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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Cabinet presents year 2000 budget to Verkhovna Rada

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The head of the Budget Committee of Ukraine's Parliament said on October 7 that the budget for the year 2000 proposed by the Cabinet of Ministers — and a forecast that the gross domestic product would rise by 2 percent — is unrealistic.

The budget, which was delivered to the Verkhovna Rada on September 15 as required by law, was officially presented to the parliamentary body by Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov. The law mandates that the Parliament begin discussing it by October 15 and approve a budget before the end of the year.

In his address to the national deputies Mr. Mitiukov underscored that no cuts were made to the outlay side of the 2000 budget in social safety net programs, Chornobyl-related programs and support for the coal mining industry, and that the government had found additional funds for education, health protection, social protection and sports.

However, Mr. Mitiukov was quick to emphasize that the key to the budget was an increase in revenues, which he pegged at \$38.6 million (U.S.) for 2000. If that goal is achieved — and Ukrainian authorities have had little success collecting the taxes and tariffs that make up a large portion of government revenues — then the budget would have a \$554 million (U.S.) surplus in 2000, the first surplus since independence.

The budget Mr. Mitiukov presented also calls for the first ever growth in Ukraine's GDP, which is predicted to reach 2 percent in 2000.

National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko, who chairs the Parliament's Budget Committee, called the figure inflated and said it should be closer to 1 percent. She criticized the budget as a whole, saying it needs to be greatly reworked by the national deputies.

"The budget is unrealistic and cannot be realistic in principle. The government chooses on its own what to finance and what not to finance," said Ms. Tymoshenko, who was once a leader of Pavlo Lazarenko's Hromada Party and is a vocal critic of the Kuchma administration. The Budget Committee chair accused the government of using unrealistic macroeconomic indicators to make the numbers work.

The budget Mr. Mitiukov presented forecasts a 2000 GDP of 150.8 billion hryvnia with 17.6 percent inflation and a currency exchange rate of 5 hryvnia to \$1 (U.S.). This year inflation is running at an annual rate of approximately 16 percent and the hryvnia to dollar exchange rate is currently about 4.5 hryvnia to the \$1.

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## New polls indicate Kuchma still leads the pack

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — If Ukrainians were to go to the polls today to choose their next president, their choice would be the incumbent, President Leonid Kuchma, according to the results of three independent sociological surveys.

Although the current president is favored to lead in the first round of voting, none of the polls show that he is capable of obtaining the mandatory 50 percent-plus support required by law. Therefore a second-round run-off is likely to be required on November 14, and Mr. Kuchma is expected to prevail.

The findings were presented on October 14 by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, the Ukrainian Sociological Service and the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research in conjunction with the Social Monitoring Center. The polls are among the last that can be revealed publicly because of an election law that bans disseminating such information in the last two weeks before the election — a measure that troubled several of the sociologists present.

While stating that two weeks before the elections was still too early to make a final scientific prediction, Iryna Bekeshkina, expert for the Democratic Initiative Fund that coordinated the series of political surveys, said, "Even if today is still early, tomorrow will be too late, because we will not be able to publicize the ratings."

All three surveys put Mr. Kuchma well ahead of the pack in the first round. The polls, whose margins of error vary from 2 percent to 3 percent, show the incumbent with anywhere from 29 percent to 31 percent electoral support.

Mr. Kuchma is followed by Progressive Socialist candidate Natalia Vitrenko with 14-15 percent support. Third comes Communist Party candidate Petro Symonenko with 11-13 percent.

The Ukrainian Sociological Service poll did not consider the responses of who stated either that they still were not sure whether they would vote, still had not made a choice, or would not vote for anybody. Its results gave the incumbent president a 29 percent rating, followed by Ms. Vitrenko at 25 percent and Mr. Symonenko with 17 percent. The poll has a margin of error of 2.5 percent.

The Kyiv International Institute of Sociology poll shows that in second-round voting with Ms. Vitrenko as the current president's opponent, Mr. Kuchma's pro-

jected support would rise to 39.1 percent, while Ms. Vitrenko would take 30.3 percent of the vote.

Against Mr. Symonenko, the president would do even better, getting 43.4 percent of the vote to the Communist leader's 24.1 percent.

In the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research/Social Monitoring Center poll, Mr. Kuchma received even more support: 43 percent against Ms. Vitrenko's 31 percent, and 47 percent against Mr. Symonenko's 25 percent.

(Continued on page 19)

## Ukraine elected to U.N. Security Council

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — As the last pages of this issue were being prepared, The Weekly learned that at approximately 2:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 14, Ukraine was elected a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term.

Ukraine and Slovakia were the two con-

tenders for the Security Council seat designated for a representative of the Eastern European regional group. According to Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N., the voting went through several rounds. In the third round Slovakia withdrew its candidacy, and in the fourth round Ukraine was elected with 158 votes (out of 167).

## Kaniv Four pick Oleksander Moroz

KYIV — As The Weekly was going to press, Interfax-Ukraine reported that the Kaniv Four was now the Kaniv Three, and that the political coalition had decided on Oleksander Moroz as its single presidential candidate.

The report stated that Yevhen Marchuk, the former prime minister and ex-head of the Security Service of Ukraine nominated by a rightist political bloc, would continue his campaign for president independently of the group.

Interfax-Ukraine cited Mr. Moroz's press secretary, Yaroslav Mendus, as saying that Mr. Marchuk would not with-

draw his candidacy so as not to lose votes from his right-wing supporters to President Leonid Kuchma. The Kaniv group will continue to lend support to Mr. Marchuk's candidacy, and his organization will continue to cooperate with Kaniv coalition members, added Mr. Mendus.

It was not stated when the Kaniv coalition's other two candidates — Oleksander Tkachenko and Volodymyr Oliynyk — would withdraw their candidacies.

For related story and other election coverage, see pages 4 and 5.

## National Shrine in Washington completed, dedicated

by Irene Jarosewich

WASHINGTON — Parishioners at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family held a double celebration on October 9-10 as the Holy Family Parish marked its 50th anniversary and the newly completed upper church of the shrine building was dedicated and officially opened.

The bright and airy upper church is the product of decades of hard work and commitment, millions of dollars, thousands of hours of effort, and unrelenting vision and faith. Dedicated on the evening of October 9 with a special ceremony and vespers, the church's unique design combines the sparseness and lightness of large white walls, tall open spaces

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At the parish's 50th anniversary banquet (from left) are: Walter Keyes, the Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk, Bruce Saylor, Najah Abdalla and Don Wilson.



## ANALYSIS

# Grenade attack on Vitrenko lets genie out of the bottle

by Jan Maksymiuk  
RFE/RL Newswire

At about 8 p.m. on October 2, two assailants threw two hand grenades into a crowd surrounding presidential hopeful Natalya Vitrenko following a campaign meeting in Inhuletsk, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. The blast reportedly injured more than 30 people, including Ms. Vitrenko and her aide Volodymyr Marchenko. The motives for the attempt on 48-year-old Ms. Vitrenko's life remain unknown. Meanwhile, the incident may have an impact on the election campaign as a whole as well as voters' preferences in the October 31 ballot, given that the public tends to sympathize with the assailed, rather than the assailants.

Ms. Vitrenko, the only woman candidate in the October 31 elections, heads the Progressive Socialist Party. In 1996 she quit Oleksander Moroz's Socialist Party, accusing Moroz of "bourgeois views." She went on to launch her own party, which won 14 parliamentary seats in the March 1998 elections.

Ms. Vitrenko's platform for the presidential elections combines fierce populism, nostalgia for the Soviet era, and strong anti-Western sentiments. Polls in Ukraine, which many believe to be unreliable and biased, consistently put her in second or third place, after President Leonid Kuchma and Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko. In the mock presidential elections held among more than 100,000 Ukrainian students on September 28, Ms. Vitrenko won 12.57 percent backing to come in second after Mr. Kuchma.

It appears that Ms. Vitrenko's election appeal is not limited to any specific social or professional group. As the support she won among students shows, her rhetoric appeals to various social strata. And all press reports about her campaign meetings – regardless of whether reporters are favorable or hostile toward her – underscore the fact that those meetings are usually well attended and animated. Ms. Vitrenko is not only a populist, but also a popular candidate.

Many Ukrainian commentators have suggested that the presidential administration initially supported Ms. Vitrenko's political career and her current presidential bid in an attempt to split Ukraine's

leftist electorate – especially that of Moroz – and pave the way for Kuchma's re-election. To support that argument, those commentators note that several months ago Ms. Vitrenko was seen on Ukrainian state-controlled television almost every day, while other left-wing leaders were granted only rare coverage. They also believe that in exchange for those official favors, Ms. Vitrenko's parliamentary caucus has on several occasions blocked anti-Kuchma legislation in the Verkhovna Rada.

It is revealing that Ms. Vitrenko has now virtually disappeared from the state-controlled electronic media. In fact, if the Kuchma-Vitrenko collaboration theory holds water, her disappearance from that media may mean she has already fulfilled her mission of splitting the leftist vote.

It may also mean, however, that the presidential entourage senses an "electoral danger" to Mr. Kuchma from Ms. Vitrenko herself. Some observers have already voiced the opinion that by promoting Ms. Vitrenko's political career, President Kuchma has let the genie out of the bottle and may now face a powerful challenge from the candidate he apparently wanted to use as a mere tool against his political foes.

The case of President Alyaksandr Lukashenka in Belarus provides an interesting parallel to that of Ms. Vitrenko in Ukraine. In 1993, then Prime Minister Vyachaslau Kebich used Mr. Lukashenka, an unknown lawmaker at that time, in the power struggle against Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislau Shushkevich. Mr. Kebich gave Mr. Lukashenka the go-ahead to deliver a parliamentary report on corruption, which resulted in Mr. Shushkevich's ouster. But that report simultaneously placed Mr. Lukashenka in the nationwide spotlight and made him a popular hero. In July 1994, Mr. Lukashenka won a landslide victory on an extreme populist ticket in the country's first presidential elections. Among the losers were both Mers. Shushkevich and Kebich.

Moreover, during the 1994 presidential campaign in Belarus, Mr. Lukashenka's election team claimed that someone had made an attempt on the candidate's life by shooting at him when he was travelling by car to a campaign meeting. Investigators found neither assailants nor convincing evidence that Mr. Lukashenka's life had been threatened, but the incident was widely reported. Some commentators continue to assert that Mr. Lukashenka staged the assassination in order to boost his popularity. In any case, Mr. Lukashenka garnered almost 80 percent support in the 1994 ballot.

The October 2 grenade attack on Ms. Vitrenko will likely reinforce her already relatively strong standing as a presidential hopeful and within the political arena as a whole. Simultaneously, it may weaken the position of the incumbent president and, possibly, some other candidates.

