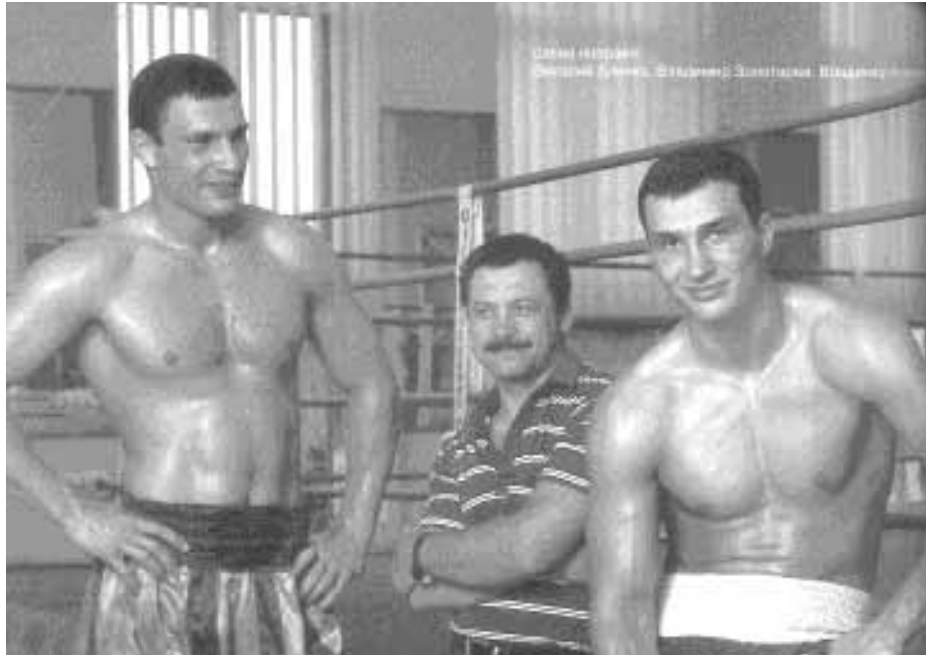
The German-born Mr. Schiesser was overmatched from the beginning in a fight that was scheduled to go 12 rounds. Twice he was knocked down by Mr. Klychko's onslaughts, once in the first round. After the second knockdown, which left Mr. Schiesser wobbling, Klychko quickly finished off his 34-year-old opponent with a right hook followed by a left uppercut.

Mr. Schiesser attempted, without success, to muscle his taller opponent into corners where he had the best chance of overcoming Mr. Klychko's much longer reach. But the new European champion used his jab to keep the German at arm's length.

"I am sorry the fight was so short, but at least the spectators saw a beautiful end," Mr. Klychko told the Associated Press after the fight.

Although the crowd cheered on its countryman, Schiesser, Mr. Klychko also had many fans in the crowd. He and his younger brother, Volodymyr, 22, who won Olympic gold in the super heavyweight division at the Atlanta Games and also is undefeated in his professional career, both train and live in Hamburg and have quickly become popular in Germany.

Mr. Klychko, 27, adds the World Boxing Organization European Championship to his now-vacated WBO



Vitalii Klychko (left), the new European champion, in a 1997 photo (reprinted from the Kyiv-based sports magazine *Champion*) with his brother, Volodymyr (right), Olympic gold medalist at the Atlanta Games, and their former trainer, Volodymyr Zolotariev.

Intercontinental Championship. He has won all his 22 fights by knock-out, a feat that surpasses the record held by former super heavyweight champion Mike Tyson.

At a press conference in Kyiv on October 27, Mr. Klychko said he now will prepare to fight for the world championship against Herbie Hide, the current WBO title holder. The match is currently scheduled for the summer of 1999.

Although expressing satisfaction with his European Championship, Mr. Klychko called it "only another step on the road to the championship of the world."

He explained that he is simply pleased that he has the honor to be the first Ukrainian to bring home the title of European champion.

Asked when he may take on the likes of former World Boxing Council super heavyweight champion Mr. Tyson, and current World Boxing Association crown holder Evander Holyfield — considered the top two boxers in the world — Mr. Klychko was noncommittal. "I do not yet know what I will do after I win the WBO," he said.

His brother, Volodymyr, said that one thing is certain: the two would never fight against each other. "The only time you will ever see us posed against each other is on promotional posters," said the younger Klychko.

Both Klychkos studied at the Pereiaslav-Khmelnytsky Pedagogical Institute in Ukraine. Vitalii was born in 1971 in Kyrgyzstan, while Volodymyr was born in 1976 in Kazakstan.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Kyiv opens credit lines worldwide

KYIV — The Ukrainian-Canadian International Economic Committee (MEK) announced on October 21 that Ukraine and Canada have agreed on all necessary conditions for the opening of a \$20 million (U.S.) credit line guaranteed by the Ukrainian government. Foreign credits are usually the main method of acquiring modern equipment, technologies and know-how, especially on major projects, said the deputy chairman of the Development and European Integration National Agency, Oleksander Shapovalov. The agency is negotiating 12 new credit lines for a total of \$1 billion (U.S.) (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma addresses business forum

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma spoke on October 20 before an audience of some 140 representatives of key foreign and joint business interests in Ukraine at a roundtable organized by the British news magazine *The Economist*. "Our goal is to become a modern country with all the institutions and processes that will make it possible for us to work within the world economic community," he said. "To achieve this, we need your experience, your know-how and your business ethics," Mr. Kuchma added. The president did not offer many concrete solutions to the persistent issues that plague business growth in Ukraine. The roundtable went on to discuss key policy and management issues in closed-door sessions at the

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Washingtonians...

(Continued from page 1)

the Embassy over the past four years:

- The signing of more than 60 agreements and many other bilateral documents that form the foundation of U.S.-Ukrainian relations.
- Almost \$7 billion in credits from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.
- More than \$1 billion in U.S. bilateral assistance, for which a lot of credit, he said, goes to the Ukrainian American

community and organizations, "without whose help in Congress, we would not be able to work as effectively as we did."

• \$450 million of Nunn-Lugar funds for dismantling of Ukraine's nuclear arms, with more funds pledged for the future destruction of strategic arms.

Personally, Dr. Shcherbak said, he participated in 10 high-level meetings between President Leonid Kuchma and President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore; had 13 personal meetings with President Clinton and 15 meetings with Vice-President Gore, 150 meetings with members of Congress and more than 30 meet-

ings with the secretaries of state and defense — in addition to weekly or daily meetings with other administration officials.

Dr. Shcherbak noted that he visited almost 40 states; delivered 74 speeches at American universities, political institutes, symposiums and conferences, a selection of which was published in book form by the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. He gave some 200 news media interviews, and the Embassy hosted more than 300 official delegations from Ukraine.

Recalling the promise he made at the outset of his assignment, Ambassador Shcherbak said that he tried to make the Embassy an "intellectual center," sponsoring more than 80 various lectures and roundtable discussions featuring leading Ukrainian and American politicians, economists, scholars, writers and artists.

He said the Embassy maintained a close relationship with the Ukrainian American community and its organizations, both in Washington and throughout the United States, and he expressed Ukraine's gratitude for the diaspora's material and moral support of Ukraine's Embassy and Consulates in the United States.

"This was a mutual process," he said. "We worked together, and in this, you helped us very much."

"Together we shared moments of happiness and sorrow during these four years. We celebrated religious and national holidays, birthdays, weddings and, unfortunately, funerals as well. We got to know each other much better."

"Our children met your children at Verkhovyna and Soyuzivka, became 'plastuny' [scouts], as they shared in the life of the Ukrainian community, which retained its Ukrainian national and cul-

tural heritage in a foreign land and taught us about the undying love of Ukraine."

Ambassador Shcherbak noted that his grandson, Yurko, was baptized in St. Andrew's, the very church where the banquet was being held.

"I have been immeasurably lucky to have been able to work in complete accordance with all of my moral and political principles, to work creatively and with initiative, and with the support of my colleagues in Kyiv, Washington, New York and Chicago," he said.

"I return from Washington with my head held high, that I have faithfully executed my responsibilities on behalf of my native land," he said.

"I will continue to serve Ukraine, regardless of what and where I am assigned," he promised, "for I believe that one cannot retire one's faith in Ukraine, one's love and hope for Ukraine."

Without naming his successor — although he said he already has been assigned, — Dr. Shcherbak wished him every success in further deepening Ukraine's relationship with the United States.

As a token of the community's gratitude, Washington area organizations jointly presented Ambassador and Mrs. Shcherbak with a Jacques Hnizdovsky woodcut as well as many other individual tokens of appreciation.

The banquet program, hosted by Michael Sawkiw, Jr., included three musical pieces performed by pianist Liudmyla Pechatkovska, and prayers by Rev. Stefan Zencuch, pastor of St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church.



Yaro Bihun

Presenting Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak and his wife, Maria, with a Jacques Hnizdovsky woodcut, "Washington Monument," during a farewell banquet for them are pastors and leaders of Washington area Ukrainian churches and organizations (from left): the Rev. Stefan Zencuch, Michael Sawkiw, Jr., the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, Judge Bohdan Futey, Ihor Gawdiak, Orest Deychakiwsky and Stephen Rapawy.

2,500 rally in Toronto to commemorate Great Famine of 1932-1933

by Nestor Gula

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO — More than 2,500 people gathered on October 4 in downtown Toronto to commemorate the tragedy of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, a Famine deliberately orchestrated by the Soviet leadership headed by Joseph Stalin, as part of the policy of collectivization.

Intent on breaking the resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry, after having effectively wiped out or intimidated Ukraine's intelligentsia in previous years, Soviet authorities confiscated all foodstuffs in the central, eastern and southern Ukrainian countryside (as well as in the Ukrainian ethnographic territory in Kuban) and forcibly created an artificial famine.

Sixty-five years later, members of the Ukrainian community from Toronto and surrounding areas gathered at the Ontario Provincial Parliament buildings at Queen's Park, then marched to Nathan Phillips Square at Toronto's City Hall.

The keynote speaker at the event was Dr. James Mace, an adjunct professor of history at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, former director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and former research associate of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

Dr. Mace told the assembly that the purpose of the Famine was "to end the Ukrainian movement ... which first formed during the revolution of 1917 and which had built the Ukrainian [National] Republic."

As if to add insult to the Famine's genocidal intent, the collectivization drive ultimately was futile. Dr. Mace said the process led to a disaster in agriculture in one of the most fertile and productive regions in the world. "Collectivization does not raise agricultural productivity," the academic said, "It just makes it easier for someone to come in and take [the produce] away. The system breaks down very quickly."



Nestor Gula

A portion of the crowd gathered in Nathan Phillips Square to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine.

Dr. Mace stated that while Ukrainians around the world have been certain that Stalin and his henchmen directly engineered the massive atrocity, the "smoking gun" of Moscow's direct involvement in precipitating the Famine was found only recently. "It was only in [the two years following independence] that Ukrainian scholars were able to get access [to formerly secret sections of Soviet archives] and see just how implicated Moscow was in bringing about the Famine of 1932-1933," he said.