There have already been many allegations and complaints that the authorities have violated election legislation and harassed President Kuchma's rivals. The armed attack against one of the candidates will only add to the general atmosphere of distrust, uncertainty and dissatisfaction in a country plagued by economic inefficiency and endangered by political authoritarianism.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Rada asks U.S. Congress for assistance

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on October 12 asked the U.S. Congress to hand over former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's court testimony in connection with his appeal for political asylum in the U.S. Ukrainian lawmakers want to know whether President Leonid Kuchma, his family and top Ukrainian officials have any bank accounts or real estate in the U.S. The Parliament made the request following Mr. Lazarenko's recent pledge to "cooperate with the [Ukrainian] Parliament and justice," UNIAN reported. It added that it hopes the U.S. Congress will "take a positive decision given the pressing need to fight international corruption and organized crime." Interfax-Ukraine quoted the following from the Parliament's letter to Congress: "Kuchma's personnel and economic policy has made Ukraine one of the most corruption-ridden countries in the world, according to international experts, and its national wealth has been misappropriated and embezzled by a handful of corrupt officials. ... Over 43 percent of the national currency is in turnover outside banking control in Ukraine and the illegal sector of the economy has grown from 40 percent to 55 percent. Besides, experts estimate at \$20 billion the hard currency unlawfully removed from Ukraine and hidden in foreign bank accounts." The letter added: "Kuchma appointed to responsible posts officials who had abused power and broken moral rules and the law." (RFE/RL Newswire, Interfax-Ukraine)

### Symonenko says he will not withdraw

KYIV – Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, who is one of the leading presidential candidates, has said he will not resign from the presidential race, the Associated Press reported on October 12. Mr. Symonenko said he had been invited to join the so-called Kaniv Four election alliance of Yevhen Marchuk, Oleksander Moroz, Volodymyr Oliinyk and Oleksander Tkachenko on condition that he does not run in the October 31 elections. According to Mr. Symonenko, he could not join a group that includes "anti-Communist" Mr. Oliinyk and Mr. Marchuk, "who is supported by many nationalist organizations." (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Russia to return ancient art works

KYIV – In a landmark decision, the Russian government has agreed to return the ancient frescoes and mosaics taken from St. Michael's Cathedral of the Golden

Domes, many of them dating to the 12th century, to their home in Kyiv. "The question has been resolved in principle and no further negotiations are needed," Ukrainian presidential spokesman Oleksander Martynenko said on September 29. Mr. Martynenko said Russia's Minister of Culture Vladimir Yegorov also assured Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma at a meeting earlier in the week that the treasures would be returned. St. Michael's Cathedral of the Golden Domes, founded in the early 12th century, survived the Mongol invasions of the 13th century. Under the Stalin regime, Soviet authorities started to demolish it in 1934 for "lack of historic value." The frescoes and mosaics, stripped off the church walls, were preserved in then-Soviet Ukraine. But in 1938 they were sent to an exhibition at Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery and never returned. If the transfer takes place, Ukraine will be the first country in the world to receive cultural valuables now stored in Russian museums. (Associated Press, Eastern Economist)

### Kaniv Four postpone naming candidate

KYIV – The so-called Kaniv Four alliance of Yevhen Marchuk, Oleksander Moroz, Volodymyr Oliinyk and Oleksander Tkachenko has postponed naming a single candidate to compete against incumbent President Leonid Kuchma in the presidential elections. Interfax on October 11 quoted Mr. Moroz as saying that the name of a single candidate will be made known on October 13 or 14. Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported on October 11 that the postponement is intended to better ensure the safety of the single candidate. "We have information that attacks are being planned against our joint candidate," Mr. Oliinyk told the news agency, but he did not elaborate. According to the AP, President Leonid Kuchma commented that he has "long said that the behavior of those four recalls an agony.... They have nothing to say about themselves, so they pour dirt [on the president]." (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Kuchma slams opponents of IMF loans

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on October 11 that breaking or limiting relations with the International Monetary Fund – as proposed by presidential candidates Natalia Vitrenko and Petro Symonenko – would spell "catastrophe" for Ukraine, Reuters reported. According to Mr. Kuchma, there are no credits cheaper or longer-term than those offered by the

(Continued on page 14)

## Quotable notes

"I am an opponent of the presidency in Ukraine. In accordance with the current constitution, the president personally may issue edicts, appoint government [members] and judges, control [the] media, and be the supreme commander. This is the usurpation of power. I am seeking this post only because there is no other way to change the existing political system. There should be the supremacy of law in the state, the entire authority should belong to the soviets."

– Natalia Vitrenko, chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine and a presidential candidate, in the June 22 issue of *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* (as reported in RFE/RL Poland, Belarus, and Ukraine Report).

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## Today's health care in Ukraine comprises three distinct systems

by Yana Sedova

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Health care has become one of the most expensive commodities in Ukraine, as well as one of the most essential.

With lingering environmental problems caused by a Soviet system that took little care of the ecology, not the least of which are the aftereffects of Chernobyl, the state of people's health in Ukraine has been declining for a decade.

The question of payment for state medical services at one time wasn't relevant; medical services were free and everybody was eligible. However, in a country that continues to experience economic difficulties, costly medical care is a critical problem for many people. Today most everyone pays in one way or another. There are formal fees and payments, and those made under the table.

Currently Ukrainians can utilize three general forms of medical care. First are the familiar state clinics, financed by the central state budget. They are officially free and accept people who are registered ("propysani") in the city district or regional county in which they operate.

There are also clinics that belong to large enterprises that have entered into joint ventures with Western firms. These clinics were created for the benefit of the workers and are somewhat less expensive than private medicine. The companies subsidize a part of the cost.

Third are the private clinics, which are the most expensive in comparison. Ironically, although the costs vary, often the same doctors work both in state clinics and as staff in private clinics.

What is interesting is how people comprehend the novelty of paid medicine. Many say that paying for medical services is justified – that someone who takes money can be counted on to give good service. Others believe that private clinics have better medical technology, but, nonetheless, they cannot afford the costs.

"Last month I visited a private dentist. I was told the cost of the services I needed was 75 hrv, but my pension is only 60 hrv a month," said pensioner Oleksander Dmitrievych.

Private medicine is simply a luxury for most Ukrainian citizens. Ambulance services from the private clinic Medicom, considered one of the best in Kyiv, runs from 193 to 230 hrv. The monthly pay for a teacher with eight years' experience is about 160 hrv.

In a country that still has not developed

## CIS to cooperate on free-trade zone

RFE/RL Newsline

YALTA – Prime ministers or their deputies from the CIS countries (with the exception of Belarus) met in Yalta, Crimea, on October 8 to discuss the introduction of a CIS trade-free zone. The participants signed an agreement on reducing customs regulations and other deals oriented toward making the CIS a free-trade zone.

CIS foreign ministers met in Yalta separately to discuss measures in combating terrorism and crime. They signed a statement pledging to join the 1998 International Convention on Combating Terrorism.

Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin commented that Belarus's absence at the summit was due to "technical reasons" and "had nothing to do with the development of CIS processes," according to Interfax.

an identifiable middle class, the clients of private medicine are for the most part either employees of joint ventures with Western firms, foreign embassy workers or a minority of well-to-do Ukrainians, seldom ordinary people.

Ironically, even with the higher prices charged by private clinics, the level of services often can be lacking.

"I once visited a private dentist at the Vyshnevskiy Clinic," said Irina, the director of a small Kyiv shop called Kolos. "The dentist left a piece of tooth while operating. After I noticed it a few days later, I went to another clinic."

Although many people believe that in private clinics the doctors are more interested in the payment than the patient, in state medicine the deterioration of medical ethics has become especially painful. As a result, administrative and criminal offenses have become common.

Bribes have always been a problem in the state system, but have now risen to disastrous proportions, especially when life or death can depend on whether a patient is able or willing to pay.

"My mother has asthma," explained Oleksander Vasylenko, a student at the International Institute of Linguistics and Law. "Once she had an attack, and I called a state ambulance. The doctor who arrived refused to give her treatment until I paid him."

In the hope of obtaining better care, patients are often willing to give bribes to state doctors. The thinking goes that it is more efficient and productive to give the money to a state doctor who will give individualized attention than to pay a cashier at a private clinic.

Doctors who have experience and a reputation as experts in their specializations find work in private clinics on a contractual basis. In this way they avoid the headaches associated with running a business in Ukraine.

The industry is far from free of abuse and malpractice. For example, a Kyiv clinic, LDC Nika, lost its license when a doctor improperly diagnosed a patient with syphilis and then, to add insult to injury, failed to keep the information confidential. As a result, Nika was forced to pay the patient damages after a court judgment against the clinic.

All medical institutions and specialists are regulated by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, and medical workers must be licensed every three years by the ministry's Department of Accreditation and Licensing.

Since 1996 the department has issued 8,246 licenses for private medical practices in Ukraine. In 1998-1999 123 licenses were revoked.

Andrii Huk, acting director of the department, admitted that the current medical oversight system is not perfect and that a new system is currently being implemented.

"We have already started the [new] accreditation program, which gives us the ability to check a company's entire structure before it begins operating," explained Mr. Huk.

The requirements are more stringent now and presuppose reviews of a staff's qualifications and the procedures for patient registration. The new system, developed as a result of a Cabinet of Ministers resolution, has a broad range of tools to influence pricing policies and subsidies to children, pensioners and invalids.

Currently more than 100 firms in Ukraine have already received accreditation, among them the well-known Kyiv medical clinics Medicom and Borys. The accreditation program is scheduled to conclude by 2000.

## Ukraine's foreign minister holds series of meetings during opening session of U.N. General Assembly

Embassy of Ukraine in Canada

OTTAWA – The head of the Ukrainian delegation to the 54th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, held a series of bilateral and multilateral meetings in New York on September 23.

The latest Ukraine-European Union meeting was held on September 23. The European Union was represented at the meeting by Finland's Foreign Minister Tarja Halonen, Portugal's Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, and the European Union's foreign policy director, G. Burghardt.

At the start of the meeting, the Finnish foreign minister said the European Union highly values Ukraine's European choice and stressed that the latest Ukraine-EU meeting, the fifth this year, demonstrates that relations are developing intensively.

The ministers discussed political and economic relations, and expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the Ukraine European Union Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the drafting of European Union strategy on relations with Ukraine. The strategy is expected to be adopted at the EU summit scheduled for Helsinki in December of this year.

In this context, Mr. Tarasyuk stressed the importance of a positive response to

Ukraine's bid to become a full member of the European Union in the future, since Ukraine's leadership is constantly implementing democratic and market reforms, and further deepening of these reforms is the basis for President Leonid Kuchma's re-election campaign.

The issue of shutting down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant before the year 2000 also was discussed during the meeting. Mr. Tarasyuk said Ukraine is prepared to fulfill all its obligations in this regard, but stressed the need for Ukraine's Western partners to also fulfill their obligations. In response, the Finnish foreign minister disclosed that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will make a decision in November on financial support for the shutdown of the power plant.

Satisfaction was expressed about Ukraine's more active involvement in the European Union-initiated Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe. In this regard, Mr. Tarasyuk presented the text of a joint appeal to the European Union on the restoration of shipping on the Danube. The appeal was signed by the transport ministers of Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania.

On the same day Mr. Tarasyuk attended a meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement as an observer.