"What we did not know when we were writing our report [of the U.S. commission issued in 1988]," the Kyiv-based scholar averred, "was that there was an unpublished

[Communist] Party decree, dated November 18, 1932, which stated if there was no grain to meet the quotas — take the potatoes, take the beans, take literally everything. And that is precisely what [local authorities] did under Moscow's direct orders."

Dr. Mace recalled speaking to a survivor of the Famine: "He wondered whether the world would know of the Famine and would there be anybody to pray for us."

The keynote speaker concluded by affirming: "The world did know, knows and will know, and there will always be someone to pray for [the Famine's victims]."

Dr. Mace also delivered a lecture on the Famine at the University of Toronto Center for Russian and East European Studies on October 5.

The commemorations had been unofficially launched by an educational program hosted by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC), at its headquarters in the St. Vladimir Institute near the university, which presented materials to elementary school children from various local schools on the afternoon of September 26.

An exhibit at City Hall

On September 30, an exhibit about the Famine, "The Famine-Genocide, Ukraine, 1933," prepared by the UCRDC and sponsored by Media Watch Ukraine and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's Toronto branch, was officially opened in the Rotunda of City Hall and remained on view to the general public until October 9.

The exhibit featured documents implicating senior Soviet officials in issuing lethal procurement orders, coverage of the Famine that appeared in the Ukrainian and international press at the time, statements read out earlier this year in Canada's House of Commons in commemoration of the Famine by members of Parliament, and a continuous screening of the video "Harvest of Despair."

At the opening, City Councillor Chris Korwyn-Kuczynski hailed the exhibit's organizers for their effort and their choice of venue. "This is a tragic period most Canadians are not aware of, and they need to be aware of. [Thanks to the exhibit's location] thousands will be educated," he said.

"This kind of atrocity should never happen again," added the councillor. "The world should share in your community's

sense of loss."

City Councillor David Miller also addressed the gathering of about 75 people, saying: "On November 11, [Canadian] Remembrance Day, we say 'Lest we Forget.' Each year we express the hope that there be no more war. In this case, this year, it applies to Famine."

"We also know of the attitude of governments of the time, who were free, open and democratic, who denied it was occurring and later that it happened," Mr. Miller continued. "We need to know that our freedoms are being protected, we need to dig up information about such tragedies, so that we never forget," the councillor said.

Derwyn Shea, member of Provincial Parliament for High Park-Swansea, expressed solidarity with those commemorating the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine, saying that his Irish ancestry and knowledge of history made him "aware of famine, and aware of how they occur by causes that are not natural."

"Thank you for raising our sensibilities, for keeping us informed of this terrible holocaust," Mr. Shea said.

The UCRDC's director, Andrew Gregorovich, cautioned that the work of educating the public is never done. "Famine denial, like Holocaust denial, still exist. They can be found on the Internet, they need to be confronted," the researcher said.

Maria Szkambara, president of the UCC Toronto branch and a school teacher, recounted how she drove home the magnitude of the Famine's horrific impact by having her pupils each bring 20 toothpicks to school a day. "There were 30 children in the class, and at the end of the month, we had nowhere near a million," Ms. Szkambara recalled.

"It took us an entire year, and every day the pile grew larger and larger, and I told them: 'Think of these toothpicks, not as toothpicks, but as your brother, your sister, father and mother — even you,'" the activist said.

"One man wanted to kill the will of the people and say that there was no Ukrainian nation," the UCC president intoned, "but we are here to testify that there is, and that we cannot ever forget the Famine's victims."

Famine survivor Maria Bozhyk offered her thanks to the organizers of the exhibit. "The souls of those who died as innocent victims of the Red regime speak through you, and I am very grateful to you for giv-

(Continued on page 12)

Chicago marks Famine anniversary



Nearly 1,000 Chicago-area Ukrainians gathered on September 20 to mark the 65th anniversary of Stalin's man-made Famine of 1932-1933 that killed more than 7 million Ukrainians. The commemoration occurred at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Addison, Ill. The program included a moleben offered by Orthodox and Catholic clergy, a procession around the church, a wreath-laying ceremony at the foot of the monument to victims of the Great Famine, and a formal program in the church auditorium. Seen in the photo above: Ukraine's acting consul-general in Chicago, Ludmyla Protasova, addresses the gathering at the monument; to the right is Orest Baranyk, master of ceremonies.

Sestanovich weighs Ukraine's problems and successes at D.C. forum

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – In order to successfully ride out the current world economic crisis, Ukraine must effectively handle three major economic problem areas, according to a senior U.S. government official involved in assisting Ukraine.

Stephen A. Sestanovich, ambassador-at-large and special advisor to the secretary of state on the new independent states (NIS), identified these areas as Ukraine's currency, foreign debt and trade, and said that Ukraine can count on U.S. support if it continues its reform policies.

Speaking on October 19 at the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies, Ambassador Sestanovich also discussed Ukraine's

many successes, which, he said, far outweigh its problems. The forum was sponsored by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, and SAIS.

As a result of recent increased government controls to preserve its foreign reserves, Mr. Sestanovich said, the hryvnia, in effect, has become a non-convertible currency. While this action is understandable, he said, it "is not a viable long-term solution for Ukraine. And the longer it continues, the longer Ukraine's national currency is taken out of international exchange markets, the more vulnerable it will be to a big drop when it becomes convertible again."

Ambassador Sestanovich stressed that Ukraine has to proceed "very carefully" and in close cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and World

Bank to gradually expand the trading of the hryvnia, to allow it to find its new level, as well as to keep moving on its deregulation and reform programs.

"On that basis, the U.S. government will be able to support continued disbursements – which are essential for Ukraine at this period – from the IMF," he said.

Ukraine has managed its foreign reserves well, and there have been encouraging reform decrees by the president, he said. "The key is to follow through," he added, "and unfortunately the record cannot by itself provide confidence that those are going to be implemented."

He said Ukraine has the advantage of a good relationship with international financial institutions, and they have to be further cultivated and strengthened.

Ambassador Sestanovich said that how Ukraine handles the second problem area, its foreign debt, also will be crucial.

He pointed out that the global financial crisis has both aggravated Ukraine's problem and, at the same time, made it easier for Ukraine to handle it, because both the borrowers and lenders realize that, in the current situation, debts will have to be rescheduled.

Among the foreign bonds coming due for Ukraine in the near future that will need rescheduling are some \$110 million to Chase Manhattan and \$60 million to CS First Boston.

"How well Kyiv handles this will determine how soon it will be able to borrow again," Mr. Sestanovich said, adding "So far, the record in handling this extremely complex problem has been pretty good."

In this, as in some other respects, Ukraine is much better off than Russia, which has "virtually cut itself off" from international capital markets, he pointed out. "Ukraine hasn't, and it needs to make sure that it doesn't," he added.

The third important challenge, trade, also will determine Ukraine's future course in the world economy, Mr. Sestanovich said.

He noted that more than 40 percent of Ukraine's trade is with Russia, Europe is increasingly restricting Ukraine's exports, Ukraine's currency problems are limiting imports from the West, and it is facing new problems with its exports to the United States, where the U.S. steel industry has protested the dumping of foreign, including Ukrainian, steel on the U.S. market.

To deal with these problems, he said, Ukraine must diversify its markets and produce more competitive goods, which will require new policies concerning foreign investment, new business formation and the bankruptcy of inefficient enterprises.

The United States has worked with Ukraine in this area by exchanging trade missions and by providing assistance in areas where there have been reforms, he said.

"Unfortunately, improvements in the climate for private business – although they're taking place – are moving very slowly, in some cases not at all," he said. "The government is still wedded to protecting bankrupt industries and is doing too little to increase the productive potential of some potentially very powerful sectors, such as Ukrainian agriculture."

While focusing on Ukraine's problem areas, Ambassador Sestanovich gave more than equal time to discussing Ukraine's many accomplishments: in democratic development, nation-building, integration with its neighbors and international groupings, and building sound relationships with the United



Ambassador Stephen A. Sestanovich

States and International financial institutions.

He pointed out that Ukraine is the only country of the former Soviet Union that changed presidents in a free and fair election; it recently had another parliamentary election; the Verkhovna Rada plays a role in influencing government policy, as is expected of democratic legislatures; and Ukraine has managed to develop as a nation while maintaining inter-ethnic peace.

It developed good relationships with neighboring countries, such as Poland and Russia – and it did not have to happen that way, he said – and with Western organizations, such as the European Union and NATO through its Partnership for Peace program, and forged regional cooperation groupings such as GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova).

The U.S.-Ukrainian relationship developed into a "strategic partnership" through cooperation on many crucial issues, the most important of which, he said, was non-proliferation of arms.

And – what is especially beneficial now – Ukraine has developed and maintained a good relationship with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, receiving new credits from them even in the midst of the Russian financial crisis.

Just a few years ago, few people would have predicted these successes, which now provide a basis for confidence about Ukraine's future, he said. "Looked at one measure after another, Ukraine is a success story," he said, "but there's no dodging the big problems that it continues to face."

While these are problems that only Ukraine can solve, he added, the U.S. government and the Ukrainian American community, through organizations such as The Washington Group, have a role to play as well.

Because of their close relationships with both countries, he said, Ukrainian Americans can help the U.S. government understand what is really going on in Ukraine and what kinds of assistance programs can be most effective there, as well as help ensure that the Ukrainian government understands how it is being viewed, both positively and negatively, in the United States.

"Because American interests are at stake in Ukraine's future, we need to find ways to keep Ukrainian policy moving in the right direction," Ambassador Sestanovich stressed. And despite all of Ukraine's past successes, he added, "This is no small task. It requires commitment, clarity and resources."

Canadian National Exhibition grounds become site of ninth internment marker

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — This city's Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) grounds recently became the ninth site where a plaque commemorating victims of Canada's internment operations, which included Ukrainians and other immigrants from Europe, after the outbreak of the first world war.

A trilingual plaque was unveiled at the CNE on October 2, with hundreds of Ukrainian Canadians participating, along with Toronto City Counselor Chris Korwyn-Kuczynski. The unveiling of the Stanley Barracks plaque was organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA), in co-operation with the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko (UCFTS).

Several busloads of Ukrainian school children joined the crowd. The Grade 8 classes from the Ukrainian schools of St. Demetrius, St. Josaphat, Cardinal Joseph Slipyj and St. Sophia participated in the ceremonies.

An ecumenical memorial liturgy was conducted by Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk and Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Cornelius Pasichny, assisted by the Rev. Bohdan Sencio (UOC) and the Rev. Bohdan Lukie (UCC).

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, UCCLA research director and longtime activist for internment redress, spoke to the gathering. "On this exact date 82 years ago, the camp that stood on this spot was closed down," Dr. Luciuk said, and turning to the assembled school-

children, he added, "A few weeks ago you were all here, walking down this road where you could buy Coca-Cola, cotton candy and cupcakes on the site of a Canadian concentration camp. You are standing on ground that should be sacred to the memory of all Ukrainian Canadians and to many other Canadians of other European backgrounds."