## BUSINESS IN BRIEF

### Kyiv increases export tariffs in response to Russian hike

KYIV – Ukraine's national commission on power regulation has ordered that transit tariffs for crude shipments that pass through Ukraine be increased beginning on January 1, 2000. The transit tariff will be increased from the current rate of \$5.20 (U.S.) to \$5.85 per ton. Shipments via the Prydniprovskiy pipeline to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiisk will cost Russian exporters \$2.39 (U.S.) instead of \$2.35 per ton. Shipments to Odesa will rise from \$4.90 (U.S.) to \$5.31 per ton. The move comes on the heels of Russia's decision to exclude Ukraine from the list of countries that are not subject to the new export duties on exports of oil products, which include a 50 percent increase in oil export duty effective September 23. Ukraine's latest move was prompted by the reluctance of the Russian side to reduce transit costs for the shipment of Kazak crude to Ukraine. This effectively forced President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakstan to snub, during his visit earlier this month, Ukraine's proposal to supply extra crude to the Linos refinery in Lysychansk in exchange for a controlling stake in the refinery. (Eastern Economist)

### Tyhytko comments on new IMF credit

KYIV – The International Monetary Fund's decision to release the next Extended Fund Facility tranche for Ukraine to finance its economic needs is evidence of the international community's confidence in our country, said Vice-Prime Minister Serhii Tyhytko at a briefing on September 8. This is an important event, but we should not get complacent, he cautioned. Increasing state revenues, effective reform of the agrarian sector and improvement of the pension system are to remain among the government's top priorities. These measures should be implemented not so much to obtain further tranches but for Ukraine to have stable macroeconomic indicators of its development and be regarded as an equal member of the international community. He added, "I am especially disturbed by popular slogans proclaimed by some of the presidential candidates, which can adversely affect the course of reforms." Mr. Tyhytko warned that a stand-off between the branches of power and the Verkhovna Rada's obstruction of urgent structural reforms, which was mentioned at the recent IMF board meeting, may become a stumbling block for the country and set it back many years. (Eastern Economist)

### 29 vaccination centers to open soon

KYIV – American Medical Centers, a subsidiary of First Medical Group, based in Stamford, Conn., announced jointly with Ukraine's Ministry of Health that it plans to establish 29 vaccination centers in 13 Ukrainian cities. The contract for supplying vaccines for the centers has been awarded to SmithKline Beecham, one of the world leaders in vaccinology. The centers will provide immunization against infectious diseases such as diphtheria, influenza, hepatitis A + B, rubella, mumps, measles, polio and pertussis. AMC expects to provide vaccinations to about 200,000 Ukrainian children and adults over the first five months of the program. The centers will be staffed and managed by AMC-Kyiv. This is the only national health care provider licensed by the Health Ministry to administer these vaccinations and provide a range of American-style medical care. (Eastern Economist)

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## ELECTION WATCH

## The Ukrainian presidential elections: a mixture of hope and expectation

by Markian Bilynskyj

Most polls over the past few months have identified President Leonid Kuchma, Natalia Vitrenko of the Progressive Socialist Party and Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party as the leading candidates in the upcoming presidential election in Ukraine on October 31, and almost always in that order. Three other candidates – Oleksander Moroz, Yevhen Marchuk and Oleksander Tkachenko – merit attention despite their relatively low current ratings. The other nine candidates, in the apt phrase favored by some Ukrainian commentators, appear to be running largely on the basis of the Olympic principle: participation is more important than winning.

The poll figures for the leading candidates are understandable (though there are accusations alleging that the figures are being manipulated by the Kuchma team to inflate the president's popularity) in that, with the exception of the incumbent, they all represent the left of the political spectrum. Approximately 50 percent of the population consider themselves to be either poor or very poor; GDP has declined by approximately 25 percent from 1993 levels; state salary and pension arrears remain intractable.

Though Chief of Staff Mykola Biloblotskyi stated that the 0.2 percent increase in industrial production during the first six months of the year and the positive economic indices in 17 oblasts would work in the president's favor, for the average Ukrainian the recent massive increase in petrol prices – for a time making Ukrainian petrol, at around \$5 per gallon, the most expensive in the world – and well as the recent rapid devaluation of the hryvnia comprise much more palpable and, hence, comprehensible indicators of the real state of affairs. The fact that the general socio-economic situation has not improved measurably for large segments of the population during the Kuchma years has naturally played into the hands of the “traditional” opposition – the Communist Party and its candidate, Mr. Symonenko, and now Ms. Vitrenko.

Ms. Vitrenko's relatively high rating is attributable to two large factors. First, although she has no party organization to speak of, Ms. Vitrenko is the only candidate who can be said to have anything resembling charisma. This allows her to appeal on a visceral level to a relatively broad left-of-center constituency. Her philosophy can perhaps best be described as kind of a post-Soviet Bolshevism, a historical concoction of Marx, Lenin and Lyndon LaRouche animated by an anger bordering on hatred for the new bourgeoisie and for multilateral international financial institutions. Particular vitriol is reserved for the Communist and Socialist parties and their leaders, who she feels have betrayed their Marxist roots.

The second reason for Ms. Vitrenko's sustained popularity goes to the very heart of President Kuchma's re-election strategy. Given the disparity between President Kuchma's ambitions and accomplishments, and the subsequent absence of anything that could be paraded before the

electorate, the president and his campaign advisers have apparently decided to utilize the model that served President Boris Yeltsin so effectively in 1996: exploitation of widespread concern, even fear, that no matter how bad things may be today, the likely alternative would inevitably bring with it further socio-economic disruption. The success of this strategy lies in ensuring that the incumbent is perceived to be the only credible moderate alternative to a leftist revival, thereby reducing the contest in the second round – and analysts are almost unanimous that there will not be a winner in the first round – to a stark, polarized choice between moderation and further upheaval.

The general apprehension and weariness among the Ukrainian electorate over the prospect of further radical experimentation combined with an innate, almost stoic conservatism, might suffice to re-elect President Kuchma. Indeed, while, approximately 20 percent of respondents actually support President Kuchma, approximately 50 percent expect him to be re-elected. Barring any dramatic negative developments in the run-up to the elections, the above scenario – based on the manipulation of popular fear and resignation – could well prevail.

Sounding the alarm over a possible “Red Revenge” has been a popular theme with the president, particularly following the increased Communist representation in the Verkhovna Rada after last year's elections. Hence Ms. Vitrenko. It is not for nothing that she is occasionally referred to as “Zhirinovskiyi in a skirt.” For, just as the figure with whom she begs comparison, there is a general feeling among Ukrainian political analysts that she, too, is essentially a phenomenon less of her own making than a creature of the administration, co-opted and nurtured – some say materially supported – for the explicit purpose of discrediting the left.

Thus, Ms. Vitrenko's fairly regular – until recently – cameo appearances on the primitively, almost to the point of embarrassment, pro-Kuchma state-run TV channel, UT-1. However, the exposure has always been limited to her diatribes against erstwhile comrades Mr. Symonenko and chief apostate Mr. Moroz, whose economic adviser she once was.

Opinion is somewhat divided over whether the Red Revenge is a genuine threat. Some see the electoral shift to the left in last year's parliamentary elections as a signal event. Others feel it is, like Ms. Vitrenko herself, in large measure a fiction propagated by an administration with few options given the president's record of under-achievement. Whatever the truth, recent signs are that the Kuchma team has realized that the Vitrenko phenomenon is a sword that can cut both ways, and that providing her with a forum, and credibility, could actually bring about the very thing it was supposed to prevent. As a result, not as much has been seen of Ms. Vitrenko on state-owned television of late.

President Kuchma's re-election strategy has considerable implications for the remaining candidates. The task confronting the Kuchma team here is not to portray the incumbent as something he has spent five years showing he is not – a leader with clear convictions – but the simpler one of making him appear a more credible alternative to the likes of Ms. Vitrenko and Mr. Symonenko than the remaining, largely lackluster candidates.

(Continued on page 16)

## Newspaper says Kuchma's rivals face no information blockade

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine report

PRAGUE – The newspaper Fakty, which is taking a pro-Kuchma stance in the presidential election campaign, argued on September 11 that the incumbent president's rivals face no information “blockade,” despite their regular suggestions to the contrary.

According to Fakty, each of Ukraine's 25 oblasts has the “press organs of any given political party” and the newspapers that “share views of any given presidential candidate.”

Fakty cited the following specifics:

Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz is supported by the nationwide Socialist Party press organ *Tovarysh* (58,300 copies) and the regional newspapers *Vybor* (Zaporizhia; 26,600 copies) and *Prykarpatska Pravda* (Ivano-Frankivsk; 3,000). Mr. Moroz is also “surprisingly often favored with good words” by *Narodnaya Ssprava* (Volyn Oblast; 7,100), *Rivnenskyi Dialog* (Rivne Oblast; 3,000), and *R.I.O.* (Zakarpattia Oblast).

Communist Party Chairman Petro Symonenko is supported by the nationwide

Communist Party Press organ *Komunist* (193,000), *Spravedlivost* (Volyn Oblast; 5,200), *Novaya Volna* and *Kommunist Donbassa* (both in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast), *Sevastopolskaya Pravda* (Crimea), *Leninskaya Pravda* (Sumy) and *Krasnoye Znamia* (Kharkiv Oblast).

Oleksander Tkachenko is backed by the nationwide *Silski Visti* (576,500) and *Holos Ukrainy*, the Parliament's newspaper, as well as *Kherson-Kurier* (Kherson; 8,500), *Selyanska Pravda* (6,000), *Antenna* (Cherkasy; 20,000), *Vysoky Zamok* (Lviv).

According to Fakty, Yevhen Marchuk has enlisted the widest regional press support among all the candidates. His candidacy is upheld by *Svobodnaya Mysl* (Volyn Oblast), *Nashe Vremia* (Zaporizhia; 35,000), *Elita* (Mykolaiv Oblast; 50,000), *Dialog* (Kharkiv Oblast; 50,000), *Salon* (Donetsk; 40,000), *Sribna Zemlia* (Uzhhorod), *XXI Vek* (Luhansk), *Za Vilnu Ukrainu* (Lviv; 12,000), *Informatsionnyi Biulleten* (Poltava; 10,000) and *Chas* (Chernivtsi).

The total weekly circulation of the above-mentioned newspapers reaches 4 million, Fakty noted.

## Kyiv committee monitors media to determine who's on who's side

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – From September 30 to October 3, the Kyiv-based Equal Possibilities Committee, headed by Oleksander Chekmyshev, monitored several Ukrainian media outlets to see whose side they were taking in the presidential election campaign, Interfax reported on October 6. Incumbent President Leonid Kuchma and the so-called Kaniv Four – an election alliance of Yevhen Marchuk, Oleksander Moroz, Volodymyr Oliinyk and Oleksander Tkachenko – were mentioned most often in the media monitored.

According to the committee, the newspapers *Fakty*, *Uriadovi Kurier*, *Nezavisimost*, *Ukraina Moloda*, *Segodnia* and *Demokratychna Ukraina* devoted a “considerable part” of their coverage to President Kuchma, whom they generally praise, and present the Kaniv Four in a “negative light.”

On the other hand, the newspapers *Silski Visti*, *Den* and *Holos Ukrainy* promote the Kaniv Four, while providing almost 100 percent negative material on Mr. Kuchma.

Such newspapers as *Zerkalo Nedeli*,

*Region*, *Kievskie Viedomosti*, and *Kievskie Novosti* devote a “relatively even” amount of coverage to President Kuchma and the Kaniv Four.