Mr. Korwyn-Kuczynski declared: "It's embarrassing to admit that this once was the site of a concentration camp. It's good that people who now come here to the Trade Center and to the CNE will be able to learn about these very tragic times."

The memorial is situated between the Marine Museum and the new National Convention Center, at the former location of the Stanley Barracks. The barracks were used as a receiving station and prison between December 14, 1914, and October 2, 1916.

In that period, several thousand Canadians of Ukrainian and other European ancestry were dubbed "enemy aliens" and held at the Stanley Barracks before they were assigned to forced labor at camps situated across Ontario. For example, one such camp was used to establish the town of Kapuskasing (about 500 miles northwest of Toronto) and another was located at Fort Henry, near Kingston (about 250 miles northeast of Toronto). Markers deploring the internment operations, commanded by Major Gen. William Otter, have already been

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Fran Haskett, daughter of internment survivor Mary Manko Haskett, speaks at the unveiling of a plaque marking the former site of the Stanley Barracks. UCCLA Chair John Gregorovich is seen on the left; UCCLA Research Director Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is on the right.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

November 1

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the November 1, 1918, uprising when Ukrainian soldiers seized control of Lviv in what was yet another affirmation of the Ukrainian nation's desire to be free, and city residents awoke to hear news of the establishment of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Ukrainian patriots in western Ukraine were responding to the will of the Ukrainian people and following in the footsteps of their compatriots to the east, where the independent Ukrainian National Republic had been proclaimed on January 22, 1918, as all ties with Bolshevik Russia were severed.

In the west, the stage had been set by the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire beginning in October 1918. As a result, the nations under the Hapsburgs' rule began to assert their right to self-determination. On October 18 the Ukrainian National Council was formed in Lviv by political and church leaders to represent the Ukrainian ethnic territories within the empire and unite them into a single entity. The Poles, too, were organizing and had intentions of taking over eastern Galicia.

Seeing that a Polish takeover was at hand, during the night of October 31-November 1, a group of young Ukrainian officers led by Capt. Dmytro Vitovsky of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen galvanized troops in Lviv and asserted their control over the city. By the early morning of November 1, Ukrainian flags were flying atop City Hall and bulletins posted throughout the city announced a new political reality: the Western Ukrainian National Republic. There were similar occurrences in other parts of Eastern Galicia. Right from the start, it was understood that the WUNR's goal was union with the independent Ukrainian state to the east.

Soon thereafter fighting broke out between Polish and Ukrainian troops. Nonetheless, the western Ukrainians succeeded in setting up a provisional council of ministers and, later, a full-fledged government, as on November 22-26 elections were held to the 150-member Ukrainian National Council with the chairman of the council, Evhen Petrushevych, serving as the president of the republic.

The following January, a delegation representing the Western Ukrainian National Republic traveled to Kyiv, where on January 22, 1919, the Act of Union declared all Ukrainian lands united in the Ukrainian National Republic.

The independence proclaimed in 1918 was short-lived, however, as Ukraine was crushed by the powerful forces of its enemies both in the east and in the west.

Nonetheless, as noted by Dr. Orest Subtelny in his landmark work "Ukraine: A History," during four short years of revolution (1917-1921), "the nation-building process moved forward tremendously."

Indeed, the foundation laid in 1918 was to bear fruit decades later with the declaration in 1991 of the independent republic of Ukraine. Thus, as we notice the November 1 date on our calendars, it is only fitting to recall its historic significance for the Ukrainian nation.

Embassy of Ukraine in the United States of America

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Roma Hadzewycz
Editor-in-Chief
The Ukrainian Weekly

Dear Friends:

The Embassy of Ukraine in the United States of America sincerely greets the journalists and publishers of The Ukrainian Weekly on occasion of the 65th anniversary of the newspaper's founding.

We are pleased to note that during these years your publication has grown from a small publication for Ukrainian youth into an independent and influential newspaper on par with distinguished Western mass communications media.

Thanks to the professionalism of your editors and reporters, you are the first to report on many events in the life of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada. Through its effective and analytical work, your publication attracts the attention of officials of the U.S. administration and Congress. You have established strong communications with representatives of the Ukrainian government at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

The pages of The Ukrainian Weekly publicize profound discussions of the most significant topics in the history of the Ukrainian nation, both in the homeland and abroad. It is significant that the Great Famine of 1933 especially is analyzed on the pages of your publication by people of the younger generation; it will remain in their memories and in those of succeeding generations.

The Weekly has been progressively expanding its activity. The establishment of press bureaus in Kyiv and Toronto is evidence that The Weekly is growing stronger and that it is no longer merely the publication of one community organization. Many representatives of the political, business and religious circles of the diaspora turn to The Ukrainian Weekly. The newspaper has earned for itself many true friends, who at any moment could be organized into a Society of Friends of The Ukrainian Weekly.

For the future, we wish The Weekly much creative success, a high level of authoritativeness and a greater number of readers – not only in North America but also in Ukraine.

Sincerely,
Yuri Shcherbak
Ambassador

Nov.
2
1968

Turning the pages back...

Twenty years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly commented on the 50th anniversary of the November 1 Act in Lviv that proclaimed the establishment of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Among the articles published was an analysis by the noted historian Clarence A. Manning that appeared on the paper's editorial page. Below are excerpts from that article.

* * *

With the death of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph II, all, both friends and foes of the dual monarchy, recognized that a new era was dawning ... All through September the official representations had been meeting and perfecting their plans. They had at their disposal some units of the Sichovi Striltsi [Ukrainian Sich Riflemen], which had been transferred to Bukovyna, and they had also established a Military Committee to assume charge of the military affairs as they developed. ...

On October 30, Captain Dmytro Vitovsky of the Striltsi arrived in Lviv with a few men, and the Military Committee decided to act while there was time. Apparently, Polish leaders had planned for a revolt on November 1 to cover the entire province of Galicia, and the Ukrainian leaders felt that it was necessary to forestall them. When on October 31 the Austrian governor, Count Karl Huyn, refused to comply with the demand of the Ukrainian National Rada and hand over the power, the Rada decided to act. Captain Vitovsky immediately moved against the governor, but he willingly and peacefully acceded to a mere show of force and, without making any opposition, he and his military commander in Lviv accepted house arrest and allowed Captain Vitovsky to take military command.

It was an example of the extent of the disintegration of the Hapsburg government, and so during the night of October 31-November 1, Captain Vitovsky raised the Ukrainian flag on the Lviv City Hall and the Rada issued a call for independence and proclaimed the establishment of the Western Ukrainian National Republic. By the morning of November 1, the changeover had taken place, but unfortunately the new government had too few trained men at its disposal to prevent a counter-move on the same day by some of the Polish sympathizers in the city.

The triumph of the declaration of independence was almost immediately marred by the outbreak of a Polish-Ukrainian war, as the revolt spread throughout the land with Ukrainians from the outlying regions taking over the administration in the local centers and others streaming to Lviv to fill the ranks of the Ukrainian army.

... Still the Ukrainian National Rada under Dr. Eugene Petrushevych succeeded in laying the foundations of a Ukrainian government based on the Ukrainian form of the existing institutions. In January a delegation from that government was able to go Kyiv and formally merge itself into the revived Ukrainian National Republic.

Source: "Liberation in Western Ukraine," by Clarence A. Manning, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Saturday, November 2, 1968.

Famine to be commemorated in New York

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – Preparations for the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Sunday, November 8, at 2 p.m. are nearing completion.

The commemoration will begin with a solemn service and remarks from the clergy. This will be followed by a reading of the Congressional Famine Resolution, President Bill Clinton's statement and

Gov. George Pataki's proclamation.

The main speaker will be former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller.

The service will conclude with the Dumka Choir's rendition of "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi."

Organizers of the commemoration request that participants arrive at least 10 minutes early, as the program will begin promptly.

An appeal for aid to veterans

The end of World War II was near at hand, and the Soviet Communist armies were moving east to west across Ukraine. Ukrainians in Western Ukraine, having been "liberated" by "big brother" Russia in 1939 and having endured Communist rule for two years, faced the future with fear, concerned about their lives and those of their children.

The young Ukrainian men of western Ukraine organized to resume the fight to liberate Ukrainian land, as their fathers before them had done in the World War I. Many joined the Galicia Division, and many others joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). They would much rather die fighting, than be slaves in Soviet Russian forced labor camps. Most of these young men died fighting for a Ukraine free of any foreign occupation.

A very small number survived, after being incarcerated for many years in Soviet Russian concentration camps.

There are a few thousand of these fighters still alive in Ukraine, near the end of their life journey, most leading lives of poverty and misery.

They need our help. The present Ukrainian government, still under the influence of Soviet historical propaganda, does not recognize these men as fighters for Ukraine's freedom and does not help them in any way. The only minimal help they get is from the Ukrainian community in the diaspora through the Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans.

We, the Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans, appeal to all Ukrainians to donate generously to the "November Fund Drive," for needy Ukrainian veterans in Ukraine.

Please mail your contributions to: Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046.

**Executive Board of the Social Service
of Ukrainian War Veterans**

A PERSONAL REFLECTION

Lives lived: Bohdan R. Bociurkiw

by Michael Bociurkiw

My father was buried last week, just two days after my 37th birthday.

Aside from learning that losing a parent is one of the most painful things in life to accept, I also came to appreciate – through e-mails, speeches and informal chats with old colleagues and friends – what a truly great man he was. How odd that one can discover so many special things about a parent only after he is gone.

Many descriptions can be used to refer to Bohdan Rostyslav Bociurkiw, who died in Ottawa at age 73 after a prolonged – and at times undignified – battle with cancer and other ailments. Aside from being my father, he was a renowned scholar, a world traveler, Ukrainian community leader, human rights activist, teacher, researcher, linguist and artist. Decades after arriving in Canada as a young, displaced person from Ukraine, he leaves a legacy of an eclectic group of six children, a highly praised book and numerous scholarly works on the former Soviet Union, and a strong influence on Canada's multiculturalism policy.

Years after we arrived in Ottawa in 1969, when I was old enough to understand, my father would tell me about his quiet and lonely battle to be accepted as an equal amid the English and French circles that dominated political life in the nation's capital at the time. Whether he was advising one of the many ministers of state for multiculturalism who sought his sage counsel or speaking to members of the National Museums Board, he would often feel not fully accepted. Yet, he persisted and did, I believe, have an impact on policies.

Perhaps his resilience was acquired during the second world war in Eastern Europe. During trips back to Ukraine with my parents, relatives recounted how he suffered tremendously while in the hands of the Gestapo at concentration camps. While others slid towards death, he sketched the portraits of camp guards to gain more food, which he would then share with fellow prisoners.

There must have been a point to these stories. Perhaps he thought that I too might face an uphill struggle as I matured into a full-time print journalist. With a surname like "Bociurkiw," it is hard to pretend you

Canadian journalist Michael Bociurkiw, a frequent contributor to The Globe and Mail, who lives in Kuala Lumpur and Seattle. Mr. Bociurkiw was a member of The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial staff in 1985-1987. This article was originally written for The Globe and Mail.

are part of the mainstream.