The monitoring of Ukrainian nationwide television channels showed that Ukrainian Television-1, Inter and NTU (Ukraine's Popular Television) tend to promote Mr. Kuchma, while TET, Yutar TV and New Channel support the Kaniv Four.

STB, 1+1 Channel and Gravis are fairly impartial, devoting approximately equal time for Mr. Kuchma and his four allied rivals.

The total time devoted to the incumbent on the monitored national television channels was eight hours and 25 minutes (including a 15-second negative report), while the Kaniv Four received three hours and 41 minutes (including 23 minutes of negative coverage).

With regard to the preferences of local media, Mr. Chekmyshev said that the press and television in Poltava, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Chernivtsi and Mykolaiv prefer to promote Mr. Kuchma, while the outlets in Odesa, Lviv, Crimea, and Kharkiv give relatively equal coverage to Mr. Kuchma and his four rivals.

## Quotable notes

“I would like to ask the president at whose cost he is shown [on television] 20 to 30 times every day.”

– Oleksander Moroz, national deputy and presidential candidate, responding to President Leonid Kuchma's statement that the state should not spend taxpayers' money on broadcasting parliamentary sessions, as reported by Interfax, September 29 (quoted by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report)

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“I am not going to run for the presidency for a second term to become somebody's vassal.”

– President Leonid Kuchma on the idea of creating a union of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, quoted by ITAR-TASS on July 17 (as reported by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report).

Markian Bilynskyj is director of the Kyiv-based *Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy*, which is supported by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, a non-profit organization that promotes the development of democracy and civil society in Ukraine.



ELECTION WATCH

Quotable notes

"I think that our joint appeal to the people is a striking example of how responsible politicians should behave in order to confront a common misfortune. When the state is on the verge of destruction, even activists with different views should unite. Despite holding different opinions, we are not irreconcilable opponents. Why should we be? For instance, Yevhen Marchuk is a skilled KGB officer who has received good schooling in state security bodies – he certainly possesses a great deal of information about what is happening in the country. On some problems he is better informed than all of us."

– *Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, commenting on his anti-Kuchma election coalition with Yevhen Marchuk, Oleksander Moroz and Volodymyr Oliinyk in the September 16 issue of Pravda (as reported by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine report).*

\*\*\*

"We have come to a firm conclusion: October 31, 1999, will not be a day of regular elections, it will be a turning point in Ukraine's history. The citizens must elect not a president, but a savior of the state. Judging by all appearances, if the incumbent president stays in power, the state will be ruined completely: Ukraine will lose its sovereignty. We appeal to all people of good will: Let us unite. The fatherland is in danger. Your children and grandchildren face slavery in the future. We address Leonid Danylovych Kuchma with a categorical demand: Stop mocking the good, hard-working and patient people. Over the six years of your premiership and presidency, Ukraine has lost more than during the Nazi occupation. Report immediately to the people on your rule. Confess your guilt. Ask the people for pardon. Such a step is the only good deed that you still can do for Ukraine."

– *From the August 24 appeal of four presidential hopefuls, Yevhen Marchuk, Oleksander Moroz, Volodymyr Oliinyk and Oleksander Tkachenko, who pledged to choose one joint candidate from among their ranks in order to beat Leonid Kuchma in the first round of the October 31 presidential elections (as reported in RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report).*

Kaniv Four hold press conference, but hold off on awaited announcement

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Kaniv Four, a political coalition of four presidential candidates, announced on October 11 that they had chosen who would head their ticket for the October 31 election but declined to identify the person, citing organizational and safety concerns. The four candidates had promised that by October 10 a single candidate from among them would be appointed.

At a press conference jammed with journalists anxiously awaiting the decision, one of the Kaniv Four, Peasants' Party candidate and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, smiling sheepishly, said the group would make no formal announcement that day.

"We have, in principle, decided on our single choice, but we will not name the person today," said Mr. Tkachenko.

Mr. Tkachenko explained that final negotiations were continuing, and that major logistical roadblocks were still to be decided.

"We must coordinate the work of four political organizations, and, as you can well imagine, this is not a simple task," said Mr. Tkachenko.

The Kaniv Four announcement has been eagerly awaited because the coalition, which consists of Socialist Party candidate Oleksander Moroz; Yevhen Marchuk, former prime minister and ex-head of the Security Service, of Ukraine, who was nominated by a group of rightist parties; and Volodymyr Oliinyk, mayor of Cherkasy and an independent candidate: have the potential to form a strong electoral bloc and affect the amount of electoral support given the other major candidates.

Adding to the suspense is the belief by many political pundits that the four candidates will have a difficult if not impossible time singling out one individual as their standard bearer because each sees himself as the logical choice.

Interest grew even more in the last days after the assassination attempt against Natalia Vitrenko, one of the front runners in the presidential race, according to many pre-election surveys. The brother of a cam-

paign staffer for Mr. Moroz was one of two people arrested moments after the grenade attack against Ms. Vitrenko in Kryvyi Rih on October 2. The campaign staffer, Serhii Ivanchenko, has disappeared and is being sought by Ukrainian law enforcement officials.

The Kaniv Four suggested at their press conference that another reason for the delay in making their choice public, if indeed they have made one, is to protect their candidate from an attack similar to the one that occurred against Ms. Vitrenko.

Mr. Oliinyk said the group had received information that their candidate may be subject to an attack similar to one that occurred against Ms. Vitrenko. "We have information that attacks are being planned against our joint candidate," said Mr. Oliinyk.

Interfax-Ukraine reported that two days later Yosyp Vinsky, one of Mr. Moroz's political organizers, sent Ukraine's chief law enforcement agencies information that an attempt may be made on the life of the Socialist Party candidate and requested additional protection.

Although the conventional wisdom here is that Mr. Moroz may be the choice of the Kaniv Four, none in the coalition are ready to admit that. Mr. Tkachenko would only say he expects that a second round of voting will not be needed. "We still believe that we will have the ability to finish the elections in the first round," said Mr. Tkachenko.

That could certainly happen if Communist Party candidate Petro Symonenko were to join the bloc. Thus far he has resisted and has stated that he and his party will run independently of any coalition.

However, several Kyiv newspapers and at least one local television station reported that during the weekend of October 8 Russian Communist Party leader Gennadii Zyuganov sent Valentyn Kuptsov, head of the Central Committee of the Russian party, as an emissary to convince Mr. Symonenko that he should join the Kaniv group. No one at Mr. Symonenko's offices

(Continued on page 19)

Presidential campaign marked by candidates' information wars

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – In the first half of August, some Ukrainian regions witnessed the dissemination of leaflets attacking two presidential candidates: Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz and Social Democratic Union leader Yevhen Marchuk. The leaflets were signed by the Communist Party of Ukraine.

According to the three parties involved, as well as many commentators, those leaflets heralded the inauguration of "compromising information wars" in the Ukrainian presidential campaign.

The leaflets accused Mr. Moroz of "betraying the interests of the working people" and of forging a "criminal alliance" with Mr. Marchuk.

They warned that "fascists from the [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] urge their stooges to uphold these [two] gentlemen and create throughout the country militarized staffs to support their criminal alliance and organize provocations against the true defenders of the working people's interests: the Communists."

Komunist, the press organ of Ukraine's Communist Party, suggested in an article titled "Another Dirty Falsification" that the leaflets were the work of the "ruling regime."

The newspaper wrote: "It is known that the ruling regime long ago lost its peace of mind because of the growth in authority and influence of the leftist forces. ... It is possible [for the ruling regime] to bring back that peace of mind only by driving a wedge in the unity of the left-wing parties."

The heads of Mr. Moroz's and Mr. Marchuk's election staffs charged in a joint statement that the leaflets were disseminated by the All-Ukrainian Fund Social Protection, which is headed by Oleksander Volkov, an aide to President Leonid Kuchma. That statement came after several packages containing the

leaflets in the Social Protection local office in Kamenka, a town in Cherkasy Oblast, were found by representatives of local branches of the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Union and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

The Social Protection branch in Cherkasy Oblast stressed that the fund has nothing to do with the leaflets. Mr. Volkov accused the election staffs of "some presidential candidates" of resorting "to extremely dirty methods in order to discredit one candidate: the incumbent president."

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: September 1999

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			Errata: In the previous listing of donations to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund, Mark Czechut should have been listed as residing in Papillion, Neb.	



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# The National Shrine

It probably can be said that, had the rather small parish of the Holy Family in Washington had an inkling in the early 1970s of what they really were getting into for the next 25 years when they agreed to build not just a local church, but a national shrine for all Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, it is not at all certain that the project would have even begun. But such is the nature of optimism and faith. And, at the time, for most people the idea made good sense. Washington is the nation's capital, a location worthy of a national shrine, and though the local parish was small and not capable of funding and maintaining a large structure, promises of support and commitment were forthcoming from other parishes in the United States and Canada.

In fact, the original goal of \$500,000 was reached, in retrospect, with relative ease. The 1970s, however, were a not-so-great time economically; the oil embargo kicked off almost a decade of double-digit inflation. Original building estimates were made obsolete by rising prices, and accumulated funds rapidly devalued. Throughout the country, multi-year building projects, such as the shrine, suffered similar fates: unexpected and radical increases in costs and delays in construction.

It was decided to complete the national shrine project, known as the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, in phases — first the base of the building that houses the Shrine Center, next the outer structure of the church and then the completion of the inner structure. And fund-raising had to continue. Our typesetter at The Ukrainian Weekly, Awilda Rolon, has a particular affection for the shrine since the Rev. Joseph Denischuk, assistant pastor of Holy Family in the 1970s who traveled extensively promoting the shrine, would send us meticulous lists of contributors to acknowledge in our newspaper. Awilda estimates that over the years she must have typeset several thousand names for the shrine that were published in dozens of thank you ads and fund-raising appeals.

Adding to the expense of the shrine building project were mistakes in construction that resulted in a leaky roof. All further construction was halted and, only after prolonged negotiations and a lawsuit was the problem resolved. Throughout the country, Ukrainian Catholics, some of whom had contributed generously more than once to the shrine, were beginning to wonder if all was O.K. in Washington. Those in Washington were also beginning to wonder if all was O.K. Problems, delays, continuous fund-raising, changes in leadership wore down morale. Though the building of the shrine brought out deep commitment and dedication from many dozens of people throughout the years, nevertheless, a final, Herculean push to the finish was needed.

With the goal of completing the shrine by the new millennium, the past 18 months have been that final, Herculean push, under the direction of the Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk and parishioner Walter Keyes, who was the project manager for the final phase of construction — the church interior.

The completed church is a lovely and peaceful space. The church and the Shrine Center, which includes meeting rooms, a library, a bookstore, a gift shop and an auditorium, should be visited in person, but they can be visited on the worldwide web at <http://www.ucns-holyfamily.org/>. The parishioners of Holy Family, who consider themselves to be stewards of the shrine, invite all to come to this sanctuary for Ukrainian Catholics in the nation's capital.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Germans offer 6 billion marks as compensation to Nazi victims

by Myroslaw Smorodsky

WASHINGTON — On the last day of negotiations between German industry and representatives of the victims of Nazi persecution, a compensation package of 6 billion German marks (DM) or \$3.33 billion (U.S.) was offered by German industry and the German government to the victims of Nazi persecution.

The October 7 offer was met with stunned disbelief and outrage by the representatives of the various victims' groups, their lawyers and Eastern European government representatives who unanimously agreed that the paltry offer was an insult to the survivors of the slave and forced labor camps of World War II.

However, rather than walk out on the negotiations, they vowed to continue the negotiations and to publicly air the criminal wrongs from which the Germans seek "moral and legal closure."

During the course of the negotiations it became evident that the initial German offer would be low, especially since German industry recently met with success in two forced labor class-action cases which were dismissed by the courts on the grounds that the U.S. courts lacked jurisdiction over issues relating to World War II wrongs. Nevertheless, since the German representatives had continually stressed they were negotiating with the victims only because of their strong sense of moral obligation, the victims' representatives anticipated the initial offer to be more than a token gesture. Unfortunately, the initial offer was far below anticipated levels of tokenism.

Moreover, the proposal's allocation of funds among the various categories of victims made it clear that the Germans were also hoping to cause the national groups and the victims' organizations to squabble among themselves publicly over allocation of settlement money. This attempt at divisiveness failed. All of the victims' groups and plaintiff lawyers were unanimous in their condemnation of the settlement offer as totally unacceptable.

The breakdown of the German proposal is as follows: Of the 6 billion DM, 60 percent will be contributed by German industry and the remaining 40 percent by the government. A sum of 2.2 billion DM will be allocated for slave laborers and an equal amount for forced laborers. The balance, 1.6 billion DM, would be allocated to claims for other wrongs (medical experimentation, sterilization cases, etc.), banking and insurance claims, "Aryanization" of property, humanitarian foundations and administration.

Although at first impression the sums offered seem substantial, if you take into consideration the number of slave and forced laborers alive today, the per capita effect is that a surviving slave laborer from a concentration camp would receive only 10,000 DM or \$5,555 (U.S.). [An approximate conversion factor of 1.8 DM to \$1 (U.S.) is used.] According to the German proposal, a surviving forced industrial laborer would receive approximately 4,600 DM or \$2,500 (U.S.). Unfortunately, in the

*Myroslaw Smorodsky of Smorodsky & Stawnychy in Rutherford, N.J., is one of the lawyers for the Ukrainian forced/slave labor claimants. Also serving as counsel are: Pyotr S. Rabinovich of New York; and Danylo Kourdelchouk and Oleksandr Storozhuk of Ukriniurkollegia, the Ukrainian Bar Association for Foreign Affairs, based in Kyiv.*

forced labor category, the Germans are basing their offer on the number of forced laborers who worked only in the industrial sector and even that number is well below the numbers previously agreed upon by all the delegates for that category (forced industrial laborer).

The most disturbing aspect of the settlement offer was that the Germans made absolutely no provision for forced laborers who were employed in the agricultural sector. This was a total about-face from statements made by the German government in earlier negotiations. The number of forced agricultural workers is estimated to be 580,000 of which 278,000 were from Ukraine alone.

During the earlier negotiations, the government representatives stated that a special German government foundation would be established to take such workers into consideration. Now, after discussing this matter with the Chancellor of Germany in September, German negotiators took the position that under no circumstances would they even consider compensating forced laborers who were compelled to work in the agricultural sector.

In the opening plenary session of this round of negotiations, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Anton Buteiko, made it abundantly clear that the issue of compensation for agricultural workers was of paramount importance to Ukraine since one-half of the forced laborers from Ukraine were deported against their will and compelled to work on German farms.

In a separate working session with German industry and East European governments, Ihor Lushnikow, chairman of the Ukrainian Reconciliation Fund, sternly but diplomatically told the German representatives that under no circumstances would Ukraine nor any of the other Eastern European governments abandon the claims of their farm workers — they must be included in any compensation package.

He also criticized the Germans for not using statistics that had been previously agreed upon at the special experts' sessions earlier this year. A special session of all victims' organizations and German experts was held on September 1 in Florence, Italy. The purpose of this meeting was to agree upon the number of survivors in the various categories. Even though agreement was reached with the Germans as to these statistics, German industry negotiators ignored these numbers and utilized statistics that they reduced to minimize their contributions.

In addition, the issue of forced laborers living in the diaspora was raised in this special session with German industry. This issue came as somewhat of a surprise to the Germans, and even the United States representatives, who were unaware of the potential number of claimants in the United States and Canada. The German representatives were advised by this writer that a survey was in progress as to the number of Ukrainians and that the total number could be close to 50,000 if all East European forced laborers who immigrated to the West after the war are included.

It was agreed that this issue requires further consideration in future negotiations. It was the position of the Ukrainian delegation that these individuals must be included in the development of the compensation package if "moral and legal closure" were to be achieved by the Germans.

The next round of negotiations will be held in mid-November in Germany.

October  
18  
1868

## Turning the pages back...

Bukovyna, the southwestern Ukrainian ethnographic region that spills over into Romania, was the birthplace of two prominent members of the Ukrainian literary canon, Yurii Fedkovych and Olha Kobylanska. Less known but also noteworthy was

Yevhenia Yaroshynska, the first Ukrainian woman writer and folklorist in Bukovyna, unfortunately cut down by illness at an early age.

She was born on October 18, 1868, in the village of Chunkiv in the Kitsman district of Bukovyna into the family of a teacher. Her great grandfather had fled to the region in 1812 from eastern Ukraine after becoming involved in a murky political intrigue.

Somewhat surprisingly for the child of a teacher, her formal education, at a German Übungsschule, did not extend past the sixth grade, but Yaroshynska assiduously pursued her interest in German classics and modern works, and German translations of modern English and French works at home. She began writing poetry and short stories in German when she was 14 and managed to have them published in some regional journals. By 1887 two had appeared in a Viennese periodical, the *Das Interessante Blatt*.

She attracted the attention of Ukrainian activists such as Omelian Popovych (editor of the Ukrainian-language newspaper *Bukovyna*) and Fedkovych himself, who encouraged her talents and convinced her to write in her native language. By 1886 their influence had become decisive, and she decided to devote herself to Ukrainian exclusively.

She established her reputation as a folklorist by publishing articles about embroidery and Easter egg designs in German and Czech periodicals. She sent a collection of 450 Bukovynian songs (inexplicably unpublished until 1972) to the Russian Geographic Society, which awarded her a silver medal and a stipend in 1888. In 1891 she went with a group of Ukrainian writers and activists, including the feminist writer Natalia Kobrynska, on a trip to Prague, but her populist instincts overcame her urge to see the world.

From 1893 she apprenticed as a teacher in the village of Bridok, securing her own position in the town of Raranchi in 1896 (her father was the principal), where she was also active in the Rus'ka Shkola society. She wrote children's stories, articles, essays and prose meditations on the Ukrainian peasantry's lives and living conditions, including "Prokliaty Mlyn" (The Cursed Mill, 1891), "Zheniachka ta Vyplat" (Arranged Marriage and Dowry, 1892) and "Zolote Sertse" (The Golden Heart, 1895).

In 1896 she began publishing in serialized form a work that would both endear her to many young western Ukrainian populist readers and yet antagonize the local clerically run educational establishment. The first four installments of "V Domi Protopyy" (In the House

(Continued on page 21)



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Remember results of communism

Dear Editor:

I could hardly believe my eyes when I read a letter to the editor on behalf of Natalia Vitrenko, an avowed Marxist. I wonder whether the writer remembers what Marxism, (a.k.a Communism) has done to Ukraine for 70 years.

It is utterly ridiculous that anyone, let alone Ukraine would espouse the cause that has caused so much grief to so much of Eastern Europe. The espousal of Marxism would be analogous to Israel embracing the Nazi Party.

Unfortunately, there is still a hard core of communists unwilling to embrace a free market system. I hope the voters of Ukraine wake up and throw them into the same waste bin as that occupied by Stalin and Lenin.

**Michael Berezowski**  
Haddonfield, N.J.

### "Kleptocracy" is more accurate

Dear Editor:

Prof. Mykola Tomenko of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy claims that "financial/political oligarchies controlled by a few" are evolving into quasi-democratic form of government in Ukraine (August 22). The mainstream press, including The New York Times, similarly characterize ruling establishments in the other former Soviet republics. However, this is not an entirely accurate characterization.

The oligarchy was one of the evolutionary stages in the political development of ancient Athens that eventually led to democracy. I do not believe that the present form of governance in Ukraine or Russia falls under this definition. A more accurate term to describe the current political establishment in the former Soviet Union would be "kleptocracy," from Greek the "klepto," which stands for "to steal or rob" – in short, government by thieves.

Support for this notion can be found in a number of recent news dispatches. For example, Grant McCool (AOL News, August 20) writes: "The advantage that the Russian criminal element has is that the government is part of it." And no less an authority on the subject than Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov (himself no saint) claims: "The country is being robbed in a way which is unprecedented in the cynicism and permissiveness!" (Adam Tanner, AOL News August 21).

It is hard for us in the diaspora, and for the rest of civilized world, to comprehend the enormity of the public wealth that is being looted in the former Soviet republics. The New York Times (August 19 and 20) reports that one New York bank, currently under Federal investigation, channeled as much as \$10 billion in what is believed to be a major money-laundering operation by Russian organized crime – the largest money laundering operation in American history. This is more than the national budgets of many countries.

According to Time Daily (www.time.com, August 23), Federal authorities are investigating whether some of the loot was siphoned off from IMF funds loaned to Russia to stave off its financial collapse. Those funds are subsidized by American taxpayers. Not surprisingly, Brian Killen (AOL News, August 23) headlines a story: "Russian officials stay mum on money-laundering."

The situation in Ukraine is not much different, with former prime minister the subject of extradition proceedings by Swiss authorities on money laundering charges.

I have been wondering for a long time how it is possible that such a potentially prosperous country as Ukraine, endowed with outstanding natural resources and a highly educated population can be in such an economic mess. The news dispatches cited above suggest that systematic looting of public wealth by financial/political elites might be the answer. Those elites in Ukraine comprise relatively few incredibly rich kleptocrats, while the rest of the people suffer the misery of economic deprivation unknown since World War II.

There is no quick and easy solution to the social and economic malaise that overtook Ukraine since the collapse of the Soviet Union. It will take generations of those yet unborn to shed the terrible legacy of 70 years of Communist rule and 300 years of Russian occupation that led to this condition. Meanwhile, the long-suffering people of Ukraine need our help more than ever. While such support from the diaspora should continue on a people-to-people basis, we should re-examine critically our relation with the kleptocrats (both in the Verkhovna Rada and the executive branch) who are responsible for this dismal situation.

**Ihor Lysyj**  
Austin, Texas

### U.S. News prints letter to the editor

Dear Editor:

The September 20 issue of U.S. News & World Report contains a letter I sent in response to their issue on the year 1000 A.D., pointing out their incorrect usage of Ukrainian proper and place names.

Though I wish I could claim full credit for this missive, I must give credit to one of my e-mail correspondents on the Ukraine List. Whoever it was actually wrote the lion's share of the letter and sent it out on the list inviting all and sundry to send it in to U.S. News. I made some minor changes and pushed the send button.