One of his most admirable qualities was that he took young people seriously – whether students enrolled in one of his challenging political science courses at Carleton University or one of my friends dropping by our Ottawa home for a late night chat. There was always time to hear them out.

My father was very unique in the sense that he seemed to be able to gracefully transcend nationalities and classes: he could be as comfortable in front of a classroom full of denim-clad students as he was demanding concessions from a government minister; as comfortable trying to broker compromise in a smoke-filled Ukrainian community hall as among scholars in mainland China.

But, by far his proudest achievement was the long-delayed publication of his lifelong work, "The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Soviet State (1939-1950)," a book on the liquidation of a persecuted institution. Completing it relied heavily on scouring secret government and Church archives in the Soviet Union. It came as no surprise to us, when, upon hearing that the Iron Curtain had come down, he decided to return to square one and begin his research all over again – rather than release an incomplete book.

Of course, his many probing works on the former Soviet Union were not welcomed by all. Perhaps a good measure of his diligence was the many critical articles that appeared about him in the official Communist Party press. Continuously denounced over two decades, the attacks were something in which he took great pride.

In academic circles he is also remembered as one of the founders of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and as a founding director of the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies at Carleton University.

One of his most memorable qualities was fairness and compassion: he would bristle anytime any of us voiced disparaging remarks about any other ethnic group or individual. Maybe this is why, in his younger years, he served as a valuable Ukrainian community leader who was able to bring together political and religious factions.

Now, after about three decades in Ottawa, my father has returned to Edmonton. How appropriate that he has returned to the Prairies – the land of our ancestors – where he arrived as a young, handsome immigrant, where he met his wife, fell in love, earned his first academic credentials and started his family. We will remember his lessons forever.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Here's to you, Rochester!**

On October 24, I had the good fortune to be in Rochester, N.Y., for the 45th anniversary celebration of the Rochester Federal Credit Union. It was a glorious event, with some 460 people attending the banquet and dance. One of the highlights was a video presentation featuring the many people and events that contributed to this growing enterprise over the years.

Rochester is one of the oldest Ukrainian communities in America. The first Ukrainian immigrant, Evstachiv Makohin, arrived from the Rohatyn region in 1904 (some claim earlier). Within a few years Rochester had some 20 Ukrainian immigrants from the Rohatyn area, mostly Ukrainian Catholics.

Looking to meet their spiritual needs, local Ukrainians came together on November 15, 1908, to establish the St. Josaphat parish. At the end of the meeting, the assembled new parishioners sang "Mnohaia Lita" in honor of Pope Pius X, Bishop Soter Ortynsky, President William Howard Taft and the Austro-Hungarian emperor, Franz Josef. St. Josaphat Church was in place by 1910.

St. Josaphat's had many pastors over the years, but the one who bears special recognition is the Rev. Basil Turula, who served from 1923 to 1949. It was during his pastorate that a parochial day school was opened. Also worthy of note is the fact that two future Ukrainian Catholic bishops, Joseph Schmondiuk and Jaroslav Gabro, once served as Father Turula's assistants.

A number of famed Ukrainian Americans have lived in Rochester over the years, including Miroslaw Sichynsky. It was Mr. Sichynsky who, while still a student in Ukraine, assassinated Count Andrew Potocki, the Austro-Hungarian government's Polish governor of western Ukraine, notorious for his anti-Ukrainian policies. In Rochester he and his wife, Julia, established adult education courses and cultural courses for youth.

Other Rochester luminaries include Nicholas Murashko, president of the Ukrainian National Association from 1929 to 1949; John Oleksyn, long-time president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; and U.S. Olympic soccer player Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda in 1962-1998.

Although the cooperative movement has a long history in Rochester, its early years were hardly auspicious. The first cooperative grocery was organized in 1914, but lasted for only a short time. A second co-op grocery was opened in 1919, but was forced to close its doors in 1922. A credit union was opened at about the same time, but it also failed.

It was not until September 25, 1953, that a permanent cooperative venture was launched. On that day some 30 Ukrainians came together at the Ukrainian National Home and established the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union of Rochester. The charter members included: Vasyl Andrushin, Illa Demydenko, Dr. Hryhoryj Dmytriw, Volodymyr Hawrylak (a UNA advisor for a time), Vasyl Ewanciw, Wasyl Kuchmy, Alexander Papa and Ivan Swereda. A total of 30 persons present at the meeting donated \$25 each to get the enterprise off the ground.

Within a few years the credit union was thriving, and in 1987 a building was purchased to house its operations. I was shown around the newly modernized facility by Tamara Denysenko, CEO, and Wasyl Kornylo, president of the board of direc-

tors, who literally beamed with pride as they explained how the entire community could use the meeting hall, the library and other facilities that their building provides.

The fact that benefits were always on their minds was proven at the banquet that evening when Mr. Kornylo announced that the board of directors had voted a \$450,000 dividend to be divided among the 5,100 members. For some members, it could mean as much as \$800. If there is one outstanding contribution that the third immigration has made to Ukrainian American life, it is the credit union network.

Ukrainians in Rochester should be very proud of their community, which has two Catholic churches, two Orthodox churches, two Pentecostal churches, a day school, seven UNA branches, two Providence Association branches, two Ukrainian Fraternal Association branches, two dance groups, a bandura ensemble, a string ensemble, branches of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), and three Ukrainian cultural schools. When a Ukrainian dies in Rochester, the death notice appears in the local press with a tryzub.

Designed by renowned architect Radoslav Zuk, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church is a marvel to behold. Three liturgies are celebrated on Sundays and one on Saturday evening. Yes, Saturday evening! Parishioners apparently know how to raise money, too. Their net profit from their annual arts and crafts festival this year was \$75,643.55 – their best ever.

On Sunday I was escorted around the city by Rochester's dynamic duo, Attorney Bohdan Wenglowkyj, a Catholic, and Prof. Wolodymyr "Mirko" Pylyshenko, an Orthodox. We were warmly welcomed at the Slavic Pentecostal Church, where some 480 faithful were praising God. Women, their heads covered with white scarves, sat on the right; men on the left. An extraordinary choir and three preachers presided over the service. I was informed that: the average Pentecostal family has many children; some 80 percent of the worshippers are ethnic Ukrainians (some came from Siberia or from the Baltic states) who had been here for seven to eight years; their Bible classes enroll some 450 children; and, they are committed to their Ukrainian heritage as evidenced by the fact that their Sunday school classes are in Ukrainian.

When I addressed the group, I emphasized the fact that they are a godsend for our community, as well as for America. "You are hard-working, God-fearing people, the kind that built our country," I told them, "and the kind America needs now more than ever." As I was walking out of their house of worship, a man ran up to thank me, an American-born, for addressing the congregation in Ukrainian. "We're going to make sure our children don't forget their language," he promised.

The frosting on the cake during my visit to Rochester was meeting with old respected friends like John Kuchmy, a one-time activist of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and community leader, Bobby Hussar, a member of a renowned UNA family, and some of the people were involved in the Demjanjuk defense effort.

Here's to you, Rochester! Your people are showing the way with vision, dedication, perseverance and professionalism.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ✦ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 1)

delegates to a congress while the latter are held to a maximum of 25.

The UCC's "presidium" was renamed "board of directors" in order to bring the organizational terminology up to date.

The changes also allow for greater flexibility at the level of UCC provincial councils and branches, making it easier for them to determine criteria for membership, and greater flexibility for the executive to "do all such things as may be exercised or done by the UCC."

Although the number of delegates registered this congress, 267, was slightly higher than that at the 18th congress in 1995, the constitutionally required quorum was reduced to a dramatically low figure of 100, down from the previous 175.

Both outgoing UCC President Oleh Romaniw and Mr. Czolij praised the representatives of the Big Six for their understanding and magnanimity in yielding power in order to make the umbrella body more democratic.

War crimes furor

The UCC narrowly avoided leaving its 19th triennial congress without a president. During the last plenary session on October 12, Mr. Czolij strongly objected to a resolution proposed by the workshop on denaturalization and deportation of alleged war criminals, which would have made the issue the first priority for the UCC president and executive. Mr. Czolij affirmed that he would resign if the congress bound his actions in this fashion.

Mr. Czolij, supported by a number of delegates, including outgoing UCC Government Relations Committee Chair Adrian Boyko, said he did not dispute the importance of the issue, but contended that such a binding imposition of priority would paralyze the UCC and reduce its effectiveness and credibility both in the eyes of the Canadian government and the Ukrainian Canadian community.

The newly-elected president also threatened to step down if a resolution calling for the resignation of Canadian Justice Minister Anne McLellan was not dropped, calling it "a grave strategic error." Session chairman Harry Nesmaczny called a recess, and a compromise was reached whereby Mr. Czolij assured delegates he would consider the matter a priority, and thanked them for allowing him and the new executive flexibility in dealing with the issue. The resolutions were withdrawn.

Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted by the congress include a call for the immediate reopening of a UCC Ottawa Bureau, a call for an investigation into allegations of corruption at the visa office of Canada's embassy in Kyiv, a call for the establishment of a Multiculturalism Commissioner who would ensure that all government ministries and agencies are fulfilling the statutory requirements set out in Canada's Constitution, a renewal of the mandate of the Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation, a call for the formal integration of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) into the UCC's structure, and a resolution in support of the initiative of the Ukrainian World Congress to have the United Nations General Assembly condemn the use of famine as an instrument of political repression.

Commemorations

As part of the agenda of the opening day, the UCC commemorated the vic-

tims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 perpetrated by the Soviet regime led by Joseph Stalin, with a wreath-laying ceremony at Winnipeg's monument to the famine. Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo and UCC President Oleh Romaniw performed the honors.

A good media outreach effort also resulted in coverage on the Winnipeg Sun's front page of the October 11 unveiling of a commemorative plaque installed on the grounds of the Manitoba Provincial Legislature buildings condemning Canada's internment at a concentration camp in Winnipeg of its citizens and recent immigrants from Ukraine as "enemy aliens" during and after World War I.

The CBC-TV national nightly news broadcast also reported on the gathering of hundreds of Ukrainian Canadians on the occasion. The report pointed to a pledge issued by Jean Chrétien (now prime minister of Canada), while leader of the official opposition, that Ukrainians would secure an apology for the wrongs suffered and restitution of assets confiscated if he were elected.

At the UCC's official luncheon on October 10, Dr. Rey Pagtakhan, parliamentary secretary to Mr. Chrétien, departed from the prepared text of his speech to congratulate the Ukrainian community on keeping the issue of internment alive, an "issue that is so vital to your community."

He expressed hope that some day "there might indeed be closure to this issue." However, he did so in a "humble, personal capacity" and conveyed no further undertaking that might have been made by either the prime minister, or Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Dr. Hedy Fry, on whose behalf he spoke that day.

Workshops

The congress agenda moved along primarily on the rails of workshops, held on October 10 and 11, dedicated to leading issues animating the Ukrainian community in Canada. The sessions addressing the Canadian government's policy of using denaturalization and deportation to deal with individuals accused of war crimes generated the most heat. The sessions were moderated by "Kontakt" TV Executive Producer Jurij Klufas and included presentations by the UCC's Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation Chair John Petryshyn, UCCLA Chair John Gregorovich and UCC Toronto Branch President Maria Szkambara.

Orest Rudzik and Nestor Woychyshyn, two Toronto-based lawyers who are acting as defense counsel in four of the cases before Canadian courts, offered their comments about the federal government's strategy and suggestions about how the community could assist legal efforts. Veteran U.S. litigator Paul Zumbakis of Chicago offered comments about the increasingly small differences between the experience in the U.S. and Canada.

Olya Odynsky Grod was given the floor to give a personal account of the effect the federal government's decision to prosecute her father has had on her family and to offer her perspective on the significance of the case.

Other workshops included those on Canada-Ukraine relations, moderated by Myroslava Pidhirnyj of Winnipeg, a member of UCC's Canada-Ukraine Relations Committee; Ukrainian education, moderated by Marusia Petryshyn of Edmonton, a member of the UCC's Education Committee; immigration issues, moderated by Bill Diachuk, president of the Edmonton branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services;

Canadian unity, multiculturalism and minority rights, moderated by UCC Government Relations Committee Chair Adrian Boyko of Saskatoon; and on "Strengthening the UCC Team," moderated by Irka Mycak of Toronto, a member of the UCC's Constitution Committee.

Canada-Ukraine Foundation President Andriy Semotiuk led a seminar on October 11 on opportunities to assist education in Ukraine. The talk-shop, sponsored by the Carpathia Credit Union and the Ukrainian Credit Union MasterCard, featured representatives of two non-Ukrainian organizations, Canada World Youth and the U.S.-based Youth for Understanding, and the Canada-Ukraine International Exchange, who spoke about ways in which ties between pedagogues and students on both sides of the ocean can be developed and maintained.

The Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada on October 11 held its annual general meeting, at which Bohdan Koziy, Kyiv-based project manager of the Canadian-government supported Ukraine Credit Union Development Assistance Program, gave a report on economic conditions in Ukraine and the suitability of credit unions for that environment.

Foundation reports

On October 11, Andrew Hladyshevsky, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, presented a detailed triennial accounting of the foundation's role in supporting community projects, with Wally Shoemay, chief of the foundation's investment committee, and Gillian Ewing, portfolio manager at Scotia Cassels, adding to the impression of fiscal solidity.

Mr. Semotiuk delivered a more thematic presentation concerning the Canada-Ukraine Foundation which under his guidance is positioning itself as the prime conduit for small-scale assistance projects aimed at Ukraine originating in Canada from within and without the Ukrainian community. The CUF hopes to establish a "matching dollar fund" with the Canadian federal government.

On the evening of October 10, the UCC's gala awards banquet was held, at which 31 recipients of the Shevchenko Medal were honored, as were the first three honorees of the Ukrainian Canadian Youth Leadership Award of Excellence.

On October 12, the congress concluded with the installation of Mr. Czolij as UCC president and the singing of the Canadian and Ukrainian national anthems, led by Winnipeg-based soloist Walter Skakun.

In mid-November, the 33-member board of directors designated by the Nominations Committee will meet to select the UCC's executive and set out a plan of action in conformity with congress resolutions.

Sea Breeze...

(Continued from page 1)

attempted to explain to the national deputies that Ukraine's nuclear arms were not given to the U.S., as some Communists would like to believe, but sold to Russia.

As he left the podium after his remarks and passed the Communists' contingent, Mr. Kravchuk tapped his finger against his forehead, an international gesture suggesting mental ineptitude. Members of the Rukh faction reacted with delight and applause, while the Communists booed and whistled.

The center-right aligned factions, which includes Mr. Kravchuk's Social Democratic (United) faction along with the Rukh, National Democratic and Green factions, opposed the measure to ban the Sea Breeze '98 exercises and succeeded in voting it down by a narrow margin of 31 votes.

With another controversy behind it, Sea Breeze '98 began peacefully off the Black Sea shore of Odesa on October 26. Last year a major critic and holdout, Russia is taking part in this year's exercises along with some 4,500 troops, 28 ships and 30 aircraft from 11 other countries, including the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, and Georgia.

Ukraine has committed 14 naval vessels and 1,500 troops to the effort, while Russia has a token representative force of two ships and 30 marines.

This year's scenario is similar to what was developed for last year, but without the threat of invasion from a neighboring country, which, in 1997, Moscow had decided meant Russia. The goal for the troops of Sea Breeze '98 is to protect a fictional country, the Coastal Republic, hit by a severe earthquake. In the scenario, the troops are part of a multinational task force sent by the United Nations to evacuate the sick and wounded, create a safe zone for the delivery of humanitarian aid, and control illegal firearms supplies.

Participants are training in humanitarian aid and rescue operations, self-protection techniques and anti-mining operations.

The high seas phase of the operation, held off the coast of the Pivdennyi port located near Odesa, involved ships off the United States, Ukraine and Russia. It ended with the disembarkment of marines from three amphibious ships: the Kostiantyn Olshansky of Ukraine, the USS Austin of the U.S. and the Russian BDK-67. The landing of the three ships at the Pivdennyi port on October 28 began the coastal phase of the operations, during which the Ukrainian, American and Russian soldiers marched to the training range near the city of Mykolaiv, where they were joined by Romanian and Georgian troops.

The final phase of the exercises will be devoted to debriefing and analyses of the results of the exercises, which are scheduled to last through November 4.

Patriarch Filaret to visit Cleveland

by Anatol Rozniatowsky

CLEVELAND – Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate on October 23, and the United States, will visit the Greater Cleveland area during the weekend of November 7-8.

On Saturday, November 7, the patriarch will celebrate vespers ("Vechirnia") at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church at 6 p.m. The church is located at 9672 State Road in North Royalton. Immediately

after the service will be a reception at the church hall. Tickets are \$20 per person; the public is invited. For further information call (440) 237-0101.

On Sunday, November 8, Patriarch Filaret will officiate at a liturgy at St. Stephen's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, located in Brunswick at 1905 Pearl Road. The service begins at 10 a.m. A banquet will follow in the church hall. Tickets are \$50 person or \$75 per couple. For information call (330) 273-6238.

THE 2020 CONFERENCE

Opening address by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, conference director

Following is the full text of the address delivered by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, founder and current president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, at the opening of The Year 2020 Conference on October 10. (Part I of the speech appeared in week's issue.)

CONCLUSION

What is the relationship of the Fourth Wave to the diaspora's continued vitality? The two contradictory answers that I have heard in the community are, first, that the members of the Fourth Wave have no interest in and no relationship to the community and its structures, and, second, that the Fourth Wave is the diaspora's salvation. I believe that both views are mistaken.

First, it is impossible to generalize about what may be as many as 40,000 or 50,000 people. Second, if you look around yourselves, you will see, or at least I can see in New Jersey, that members of the Fourth Wave serve as some of our priests, as our cantors, as teachers in our Saturday schools, and as editors in some of our periodicals. Third, it is inevitable that there be some friction between the Fourth Wave and the preceding waves of immigrants, just as there was between the third wave and its predecessors. Fourth, it is inevitable that just as we, whose parents came after World War II, are the products of some strange mixture of late 20th century North American culture and pre-war Galician culture, the Fourth Wavers are in part products of Soviet culture and in part contemporary Ukrainian culture.

But let's focus on what we have in common, rather than on what separates us. Let's talk more often to each other. It would be useful if we could do a better job of explaining the diaspora's history and its constituent parts to the Fourth Wavers, but, unfortunately, most of us know very little diaspora history, and few of us have much of an understanding of diaspora organizations and institutions. But it's not too late. To the extent that the diaspora has had some strengths and successes during the last half century, it's because of the cooperation of the first and second wave of immigrants with the third wave. A similar opportunity is again arising, although perhaps on a smaller scale, but, if we invest greater effort, we may again produce results benefiting us all.

As to the relationship between the Canadian and American diasporas, I will leave that to the members of the second panel to explore that issue. Suffice it to say that various cross-border effects are obvious. When CBS, an American media giant based in New York, slanders Ukrainians, it affects members of the Toronto community as much as it does the Chicago community. And, when our brothers and sisters in Winnipeg organize a highly successful Plast jamboree that is attended by youngsters not only from the U.S. and Canada but Europe and South America, young diaspora members from New Jersey who attended are just as much the beneficiaries of such organizational efforts as are those from Edmonton.

What institutional infrastructure, if any, is necessary for the community to survive and thrive? The conventional wisdom, as argued for many years by Myron Kuropas and others, is that our Churches and fraternal organizations are our indispensable institutional infrastructure. That's probably right, although that's not to say that other institutions and organizations, such as the credit unions, or women's organizations, or professional organizations, such as the one that organized this conference, or youth organizations, just to cite a few examples, are not

also critically important. But the one other quasi-institution, along with our Churches and fraternal organizations, that is probably indispensable to our future, but to which we have not paid much attention is the diaspora's media.

One of the most harmful developments that individual diaspora communities have experienced over the last 50 years is geographical dispersion. Forty years ago, the diaspora's communities were geographically compact. People lived within a certain radius of our Ukrainian churches, schools and shops. Then, along with everyone else, we all began moving to the suburbs, and to California and Florida and so on. It's difficult to have a community when its members are spread out over hundreds or thousands of miles. Some communities, such as the one in Detroit, moved to the suburbs together, and that is one of the reasons that community has many strengths. But that kind of an arrangement aside, what plays a critical role in keeping a sense of community alive and well is the diaspora media.

My parents cannot imagine a Ukrainian community without Svoboda. I have a difficult time imagining one without The Ukrainian Weekly. There is also no publication like Forum. And, although I think that Mayor Rudy Giuliani of New York has done a great job for the city, one of the stupidest things he ever did was to sell the

"Kontakt," I cannot see and get a sense of what people are saying and doing in Toronto, Edmonton, Chicago and so on. Without The Ukrainian Weekly, I couldn't read about what is happening as regards Ukrainian affairs in Washington, or the analyses of community affairs in the columns of Myron Kuropas and Andrew Fedynsky, or reports and debates about the state of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and so on. The point is, it's not likely that The Washington Post is going to expand its coverage of matters Ukrainian anytime soon, and I don't expect anytime soon to open up The New York Times and find a Kuropas column on its op-ed page.

Although no day-and-a-half-long conference can address all of the subjects that merit sustained discussion, what has become clear to me in a way that was not when we began to design this conference is the need to devote a substantial portion of a future conference to examining two issues: one is the state of the diaspora's media, and the other is the extent to which and the ways in which the Internet may be significant for our community's future. Perhaps one of our sister organizations, either in Washington or Canada, might be interested in exploring these issues at an upcoming conference.

What should our institutions and organi-

zations, one of the things that may happen within the next year or half year is that fiscal considerations may force us to scale back on some of the many activities that we fund, such as our Washington Office. Might the community as a whole or some combination of organizations be interested in taking that activity over? Maybe that would have worked, maybe not. But would not it have been at least worth a try?