Lo and behold, U.S. News selected my message to print albeit with even further edits.

I wish I could remember the original author's name, but unfortunately, I don't. All praise for getting this correction printed in a major national news organ should go to him (or her).

The important thing is that our message got through and was published, and for this I am grateful to both the original author and U.S. News & World Report.

**Orest J. Jowyk**  
Centreville, Va.

### Fedynsky, Kuzych are appreciated

Dear Editor:

I want to congratulate and thank Andrew Fedynsky and Inger Kuzych for their in-depth articles that have enlightened us all. They, as relatively new contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly, and others very well-known, such as Dr. Myron Kuropas, make The Ukrainian Weekly a first-rate paper, one of which to be proud.

Those who do not read The Ukrainian Weekly are missing a great deal.

**Zynowij Kwit**  
Philadelphia

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Musulman walking: a Holocaust remembrance

Stefan Petelycky, a Holocaust survivor (No. 154922), was what the Nazis considered "figuren," ciphers in their death camps. At times he almost became what his fellow inmates called a "musulman," a person who had lost his will to live, a disembodied soul, a dead man walking, dissipating like a shadow in the night.

Kashtan Press of Canada recently published Stefan Petelycky's memoirs titled "Into Auschwitz, for Ukraine." His story is a gripping account of how Ukrainian patriots were treated by the Nazis who considered all Ukrainians "untermenschen," sub-human figures, to be exploited for the glory of the Third Reich. Mr. Petelycky dedicates his book "To the Millions of Ukrainian Victims of the Holocaust." The story line is enhanced by the numerous sardonic camp sketches of Petro Balij, another Ukrainian survivor of Auschwitz (No. 57321).

Like many young Ukrainians growing up in pre-World War I Poland, Mr. Petelycky was outraged by the way Ukrainians were being treated by the Polish government in eastern Galicia, a region of the recently established Polish state in which Ukrainians were in the majority. In 1937 he became an employee of the local Ukrainian cooperative, Yednist (Unity), established to compete with Polish and Jewish cooperatives and business enterprises, and to provide jobs for Ukrainians. Inspired by The Rev. Dr. Stepan Sas, his parish priest in Zolochiv who openly condemned Polish brutality towards Ukrainians, especially the destruction of Ukrainian Catholic churches in the Kholm region, he joined the youth affiliate of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), an association of freedom-fighters who were not above the use of terrorism to attain their goal of a free and independent Ukrainian state. Mr. Petelycky worked for Yednist during the day and for OUN in the evening hours, primarily as a courier.

Soon after Stalin signed his infamous pact with Hitler, the Germans invaded Poland from the west. A few weeks later, the Soviets invaded from the east, ostensibly for the purpose of "protecting the local Ukrainian and Belarusian minorities". Some Ukrainians, primarily the poor, welcomed the Soviets as did many Jews, who also had little use for Poles. "It must be said," writes Mr. Petelycky, "that some of the local Jews, people who had lived beside use for years, who knew us and who could at least guess where our sympathies lay, betrayed us to the Soviets. Whether they did so out of pro-communist convictions or in order to ingratiate themselves to their new masters, I cannot say."

Younger Jews quickly organized a local Komsomol and were initially given preferential treatment. "And since the Soviet regime eventually began taking ever more active measures to root out Ukrainian and Polish nationalists," writes Mr. Petelycky, "to do away with the priests and the intelligentsia and to liquidate the better-off classes, Jews were seen as the principal beneficiaries of the Communist regime ... When, shortly thereafter, the NKVD units began hunting down Ukrainian nationalists and Polish patriots, sometimes with Jewish collusion, the stage was set for future tragedies." It wasn't long, however, before the Jews came to realize that the Soviets were not their friends and came to despise them. Tragically, some even changed their names and left for the German-occupied region of Poland.

Soon after Germany invaded the Soviet

Union, the retreating NKVD was ordered to brutally slaughter in the most inhumane manner thousands of prisoners housed in their prisons throughout western Ukraine. When the Germans arrived in Zolochiv, they opened the local prison and invited the local population to view the carnage. At first only Jewish collaborators, some of whom had joined the NKVD, were held responsible. Later, other Jews were targeted. "We buried our victims together in a mass grave on the following Sunday at the Ukrainian cemetery," continues Mr. Petelycky. "We paid no heed to the deaths of their murderers or the murder of innocent Jews who were killed alongside the quality ones. Some of them had been our neighbors, even friends. But now they were consigned to the ranks of our enemies. It was not entirely rational. It was not just or fair." Anyone, Ukrainians included, who had collaborated with the Soviets was dealt with unmercifully.

Soon after the Wehrmacht moved on, the Einsatzgruppen, mobile Nazi killing squads, arrived. Their initial victims were Jews, Gypsies and Soviet commissars. Next in line were Ukrainian nationalists, especially members of the OUN. "The war brought out some of the best and worst traits in people," explains the author. "But the situation for everyone was abnormal. We had been under the Soviet commissars for nearly two years. Now we were under the Nazi jackboot. Scores were being settled. Those who had been on top suddenly found themselves fleeing for their lives ... as helpless as their victims of the previous day. Lots of innocents of all nationalities and faiths were swept up and slaughtered, often without even understanding what was happening to them."

And yet, there were acts of incredible bravery, Ukrainians hiding or aiding Jews with full knowledge that discovery meant certain death. Catholic priests associated with Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky were especially active in this regard.

Freedom for Mr. Petelycky came to an end in 1943 when he was arrested by the Gestapo after being fingered as a Ukrainian nationalist by a Pole. Beaten for days, he was finally herded into a box car and shipped to Birkenau, sometimes called Auschwitz II. On October 1, 1943, he became No. 154922. The tattoo was to define his life for the next two years. Later he was shipped to Mauthausen and still later to Ebensee in Austria, a labor and extermination camp.

After experiencing unspeakable horrors at the hands of his ruthless guards, often eating coal and bark just to have something in his stomach, he became too weak to stand. Soon he was laid in a room adjacent to the ovens of the crematorium, along with three of his friends; he watched helplessly as all three died and were slipped into the ovens. Miraculously, his turn never came. He was saved by a Polish medic who, believing Mr. Petelycky was Polish, had him moved to a barracks where he came under the Pole's personal care. It was April 1945. On May 8, he was liberated by the Americans. Today he lives in Canada.

"Into Auschwitz, For Ukraine" is a valuable addition to World War II literature and is must reading for those interested in the rest of the Holocaust story. Write to: Kashtan Press, 22 Gretna Green, Kingston, Ontario, K7M-3J2. Price: \$24.95 (U.S.).

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: [mbkuropas@compuserve.com](mailto:mbkuropas@compuserve.com)



## IN MEMORIAM

## Danylo Husar Struk: Ukrainian scholar who embodied the Renaissance spirit

*Danylo Husar Struk, scholar and university teacher, literary critic, lover of Ukrainian and French culture, was born in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1940. He died in Munich, Germany, of a massive heart attack at 59.*

by Dr. Manoly R. Lupul

If any contemporary could be said to exemplify the Renaissance spirit, Danylo Husar Struk was such a man. In the course of an all-too-brief life, he was not only a teacher-scholar-administrator, but also a literary critic, translator, book editor, art collector, hiker and mountaineer, and a humanist comfortable with science and technology.

I first met Danylo at the Park Plaza Hotel in Toronto in October 1973, when Ukrainian community financing for the future Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies was being considered by several senior academics. Then a junior staff member, Danylo had likely tagged along, as he was wont to do, out of typical enthusiasm for any project that would further interests close to his heart.

In 1941 his father had been murdered by the Soviet NKVD for freeing the students detained by security forces at the Medical Institute in Lviv, of which he was director. That terrible event, he once told me, was a major factor in his dedicating his life to Ukrainian culture.

He was especially interested in Ukrainian literature and Ukrainian art, encouraging the latter by judiciously collecting the works of artists from Ukraine and in the diaspora, supporting them morally and financially, and affirming their talent.

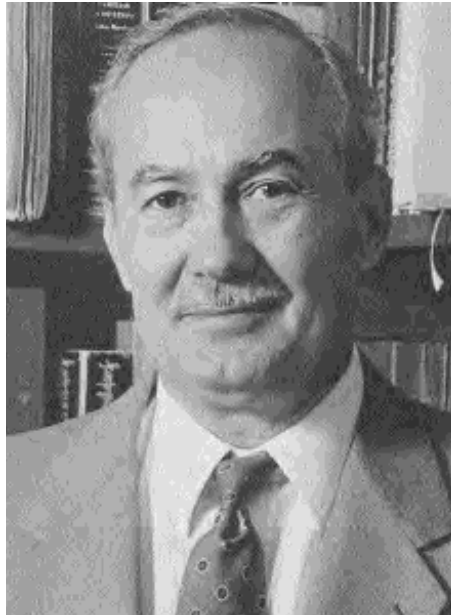
Danylo immigrated to the United States in 1949 with his mother and stepfather, Wasyl Husar, displaced persons from Germany who settled in Elizabeth, N.J., where Danylo attended school prior to enrolling at Harvard University on a scholarship.

After graduating with an A.B. cum laude in 1963, he immediately enrolled in a master's program in Ukrainian literature at the University of Alberta on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. He completed his doctoral studies at the University of Toronto in 1970, and his dissertation, the first in Ukrainian literature at that university, was published in 1972 as "A Study of Vasyl Stefanyk: The Pain at the Heart of Existence." As a graduate student, he was much impressed by the greater respect for ethnocultural minorities in Canada, and took out citizenship.

Danylo's almost 30 years of work in the University of Toronto's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures began in 1971. It resulted in a best-selling, language textbook, "Ukrainian for Undergraduates" (1978), which went through three printings and was re-issued in a revised second edition in 1998. Shortly before his sudden and untimely death, he was appointed departmental chairman.

As a literary specialist, his greatest love, according to departmental colleague Maxim Tarnawsky, was modern (and modernist) Ukrainian poetry, which he read with great sensitivity. Oleh Ilnytskyj, a colleague at the University of Alberta, said the close reading and analy-

*Dr. Manoly R. Lupul is professor emeritus of Alberta University, founding director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, a friend of the family, now retired in Calgary. This article originally appeared, in abridged form, in the August 24 issue of The Globe and Mail.*



Danylo Husar Struk

sis of texts were Danylo's forte.

Danylo was a sensitive and astute judge of literary works, although he expressed skepticism about the latest fashions in literary criticism. An enthusiastic and popular teacher, he sought primarily to elucidate poetry for the reader, to explain the intricate aesthetics and mechanics of individual poems, as well as the approaches and idiosyncracies of poets – especially the mysteries of such personal favorites as Ihor Kalynets and Emma Andievska.

His greatest scholarly achievement was undoubtedly the dedicated manner in which he helped to bring the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine to fruition between 1982 and 1993, first as managing editor and then as editor-in-chief, gradually taking over from the venerable Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc after his death in 1985.

The work, published by the University of Toronto Press, was the main project of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which I directed at the University of Alberta. Danylo shepherded the project with great care, confiding in his staff, inspiring them and rewarding their efforts with scrupulous fairness.