Another suggestion for our institutions and organizations relates to the shocking absence of any kind of systematic information about ourselves as a community. Whatever we do think we know about our community is of a purely anecdotal character. We know nothing about what people in the community think, what they like or dislike about our various institutions and organizations, or what they would like to see happen in the community. This state of affairs is somewhat ironic, given that we today live in what everyone acknowledges to be the information age – when the acquisition and utilization of information is the most important skill that a nation or community or corporation can exhibit. We live in an age in which political parties, manufacturers and ethnic communities regularly survey various segments of the population whom they serve or to whom they want to appeal. Would it not make a lot of sense for our major institutions and organizations to get together and collectively hire a sociologist to conduct some surveys of our community so that we don't continue to fly blindfolded?

As regards specific institutions, different institutions need to come to grips with different issues. Because involuntary ethnics belonged to Ukrainian institutions simply because such institutions were Ukrainian, some of these institutions, such as our fraternal organizations, effectively operated like monopolies and, therefore, were sheltered from competition. As the last 20 years have taught us all, being insulated from competition is a very dangerous thing. It often breeds complacency and inefficiency. Some of our institutions must, therefore, find ways of reinventing and reinvigorating themselves in order to survive into the 21st century.

Consolidation among institutions such as, to cite just two examples, our scholarly societies and our fraternal organizations is both necessary and desirable. We have to find ways quickly to effect such consolidations.

Perhaps most importantly, we have to realize that, as members of the Ukrainian diaspora, we're all in this together and that we all have a stake in the community as a whole. We all have a tendency to be parochial in the sense of thinking only in terms of our own organization or institution and looking at the rest of the community through the needs and interests of that institution or organization. To be sure, each organization has its own agenda, its own challenges and responsibilities. But that simply is not going to be good enough if our community is going to survive and thrive. We absolutely must begin to start thinking about how our individual institutions and organizations can interact to strengthen the community as a whole.

For example, despite its modest size and resources, our community over the last 30 or 40 years has exhibited great responsibility towards and support for our academic sector. Now, however, we need our academic sector to return some of that investment in the form of ideas, synergies and intellectual leadership.

A half year ago I attended a very interesting conference on the Ukrainian revolu-

Wouldn't it be useful for the leaders of our community's institutions and organizations to meet for a day or two every year on a regular basis in order to talk about the community and its direction for the future? Wouldn't it be useful for our leaders to share some ideas, inform each other of the direction in which their individual institutions and organizations are headed and perhaps benefit from each other's experience and knowledge to solve one or another problem?

city's television station several years ago. That was the station on which the Ukrainian television program "Kontakt" and similar such ethnic programs were aired to people living in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Some diaspora media, such as Svoboda, The Weekly and Forum, are owned and subsidized by fraternal organizations, and for that we owe them a great debt of gratitude. Other media, such as the New York metropolitan area's daily radio program of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network (UBN) and the television program "Kontakt" are economically self-sufficient. Here the Ukrainian credit unions deserve a lot of credit for their support of these media. What might, however, be useful in the very near future is a conference devoted to the Ukrainian media.

Although the market is the only way of organizing an economy, not all decisions about all issues should be resolved by deference to short-term profits and losses. Perhaps we as a community would do well to learn about the economics, organization and future of Ukrainian diaspora media. To some extent, these are businesses that will succeed or fail for the same reasons that other businesses succeed or fail. But there is more to it than that. The Ukrainian media is much more valuable than whatever the cost of its production because the Ukrainian media in part compensates for the geographical dispersion of the last 50 years.

I really miss not seeing "Kontakt" because "Kontakt" shrank the North American continent for me. Without

zations do to sustain themselves and to help sustain the community's viability? Let me make a number of suggestions.

Wouldn't it be useful for the leaders of our community's institutions and organizations to meet for a day or two every year on a regular basis in order to talk about the community and its direction for the future? Wouldn't it be useful for our leaders to share some ideas, inform each other of the direction in which their individual institutions and organizations are headed and perhaps benefit from each other's experience and knowledge to solve one or another problem? I'm talking about meetings without the press, without any speeches or pronouncements.

Let me offer one example of the type of issue that might profitably have been discussed at such a meeting. Several years ago the Ukrainian National Association had to close its Washington Office because of fiscal considerations. Many people in the community complained loudly about that closing, but, quite frankly, it is a little difficult to listen to complaints about how someone else is not spending money to support something I find dear.

But the UNA Washington Office, of course, was not simply the voice of the UNA – it was an important voice of the community as a whole. In light of that, might it not have been a good idea for the UNA to have said at the kind of annual meeting of community leaders I'm suggesting here, a year or half a year prior to its decision to close the office: Ladies and gen-

(Continued on page 14)

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Essex County Ukrainians organize campaign

NEWARK, N.J. — Ukrainian Americans in Essex County have again organized a vigorous campaign effort to support Democratic candidates. The activities include mobile canvassing and sound vehicles throughout the municipalities of Essex County.

The campaign committee is headed by Michael Matiash and includes Marc Anthony Datzkiwsky, Peter Zielyk, Christopher Banasewycz-Miele, Walter Bodnar and Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

According to the Ukrainian American Democratic Committee, Kenneth

Gibson, the candidate for county executive, and others on the Line B Ticket have always supported Ukrainian American issues. During his tenure as mayor of Newark, Mr. Gibson appointed numerous members of the Ukrainian community to various positions in his administrations, including Mr. Matiash as Vailsburg and Ukrainian representative to the "Model Cities: Community Organization."

The UADC urged Ukrainian Americans to get involved with the elections and vote on November 3.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

court in 1992 for alleged terrorism and is still in jail. (RFE/RL Newline)

Level of barter reaches 42 percent

KYIV — The average level of barter operations in Ukraine's trade turnover in the first eight months of 1998 was 41.6 percent. The news was revealed by Vice Minister of the Economy Mykhailo Chechetov on October 26. During the second quarter of 1998 barter operations in the electricity industry were 50.6 percent; in the fuel industry, 48.1 percent; in chemicals and black metallurgy, 48.5 percent; colored metallurgy, 40 percent; wood and paper, 52.1 percent; building materials, 64.3 percent; the light industry sector, 42.5 percent; and the food industry, 20.9 percent. The sector with the largest figure for barter trade is the coal mining industry with a figure of 80 percent. (Eastern Economist)

Black sea economic council meets

SOFIA — The 11 member-countries of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

(BSEC) agreed on October 22 to promote closer cooperation in the development of the Black Sea region at the opening conference in Sofia, the DPA news service reported. Bulgarian Foreign Minister Nadejda Mihailova, who is ending her term as BSEC chair, said the organization "can develop successfully only in cooperation with the European Union." She said the officials attending the meeting discussed ways to attract foreign investment in such fields as transport, tourism and telecommunications. They also established the BSEC Bank, to be located in Salonika, Greece. Georgia will hold the BSEC chair for the next six months. The other member-countries are Turkey, Romania, Albania, Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Moldova. (RFE/RL Newline)

Rada approves privatization chief

KYIV — After long wrangling, lawmakers on October 22 approved President Leonid Kuchma's nominee to head the State Property Fund, the Associated Press reported. The vote was 230 to 112 for confirmation. Mr. Bondar will now oversee the country's privatization efforts. (RFE/RL Newline)

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Cleveland's United Ukrainian Organizations honor Congressmen Kucinich and LaTourette

CLEVELAND – The United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland held a reception on October 23 to celebrate its 70th anniversary. The UUOGC is the umbrella organization that has coordinated the activities of Cleveland-area Ukrainian organizations since 1928 and has been the face that Ohio public officials see on virtually all Ukrainian issues.

Special guests at the anniversary reception, held at the Ukrainian Museum-Archives (UMA) in Cleveland's historic Tremont neighborhood, were Cleveland-area Congressmen Dennis Kucinich and Steven C. LaTourette. Wasył Liscynesky, president of the UUOGC, and Andrew Fedynsky, director of the UMA, thanked the two representatives for their efforts on behalf of Ukraine. Messrs. Liscynesky and Fedynsky pointed out that both con-

gressmen have been consistent supporters of U.S. assistance to Ukraine and both co-sponsored the House-Senate concurrent resolution commemorating the Famine of 1932-1933.

The two congressmen also worked together to introduce H.R. 4083, a bill that will provide Cleveland's Ukrainian Museum-Archives and Indiana University's Slavic Collection with videotape copies of the U.S. Information Agency's weekly television program, "Window on America."

To recognize the work of the two congressional representatives, Mr. Liscynesky presented them with appropriate plaques from the UUOGC featuring a pysanka.

During the reception, guests viewed special exhibit highlighting the United Ukrainian Organization's activities over the past 70 years.



Rep. Steven C. LaTourette (left) and Dennis Kucinich (second from right) with UUOC President Wasył Liscynesky (second from left) and UMA Director Andrew Fedynsky (right).

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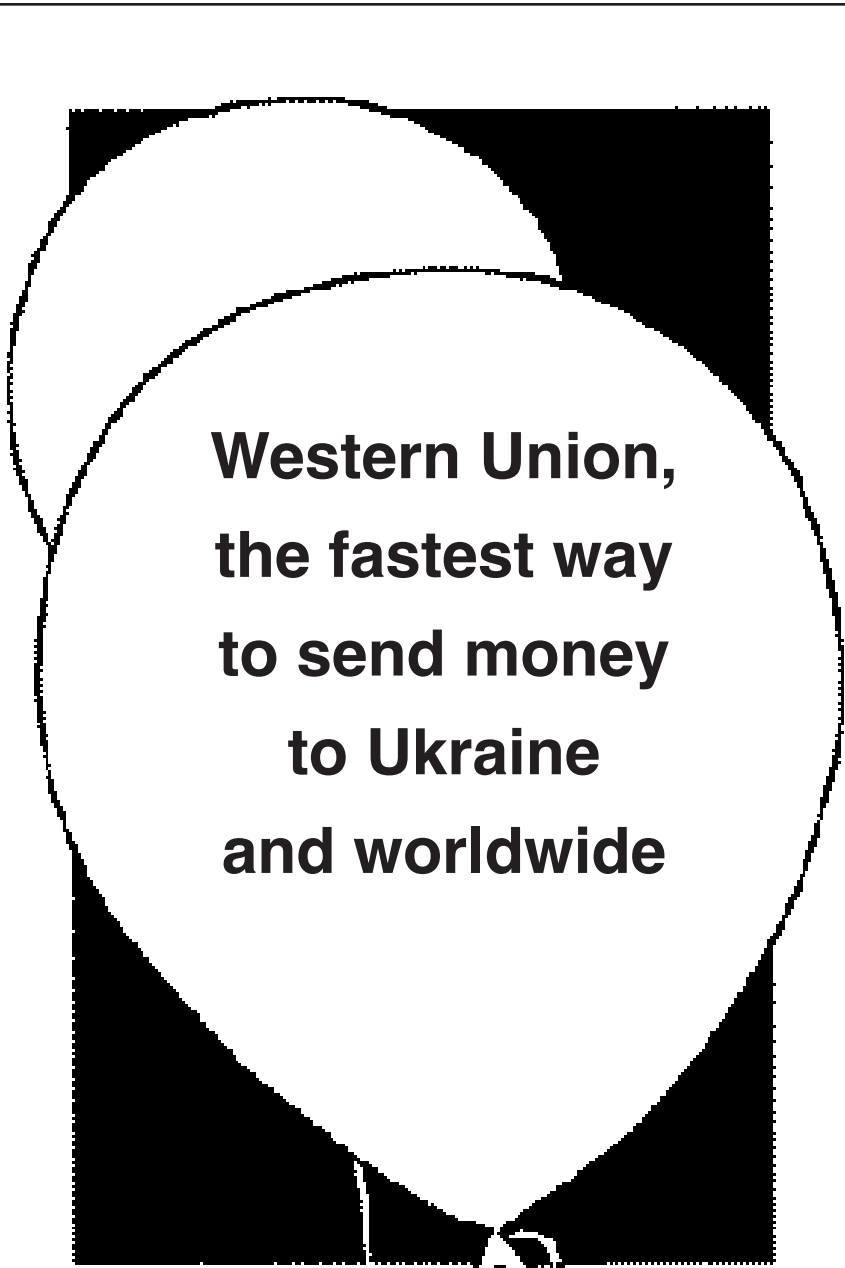
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Nestor Gula

The procession in commemoration of the Famine anniversary begins at the Ontario Provincial Parliament building.