An excellent administrator, he was amazingly well informed (for a humanities specialist) about the latest technological means to speed up the editorial process and to achieve greater quality and cost control. For his efforts, the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies honored him with its Award for Excellence in Ukrainian Studies in 1993.

With Prof. Kubijovyc based in Sarcelles (a suburb of Paris), it was there that I first learned of Danylo's multifaceted life and especially his great passion for contemporary French civilization. He loved exploring the various regions of France and he became quite the connoisseur of French culture – not only of its wines, cheeses, cuisine and art, but also of the French landscape and its architectural monuments.

I marveled at how he had deliberately acquired French and how carefully he budgeted his time and resources to sample as much of that civilization as his periodic forays to Europe allowed. To the same end, he maintained a cottage in Quebec, which he came to love almost as

(Continued on page 19)

## Bohdan Mykytiuk: tireless advocate of Ukrainian immigrants in Canada

*Bohdan Mykytiuk, 70, president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, died on September 1 of a heart attack following cancer-treatment surgery. Funeral services were conducted at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto on September 6.*

by Lubomyr Luciuk

Whenever I think of Bohdan Mykytiuk I shall remember him as he was when we last had a chance for a leisurely conversation. We were late lunching in Ed's Warehouse, after participating in the unveiling of a memorial plaque at Toronto's Stanley Barracks. Recalling the imprisonment of Ukrainians stigmatized as "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations was one of Bohdan's many passions.

This is not surprising, given that he was born in Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, the only child of Ukrainian immigrants whose home was a kind of boarding house for itinerant forest workers. Young Bohdan grew up hearing tales of the Canadian concentration camps from the few brave enough to whisper of what they had endured.

Disgust over this injustice and a profound understanding of the harm done to the organized Ukrainian Canadian community by it, motivated him, later in life, to dedicate himself to helping Ukrainian immigrants. He was president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (CUIAS) from its inception in 1977 to his death, nearly a quarter century later.

This was not always an uncontested effort. More than once Bohdan had to take up the cudgel against the many bureaucrats, shills and swindlers who batten off the uncertainties central to a genuine refugee's experience. Characteristically, he always told these Philistines precisely what he thought of them, the personal consequences be damned.

Years of hands-on experience dealing with immigration issues also more or less convinced him of a pernicious Ukrainophobia within some government circles. Ukrainian immigration to Canada has been dammed down to a trickle of what it once was, when the brawn and brains of thousands of Ukrainians turning prairie sod or working as miners burrowing deep into the Canadian Shield helped bring prosperity to this country.

Bohdan and I discussed whether a "quota" now exists on Ukrainian immigration. We concluded that one does and that racial prejudice constitutes its core, while conceding it would be hard to prove, discrimination against non-visible minorities not being one of the fashionable causes of our day. Yet how else to explain why it is nearly impossible for a Ukrainian to legitimately emigrate to Canada, yet easy for someone claiming to be a refugee to find asylum, even after admitting payment of \$50,000 to a smuggler in order to be illegally dumped on Canada's shores?

Few refugees Bohdan knew had that kind of cash. For that matter few Canadians do. Bohdan didn't get rich helping immigrants. He did it for free. That certainly didn't endear him to those who help refugees for profit.

Bohdan was unbowed by the apparent

*Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk, former chair of Kingston's Ukrainian Refugee Aid Committee, says he has thought of himself as a pupil of Bohdan Mykytiuk for some two decades.*

indifference, ignorance and, sometimes, hostility of the Ottawa mandarins and their minions who shape immigration policy not for humanitarian motives, but for political gain. His commitment was apolitical.

He worked hard to ensure that his society's staffers became competent lobbyists and understood how they now constitute a proven, stalwart source of assistance and counsel to immigrants and refugees – not only to the few hundred Ukrainians who annually make it here but also to others from eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Many times I saw Poles, former Yugoslavs, even Somalis and defectors from the Soviet occupation army in Afghanistan availing themselves of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society's help. The society's door, unlike Canada's, was always open to anyone genuinely needing help. That was one of Bohdan's rules.

He was a passionate man. On the fall day when we last spoke he railed against the injustice he perceived in contemporary government efforts to denaturalize and deport Canadians suspected of having been collaborators during the second world war. The accused are not afforded a fair trial in a Canadian criminal court. Bohdan, like many, was dismissive of the miasma whipped up around this issue, patiently explaining to those who have ears and wish to hear that he, like others,



Bohdan Mykytiuk

demanding that compelling evidence of wrongdoing be produced before someone's guilt is decreed.

Bohdan saw himself, as he once told me, as continuing in the tradition of those great Canadians who, like the RCAF's Bohdan Panchuk, lobbied to make it possible for thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons to come to Canada just after the war – my parents among them.

Panchuk, and Bohdan Mykytiuk after him, were men of determination and fortitude, leading from the front rather than mumbling rationalizations for doing nothing from the sidelines. To deal with the criticisms that inevitably came his way, Bohdan deployed a fine wit and a dry sense of humor, more than enough armor to deflect barbs hurled at him by

(Continued on page 17)



## BOOK REVIEW: An autobiography, and an adventure, by a member of the wartime generation

*"Shliakhamy Molodosti i Borotby: Spohady, Statti, Lystuvannia,"* by Ivan Stebelsky, with an introduction by Osyp Zinkewych. Kyiv: Smoloskyp, 1999. 366 pp. \$15.

by Andrew Sorokowski

One rainy day in October 1938, five young men surreptitiously left their homes in the Boryslav-Drohobych oil-producing region to illegally cross the mountains into autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine. Days earlier, the Munich agreement had given Hitler the green light to seize Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, while Poland bit off the southern Teschen district. Armed with hunting knives and old revolvers, and fired by nationalist dreams of building a Ukrainian homeland, 23-year-old Ivan Stebelsky and his comrades slogged in the mud and rain through shabby Carpathian mountain villages and gloomy forests, carefully avoiding the Polish police and their local informers. Abandoned by their guide (who later reported the village priest who had lodged them to the authorities), they finally crossed a snowy field into Czechoslovakia.

Thus begins the Ukrainian-language autobiography of Ivan Stebelsky – patriot and community activist, sportsman and soldier, businessman and benefactor, restaurateur and raconteur. It is in some ways a typical story of the idealistic generation of the 1930s, but in other ways it is unusual: Mr. Stebelsky the nationalist was neither a "bourgeois" nor a peasant, but a son of the emerging western Ukrainian proletariat. His father, an oil driller, was no Ukrainian nationalist, but a Bolshevik sympathizer who had worked in the oil fields of Baku. Mr. Stebelsky's account of his own organizational activity in working-class Boryslav and Drohobych reminds us that the Ukrainian national movement was not limited to peasants and intellectuals.

It was the Galician nationalists' enthusiasm for Carpatho-Ukraine, however, that set the stage for the young Mr. Stebelsky's first disillusionment. Once in the capital of Khust, the five companions discovered that the glowing accounts of the Lviv press had been highly exaggerated: for all its support by the OUN-sponsored Carpathian Sich, the Rev. Avhustyn Voloshyn's government at Khust was a sorry affair. On the great chessboard of European high politics, Hitler would soon turn Carpatho-Ukraine over to the Hungarians. That would be the young patriot's second political disillusionment.

Meanwhile, Mr. Stebelsky had been spirited off to Feldafing, near Munich, to a training camp sponsored by the Wehrmacht and the OUN. Col. Roman Sushko's anti-Polish legion (Bergbauern-Hilfe) saw little action, however, for no sooner had they crossed into Poland at the outbreak of war in September 1939, than it turned out that Hitler had given the predominantly Ukrainian Eastern Galicia to the Soviet Union. Disillusioned a third time, Mr. Stebelsky left the legion and spent most of the next two years in a small town as a translator for refugees from the Soviet-occupied territories.

With the German attack on the USSR in June 1941, Mr. Stebelsky briefly joined the OUN's expeditionary groups to eastern Ukraine, but soon was back in Boryslav attending to his family. There he started a successful business; one of his coups was to supply much-needed axle-grease to the headquarters of the union of cooperatives (Tsentrsoiuz) in Lviv. Among his employees were two Jews, whom he saved from the Gestapo by providing them with special documents.

In an excursus, the author recounts the story of his acquaintance Dr. Mykola Terletsky, who had been installed as mayor of Boryslav by the German occupation

authorities. A respected physician friendly with Jews and Poles, as well as Ukrainians, Terletsky persuaded the Germans to halt a pogrom of the town's Jews. Years later in post-war U.S.-occupied Austria, as he was changing trains in Salzburg, two Holocaust survivors pointed him out to the American MPs. Soon he was facing a military court in Munich on war-crimes charges. Threatened with deportation to Poland, where he would surely be executed, the physician slit his wrists to render himself unfit for transport. Mr. Stebelsky sought in vain to find witnesses on Terletsky's behalf. One, a Jew from Boryslav who had worked for Mr. Stebelsky and knew the accused physician, privately acknowledged his innocence but refused to testify "against his own people." Yet when it came time for the two accusers to identify the alleged war criminal in a line-up, they could not recognize him, and the judge dismissed the case. It later turned out that the "eyewitnesses" had never even lived in Boryslav or Drohobych. This illustration of the chilling facility with which innocent people can be charged with war crimes proved prophetic for Mr. Stebelsky himself.

As the war neared its end, Mr. Stebelsky was sent to Neuhammer, Silesia, where he narrowly avoided following the SS Division "Galicia" to the disastrous battle of Brody in July 1944. He sat out the rest of the war with relatives in the Sudetenland, started another business in post-war Munich, and emigrated to the United States where he began yet a third enterprise after settling in Denver in 1956.

It may be the kiss of death to say that this book will be of interest to historians. But the first two chapters of this book, covering Mr. Stebelsky's life in Europe, supply the living color that historical accounts often lack. They not only provide vivid details of Ukrainian social, political and military life in the 1930s and the war years, but offer insights into the mentality of a generation still living, yet eons away from the temper of our times. Furthermore, his questioning of historian Evhen Stakhiv's account of the Saubersdorf training camp shows how differently two eyewitnesses and participants can relate the same events. OUN history buffs will take note that he disputes Petro Mirchuk's assertion that district organization head Myroslav Turash was killed by order of Col. Andrii Melnyk after the OUN's Rome congress. More importantly, Mr. Stebelsky meticulously refutes the claims of one Prof. Weiss, a member of the Israeli Knesset, that local Ukrainians were responsible for the Boryslav pogrom.

In the course of Mr. Stebelsky's account we encounter fleeting but memorable cameos: a cultivated German general of the old school, a Bavarian and a Catholic, who dislikes Hitler and warmly sympathizes with his Ukrainian volunteers; at Neuhammer, two Waffen SS officers who warn him to escape, pointing out that the Germans have lost the war and would only use the Division as cannon-fodder, but who fatalistically go to their deaths at Brody.