2,500 rally...

(Continued from page 4)

ing them a voice," Ms. Bozhyk said.

"I buried my mother and my brother," Ms. Bozhyk continued, "I still see scenes of people, children, dying in their houses, clinging with a dying breath to their fences, people not yet dead carried away on carts piled high with other emaciated bodies to mass graves. There were villages that died out completely."

In conclusion, the survivor said, "I would like to say only this: let no other people suffer such a tragedy."

The exhibit's opening was attended also by Famine survivors Pavlo Makohon, Valentyna Podasz and Benjamin Chmilenko.

Sections of the exhibit can be accessed via the Internet, on the website of InfoUkes at <http://www.infoukes.com>

Press conference

On October 2, the day of the commemorative procession and rally, a press conference was hosted by Media Watch Ukraine and "Kontakt" TV.

Ms. Podasz, who was 4 years old at the height of the Famine, denounced "Moscow, the Communist Party and government, and Stalin himself," for having caused the Famine and the loss of 7 million lives.

The second speaker, Mr. Makohon, was 14 during the Soviet regime's assault on the Ukrainian countryside. Mr. Makohon gave a moving account of his life in the village of Troitska, in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, with his parents, younger brothers and sisters.

The survivor recalled that after his father refused to register at the local collective farm, their house was stripped of food. "We ate everything that could be

eaten," said Mr. Makohon. "We ate dogs, cats, whatever birds could be caught, whatever. After all that was gone, the Famine really started."

In the spring of 1933, when all foodstuffs ran out, Mr. Makohon said his maternal grandmother died. Over the following two weeks all his younger siblings – Ivan, 8 years old, Vasyl, 4, Anatolii, 3, and Anna, 18 months – perished.

Mr. Makohon recalled that his father was seized by the police and forced to work on the collective farm. Mr. Makohon said that he traveled, at the urging of his mother, to a village in the neighboring Donbas region, in search of food. Upon his return to his village, Mr. Makohon said he found his mother dying. He nourished her with the food he brought and she survived the famine and lived to be 92 years old.

Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj contributed to this report.

Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

Kyivskyi Hotel. It continued the next day with a look at critical operating issues and strategic investments in state assets. (Eastern Economist)

Odesa oil attracts big U.S. companies

KYIV – The chairman of the State Oil and Gas Committee, Valerii Shuliko, announced on October 17 that several American companies have agreed to invest between \$1 million and \$4 million (U.S.) in the construction of an oil terminal near Odesa and the construction of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline. On a recent trip to the United States Mr. Shuliko had talks with such U.S. companies as McKenzie, Mobil, PennzOil, Amoco and others. The terminal is to be located in the area of Odesa port plant, rather than in Port Pivdennyi, which will lower construction costs and allocations for road building and social programs. (Eastern Economist)

New agricultural grouping sets agenda

KYIV – The congress of Ukrainian Agricultural Cooperatives held on October 16 was attended by about 70 representatives of cooperatives. The congress set up a National Agricultural Cooperatives Union to protect the interests of the cooperative movement and to coordinate the work of consumer and credit cooperatives. "The newly created organization is non-profit and will monitor agricultural processes, and study and generalize the experience of the country's best cooperatives to improve the legal field for the country's cooperatives," said the union's president, Vitalii Zinovchuk. It also intends to help restructure collective farms and promote the cooperative idea among the public. Participants said they would continue cooperating with foreign entities like the U.S. Agency for International Development and Cargill Technical Services and with the European Community. (Eastern Economist)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 16)

PHILADELPHIA: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will be hosting its autumn ball at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa. The ball will begin at 9 p.m. with music by the Luna orchestra. There will be a performance by the Voloshky Ensemble at 9:45 p.m. Tickets: \$25, adults; \$20, students; included in the ticket price is a light buffet. For table reservations call Lydia Markiw, (215) 698-1091.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: The Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School, 152 N. Fifth St., invites the public to its annual fall dance, starting at 8:30 p.m., with music by Lvivians. The donation is \$20 per person and includes a hot buffet, coffee and cake. For information/tickets or table reservations, call (718) 782-2127.

COATESVILLE, Pa.: The Holy Ghost Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 399 Chales

St., will be holding its annual fall bazaar at 10 a.m.-2 p.m. There will be a Ukrainian kitchen and a variety of craft tables. For more information call (610) 384-7285.

Sunday, November 15

CHICAGO: An anniversary concert for contemporary Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk, with Maestro Skoryk, Volodymyr Vynnytsky and the Leontovych String Quartet – Yuri Mazurkevich, Yuri Kharenko, Borys Deviatov and Volodymyr Panteleyev – performing, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m.

CANCELLATION

NEW YORK: “The Medieval Khersones” lecture by Dr. Olenka Pevny, sponsored on November 6 and 8 by The Ukrainian Museum, has been canceled. The lecture will be rescheduled at a later date.

Canadian National...

(Continued from page 5)

set up at both of these sites (Kapuskwasing in 1994, Fort Henry in 1995).

Over the course of Canada's first national internment operation, conducted from 1914 until 1920 (well after hostilities overseas had ceased), over 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians and several thousand other immigrants were rounded up and placed in 24 concentration camps in the northern country's raw hinterland. Not only were the internees forced to perform heavy labor for no compensation, many also had their properties and valuables confiscated by the federal government, then headed by Prime Minister Robert Borden.

None of these assets have been returned and for decades, the Ukrainian Canadian community has been actively seeking an

acknowledgment of this injustice and the restitution of the confiscated monies.

The Canadian government authorized another wave of repressions during the second world war, this time against Japanese Canadians (some of whom had fought for Canada in the first global conflict), for which the Japanese community received an apology and compensation.

For those seeking information concerning the internment operations and efforts to secure acknowledgment, the UCCLA has established a website on which it posts its press releases and other material. The address is: www.infoukes.com/uccla.

The www.infoukes.com/history/internment site has received the seal of approval from the History Television, is recommended by the History Channel and received the “Good Netizen Seal of Approval” from the Netizen Internet group.

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radio program; former president of the Staten Island P.T.A.; member of the Mercy Community Hospital Auxiliary 1980 to 1990; member of the Sullivan County Environmental Council; Zoning Commission for the Town of Lumberland; and is listed in Who's Who of American Executive Women.

Survivors include her husband, John Geba, at home; her father, Peter Teleshky of Staten Island; one son, Dr. Gregory P. Geba and his wife, Pilar of Cheshire, Conn.; two daughters, Donna Geba Hrabarchuk and her husband, Dr. Eugene Hrabarchuk of Sparta, NJ and Linda E. LiGreci and her husband, John J. of Glen Spey; four grandchildren, Adriana LiGreci, Maria Geba, Sonia Geba and Eugene Ivan Hrabarchuk.

Funeral services were held Saturday, September 19 at the Gray-Parker Funeral Home, 100 E. Main St., Port Jervis, followed by a Liturgy Mass celebrated at St. Volodymyr Church, Glen Spey. The Rev. Olexa Kostyk and Rev. Ivan Tychowych officiated.

Burial was at Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey. Memorial contributions in her memory may be sent to the UFA Chernobyl Hospital Fund, 440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, PA 18501.

Elizabeth C. Geba of Glen Spey, a real estate broker and owner of Geba Realty Assoc. Inc. for 35 years, a loving wife, mother and grandmother, died Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1998, at home. She was 65.

The Daughter of Peter Teleshky and the late Anastazia Slohodzian Teleshky, she was born June 18, 1933, in Staten Island.

A former co-owner of the Port Jervis Bakery, she was a member of the St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glen Spey. She was President of the Ukrainian Women's League from 1981 to 1982; two term president of Lumberland Lion's Club, former Town of Lumberland Councilwoman; member of the Sullivan County Advisory Committee; Assistant Director of the WDLC Ukrainian weekly

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tion of 1918. One of the many valuable things I learned there was (1) how the events of 1918 influenced the creation of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic as a republic; (2) how those same events influenced the incorporation of Ukrainian ethnographic territories into that republic before and after World War II; and (3) how the existence of that republic flowed into what today is an independent Ukraine within its current boundaries.

The conference was co-sponsored by Columbia University and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Wouldn't it have been great to have some of the teachers of Ukrainian history at our Saturday schools attend that kind of conference? More generally, couldn't the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard or the Ukrainian program at Columbia reach out to the Saturday schools say, once a year, both to provide some continuing education to the teachers of literature or history and to contribute some prestige to the Saturday schools in the eyes of the students whom we send there? Or, what if we organized a one-day field trip to Harvard or Columbia for some of our older Saturday school students so that they could meet with professors associated with the Ukrainian programs there? Perhaps the credit unions could lend some help with the financial end of organizing something like that.

My point here is simply that, even with the resources that we do have in the community, we could be doing more to strengthen it and to make it more appealing to our youngsters, if we learn to think of possible synergies.

There is much that is special about our Ukrainian religious heritage, but those of us who, for example, are Catholics have a wide choice of Catholic churches to attend, some located much closer to where we happen to live than the closest Ukrainian church. I have been in some Ukrainian churches where, when the priest begins his sermon, everybody begins to read the bulletin or start to doze off. This is a problem because the intellectual and moral nourishment that one receives in church is just as important as the spiritual and aesthetic. Our Ukrainian churches would be even more appealing than they are already if the quality of some of the sermons could be improved. I realize that our priests are overworked and under-appreciated. But couldn't something be done to help them do their jobs even better than they do them now? Couldn't one of our Ukrainian institutions of theological studies provide some refresher courses or continuing theological education opportunities to our parish priests on the subject of sermonizing?

The point here is, again, that we must learn to think of ourselves as parts of a whole, and we members of various institutions and organizations must think in terms of how we might help each other or engage in cooperative ventures to strengthen the community as a whole.

Another thing we need to do is to educate ourselves about ourselves as a diaspora. It's quite remarkable that most of us know next to nothing about the history of the diaspora. Perhaps our Canadian brethren have done a better job of educating themselves about their diaspora's history, but we in the States have not.

Diaspora history should be a part of the curriculum of our Saturday schools and our parochial schools. Not that it's necessary for our children to memorize another set of names and dates, but it would be valuable for their sense of themselves as members of the diaspora for them to begin to understand who they are, who their parents or grandparents are in the immigrant sagas, and what some of the stories about the many brave and devoted people who helped create and sustain our community for the last

century are. We are fortunate that Myron Kuropas has written a series of books about the diaspora's history and that the UNA had the wisdom to publish them. We, therefore, do not need to start from scratch. We should adapt the material in Dr. Kuropas's books for use in our schools.

What must we do as individuals and families to help nurture our organizations and our community as a whole? Most importantly, we have to stop being boutique ethnics, we have to stop being people who occasionally drop in on the community on Christmas or Easter for a taste of Ukrainian tradition and assume that the churches, the fraternal, and the community will always be there. We must come to understand that the community is a precious asset that is the repository of our heritage both as Ukrainian Americans and as Ukrainians. We must come to understand that this heritage is the transmission belt of all things Ukrainian. And, we must come to understand that we would be fools if we were to let it wither away from our neglect.

Which conditions, if any, are necessary for the community's continued viability? I agree with those who say that the Churches and the fraternal are essential. I belong and support both, and urge everyone to do the same. But simply to express allegiance to and support for Ukrainian Churches and fraternal is not enough.

Several weeks ago I received a letter from a lady with an Anglo-sounding name who lives in British Columbia. She described herself as a "born-again" Ukrainian, a third-, fourth- or fifth-generation Ukrainian Canadian of perhaps mixed ancestry who nonetheless expresses a strong interest in her roots and wants to know how the diaspora can accommodate her and others like her. I mention this lady because some of the issues she raises highlight some of the dilemmas that have dogged the diaspora. In a nutshell, from my perspective, there are two ways of approaching people such as the lady from British Columbia. I could focus on what separates the lady and me. For example, my family and I speak Ukrainian at home; I have sent my children to Ukrainian day schools, Saturday schools and Plast summer camps. It is, on the other hand, probably fair to assume that the lady from British Columbia has not done any of these things. My choices, then, are: I could focus on the differences between us and decide we have nothing in common, or, I could focus on some of our possible similarities: e.g., an interest in the diaspora's continuation; a genuine interest in helping Ukraine find a way to stabilize and normalize her economic and cultural affairs; an interest in learning to find ways to understand the complexities of Ukrainian history; an appreciation for what is unique about Ukrainian culture, and an interest in combating the deeply ingrained distortions and disinformation about who we are and what we have done. If the lady from British Columbia and I have that much in common, then it seems to me that I would be making a big mistake if I did not try to build upon that.

Does that mean I think, for example, that language is not important? No. What I do think is that there is room in the diaspora for those who work to preserve their bilingualism, or, in Canada, their trilingualism, and those who do not, but not necessarily in the same organizations. I have no patience for Ukrainian parents who are boutique ethnics and who bring their children to Plast summer camps for a quick and easy brush with something Ukrainian, and then speak English to their children at that same Plast camp during Sunday visits. I also have little patience for people who try to lecture me that our professionals and businesspersons association is not really Ukrainian because we conduct all of our business in English.

My point is, simply, that as a diaspora we can and should try to be accepting and wel-

(Continued on page 15)

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Opening address...

(Continued from page 14)

coming to all those who want to participate in and contribute to the diaspora without sinking to the lowest common denominator on each of the individual issues that help define us as Ukrainian Americans or Ukrainian Canadians. Some organizations should continue to be Ukrainian-language organizations and people who can't speak Ukrainian should respect that fact and not seek to have everyone speak English simply because one person can't speak Ukrainian. At the same time, various other organizations should be English-speaking so that we can discuss, address or appreciate Ukrainian culture or history or politics in an English-speaking environment.

Let me conclude by bringing all of us full circle back to the conference's main query: will there be a North American Ukrainian diaspora in the year 2020 and beyond? The answer is: our diaspora will survive and thrive to the year 2020 and beyond if a number of things happen.

- First, we must come to understand that the community's future depends on us – if we care enough to preserve it and nourish it, it will thrive; if not, it will perish of neglect.

- Second, we must come to understand that we're all in this together – we must learn to pay attention to each other's organizations and institutions and try to develop synergies and new ways of cooperation among them.

- Third, we very much need a renewed commitment, in terms of time, imagination and money, to the community.

- Fourth, in light of the community undergoing an evolution from principally consisting of involuntary ethnics to voluntary ethnics, we must learn to market and promote the community's value and attractiveness to ourselves and our children.

- Fifth, since we are no longer involuntary or automatic ethnics, we also very much need to strengthen the intellectual base for our continued existence – for example, we desperately need new and

fuller historical narratives and interpretations of history that will make sense of and make three-dimensional the last hundred or so years of Ukrainian history; we very much need high-quality translations of some of the cornerstones of our literature, and so on.

In a recent movie, Woody Allen had one of his characters state in a sarcastic tone of voice that tradition is the illusion of permanence. That's clever and half right, insofar as anyone who thinks that anything is permanent here on earth is, of course, a fool. But Woody is a bit of a fool himself as well, because although tradition cannot constitute permanence, it does constitute something else that's very important, and that something is continuity. And it is a kind of continuity that can enrich and enliven one's life in myriad ways that connects us to one another, to our genealogical ancestors and our ideological ancestors.

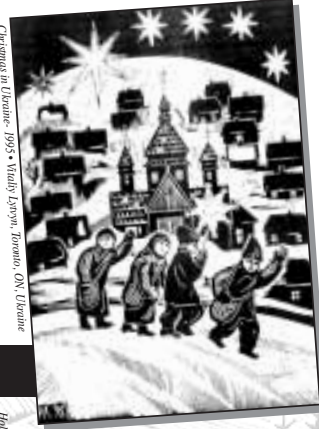
I am humbled by the realization that my genealogical ancestors and relatives include people who fought with the Sichovi Striltsi (Ukrainian Sich Riflemen) during World War I, fought with the Ukrainian underground during World War II, published the first Ukrainian encyclopedia, suffered in Auschwitz and managed to contribute to Ukrainian culture even when penniless in a strange land among people who neither cared about nor understood that culture.

As regards ideological ancestors, over a century and a half ago, a Ukrainian genius lived a life of extraordinary courage and fortitude in order to articulate and explain who we Ukrainians are, where we came from historically and what we should strive to become. In some sense, he did that because he had faith and trust that we, his ideological descendants, would find ways to validate what he bequeathed to us with so much sacrifice. I do hope we find ways of conducting our affairs in the community so that when he looks down on us today, in the year 2020 and beyond, Taras Shevchenko will think that we have earned at least some of that faith and trust.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Tuesday, November 3

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: The Yale-Ukrainian Initiative is holding a lecture by Visiting Prof. Zenon Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The lecture, "The Question of Russo-Ukrainian Unity and Ukrainian Distinctiveness in Early Modern Ukrainian Thought and Culture," will be held at the Hall of Graduate Studies, 320 York St., in Room 401, at 4 p.m. For more information call (203) 432-3107.

Thursday, November 5

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: The Yale-Ukrainian Initiative is holding a literary reading by Ukrainian novelist and poet Yuri Andrukhovych, who is visiting North America as a guest of the annual International Authors' Festival of Toronto, Canada. Readings will include selections from the recently published English translation of his novel "Recreations." The event will take place at the Pierson College Master's House, 231 Park St., at 4 p.m. For more information call (203) 432-3107.

Friday, November 6

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 12, is sponsoring a ceramics/pottery exhibit featuring the work of Ivan Bratko, Slava Gerulak, Natalia Kormeliuk and Aka Pereyma. The exhibit opens November 6 at 7 p.m. and runs through November 8 at the UNWLA Domivka, St. Josaphat's Astrodome, Parma. Exhibit hours: November 7, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; November 8, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Refreshments will be served. For additional information call (440) 526-6863.

Saturday, November 7

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting an evening with Yuriy Andrukhovych, 38, of Lviv, a writer perhaps best known for works written in a satirical and grotesque vein, part of his acute and ironical observation of society in transitional times; (i.e., the novels: "Recreations," 1992; "The Moscoviad," 1993; and "Perversion," 1996). Mr. Andrukhovych is a member of Bu-Ba-Bu, a group of poets specializing in literary happenings, scandals and provocation; and co-editor of the journal Chetver. His poems began appearing in journals in 1982; his first collection of poetry, "Sky and Squares," was published in 1985. His work has been published in Suchasnist since 1993. Mr. Andrukhovych will be introduced at the evening by Prof. Michael Naydan of Pennsylvania State University. The author's evening will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

LANSDALE, Pa.: A Christmas bazaar, sponsored by Presentation of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1564 Allentown Road, Towamencin Township, will be held at 10 a.m.-7 p.m. in the parish hall. Food and refreshments will be available; the menu will feature traditional Ukrainian foods as well as turkey platters; food will be available for eat-in or take-out. Homemade baked goods will be sold and orders will be taken for the holidays. Vendors and craftspeople will offer items for sale. There is no admission charge. For more information call (215) 368-3993.

Sunday, November 8

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) is sponsoring a children's masquerade at 2-4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave. The event will feature a puppet show geared for children up to age 9, games, and other activities. Admission is free for children; \$3 for adults. Food and refreshments may be purchased. All children must wear costumes. For further information contact Lesia Kozicky at Dunwoodie Travel, (914) 969-4200.

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: The Ukrainian Assumption School, Jacques and Meredith streets, is holding its annual Christmas bazaar at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. There will be food, crafts, Ukrainian gifts, Santa's visit and lots more. For more information call (732) 826-8721.

Monday, November 9

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Tamara Hundorova, principal research fellow, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and visiting scholar, Harriman Institute, Columbia University, who will speak on "The Roman Complex Reversed: Ivan Kotliarevskiy's 'Eneida' as a National Narrative." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information call (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, November 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Art Society presents composer Myroslav Skoryk's 60th anniversary concert, featuring the Leontovych String Quartet and pianists Maestro Skoryk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky. The concert will be held at the St. Josaphat Parish Center, 26440 Ryan Road, at 6:30 p.m. Tickets: \$15; \$10, seniors; \$5, students; sponsors: \$25 and up. For more information call (248) 541-3886.

(Continued on page 13)

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Requirements: A minimum of 2 years demonstrated management experience in the NIS at a comparable level; ability to represent IREX to Ukrainian and western academics, professional and corporate communities in Kyiv; experience with U.S. and international funding agencies and with Ukrainian counterparts; demonstrated high level of initiative; excellent oral and written communication skills; good computer skills; good Ukrainian language skills. For more information on IREX, visit our website at www.irex.org. Send cover letter, resume and salary history to: IREX/HR, Ukraine, 1616 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006. Fax (202) 628-2261; e-mail: hr@irex.org. No phone calls please. EOE