While the opening chapters are the most exciting, it would be a mistake to ignore the rest, which recount the author's activity in the diaspora (Chapters 3-4) and contain articles by and about Mr. Stebelsky as visitor and benefactor – and forthright critic – of his homeland (Chapter 5), as well as some of his correspondence (Chapter 6). For Mr. Stebelsky, who served as head of the Denver branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of

America and was active in the Republican Party, his most significant achievements as an émigré nevertheless involved his wartime experiences. When Denver's Jewish community planned a park in memory of the Jewish victims of the wartime massacres at Kyiv's Babyn Yar, Mr. Stebelsky and other Ukrainian community leaders worked doggedly to ensure that Ukrainian victims were honored, too, despite accusations of Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis. Crucial to their efforts were their discovery that public funds were being used, their decision to work directly with the Denver Parks Department, and their donation of a substantial sum to the project. They would not have succeeded, however, had they not provided careful and credible documentation, confronting their opponents where necessary but also knowing when to compromise. Babyn Yar Park was dedicated on October 2, 1983, with the late Gen. Petro Grigorenko as the main speaker.

This community achievement was all the more extraordinary inasmuch as the previous January world-famous Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal had published Mr. Stebelsky's name in his bulletin, which was regularly sent to the U.S. Department of Justice. Apparently relying on Soviet-supplied evidence, Wiesenthal alleged that Mr. Stebelsky was a war criminal who had fought in the German Brandenburg Division, served as a military instructor at Krynica, and been a member of the Nachtigall and Roland legions. Had Mr. Stebelsky's activity in defense of Soviet dissidents, and his cooperation with American Jews, prompted the Soviets to try to neutralize him? In fact, a careless review of the evidence might have led some to doubt his innocence. Mr. Stebelsky had indeed been to Krynica – but only for a brief skiing holiday. He had also been in Saubersdorf, where "Roland" would be trained in 1941 – but he had been there earlier, in the spring of 1939. He had even been at Neuhammer, where Nachtigall had been formed at roughly the same time as Roland; but that was later, in 1944.

More to the point, Mr. Stebelsky had never committed a war crime or persecuted Jews. Rejecting the advice of some associates, he neither hid nor fled. Instead, he prepared his defense by obtaining the testimony of his former Jewish employee, Lech Nowak, and the aid of Yakiv Suslensky, the well-known promoter of Ukrainian-Jewish understanding (who turned out to be acquainted with Neal Sher of the Office of Special Investigations). But, first of all, he called a press conference in cooperation with the New Jersey-based organization Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, at which he declared his innocence and challenged the Department of Justice to present the evidence against him. None was forthcoming, and Mr. Stebelsky was never indicted.

This handsomely designed paperback volume is accompanied by over 50 photographs. Although many of them are the stuff of family albums – individual and group portraits, photos of athletic teams,



souvenirs of ski trips – they do remind us that, even in wartime, ordinary life goes on, with its leisure and its diversions. Of the shots from émigré life, the close-up of one of the two granite monoliths at the entrance to Babyn Yar Park reveals the dedicatory text that was hammered out in painful and protracted negotiations. The final frames, showing the octogenarian author visiting his boyhood towns of Boryslav and Drohobych, are particularly touching.

This is, as the title promises, a story about "youth and struggle." It is, in particular, a story about character – that virtue which, like virtue itself, sounds so quaint in the 1990s. Of course, it soon becomes clear that the author is indeed "a character": his dispute with Mr. Stakhiv, we learn, is not limited to competing versions of history, but may have stemmed from their competition for the attentions of a high-school girl from Saubersdorf; in 1985, at the age of 70, Mr. Stebelsky concludes a European travelogue with 14 observations, the first of which concerns the comparative pulchritude of French and English women. But his story is about character-building, too, from the first disillusionments of youth to the stern tests of war and occupation. Unflinchingly, he takes responsibility for the deaths of his father and sister during the Soviet occupation of Galicia. Two near-fatal mistakes teach him not to defer to the poorer judgment of others. Yet there are ambiguities: proudly refusing to bribe an official, he ends up at the assembly point for the Galicia Division, and narrowly escapes leaving his family widowed and destitute. These experiences, in turn, prepare him for later trials – for Babyn Yar Park and for Wiesenthal's false accusations – challenges requiring courage, as well as tact, honesty and judgment.

This is, finally, a marvelous adventure – one that only a person of Ivan Stebelsky's generation could have experienced, and one that only an individual of his qualities could have survived.

The book may be purchased for \$15 from: Ivan Stebelsky, 18232 W. Third Place, No. 2, Golden, CO 80401.

### Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



## Vitalii Klychko defends title as super heavyweight champ

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – With a new nickname, given to him by the increasing number of German fans who have adopted him as their own, Ukrainian boxer Vitalii – “Klych-K.O.” – Klychko successfully defended his super heavyweight crown with a third round TKO of American Ed Mahone on October 9.

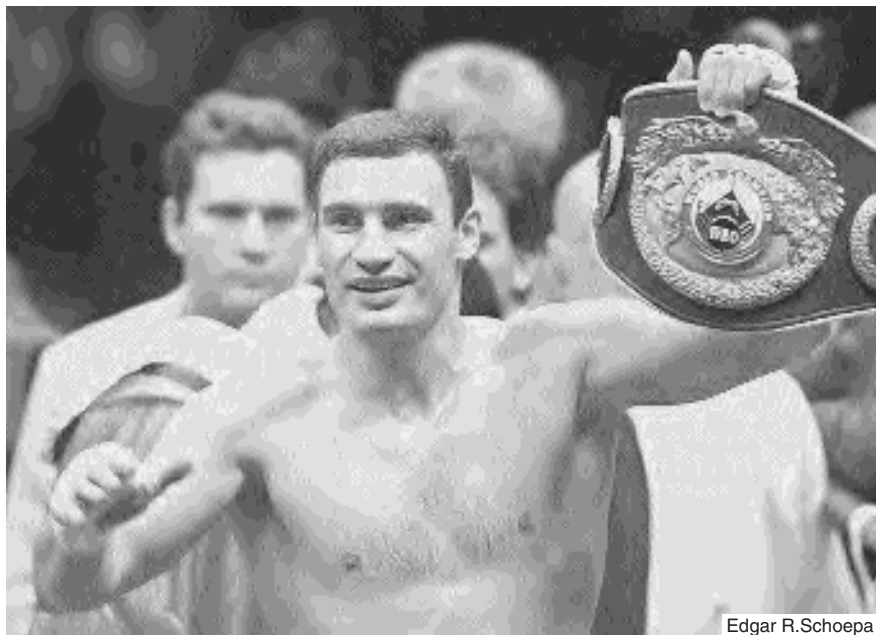
Fighting in Oberhausen, Germany, the 6-foot-8-inch World Boxing Organization champion made short shrift of his shorter U.S. opponent, employing what one German newspaper called “an eight-minute battery of fire,” according to the Kyiv newspaper Den.

Mr. Klychko, 28, who has won all 25 of his professional fights by knock

out, may finally get a shot at the big guns of heavyweight boxing after his victory over Mr. Mahone, the WBO’s fourth-seed. Mr. Mahone had 21 knockouts and two no decisions before his defeat at the hands of Mr. Klychko.

The performance attracted the attention of Showtime Television Channel Vice-President Jay Larkin, who said the Hamburg-based Ukrainian boxer has the talent, the intelligence and the potential drawing power to become a major boxing star.

Mr. Larkin’s Showtime Channel holds the television broadcast rights to former super heavyweight champion Mike Tyson. Mr. Klychko’s manager, Claus Peter Kohl, is scheduled to meet with Showtime officials next week for talks on a possible match.



Edgar R. Schoepa

Boxer Vitalii Klychko of Ukraine shows off the WBO World Championship belt after defeating his opponent, Ed Mahone of the U.S., by TKO in Oberhausen, Germany, on October 9.

## Ukraine ties Russia, 1-1, qualifying to play for slot in soccer’s European championship

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A glaring and embarrassing error by Russian goalkeeper Alexander Filimonov allowed Ukraine to tie the Russian national team 1-1 with just over three minutes left in their European Championship qualifying match. The tie on October 9 gave Ukraine the green light to proceed to an eight-team playoff for the final two of 12 slots in the continental championship finals to be held in the spring.

After a scoreless first half, Russian star Valerii Karpin put his team ahead with a successful free kick at the 75-minute mark. With time running out and Russia carrying the battle to the Ukrainians, that seemed enough to assure Russia a victory and class it Group 4 in the European competition, which would have allowed the team to move into the finals. But with 100 seconds left in regulation time, Mr. Filimonov could not handle an unexpectedly strong free kick from Ukrainian star Andrii Shevchenko and fell back into the goal with the ball. The shot tied the game.

The more than 10,000 fans from Ukraine who traveled to Moscow for the

match went berserk with jubilation at that point, and Ukraine got a reprieve – because a tie gives the nod to the visitors in the European Championships – and a further chance to move into the finals if it wins a playoff in mid-November.

Although Ukrainian fans ultimately got the last laugh, they did not have an easy time of it in Moscow, where they were harassed by Russian soccer zealots. The Ukrainian press reported that Russian militia asked Ukrainian fans at Moscow’s main railroad, where the majority arrived in the city, not to wear or display Ukraine’s blue-and-yellow national colors. Even so, a minor incident was reported in which Russian fans tried to overturn a Ukrainian tour bus. Another unconfirmed report stated that one Ukrainian fan had three fingers severed by a Russian with a broken glass bottle.

Fighting and civil disturbances are not uncommon when the two national teams meet, or when the countries’ two major private clubs, Kyiv Dynamo and Moscow Spartak, play each other. Visiting fans are routinely given militia escorts and are cordoned off in separate sections of the stadium, as was the case in Moscow.



Efrem Lukatsky

Ukraine’s Serhii Rebrov (center) fights for the ball with Russia’s Viktor Onopko, (left) and Dmitry Khlestov (right) during a Euro 2000 qualifying match between Russia and Ukraine in Moscow on October 9.



Ukraine’s Andrii Husin (left) and Serhii Mizin celebrate after the Ukrainian team scores a goal against Russia during a Euro 2000 qualifying match.

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# 2,000 attend Ukrainian Festival in Cedar Knolls, N.J.



**Chryzanta Hentisz (right) and her daughter, Lesya, display Ukrainian ceramics from the Lviv region.**

CEDAR KNOLLS, N.J. – Malapardis Park in this Morris County town was the site on Saturday, September 25, of the annual Ukrainian Festival. It was the fourth festival held at this site – the first two were held under the aegis of the Morris County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, while the other two came under the umbrella of the UCCA’s New Jersey Coordinating Council. Thus, as the program book noted, the 1999 event is considered the 25th statewide Ukrainian Festival. (Previously that festival was held at the Garden State Arts Center, today known as the PNC Bank Arts Center.)

Among the highlights were an entertainment program featuring Ukrainian folk dancers, musicians, singers and a theatrical/vocal/dance ensemble. A new attraction was a talent contest for children; the grand prize was awarded to 10-year-old singer Maria Kavatsiuk.

The festival also featured plenty of good Ukrainian food, various folk and fine arts and other wares, as well as information booths set up by organizations ranging from the Ukrainian National Association and to the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union to the Dollar for Ukraine Fund.

*Photos by Michael N. Halibej and Roma Hadzewycz.*



**Participants of the children’s talent contest.**



**The Ukrainian food booth of St. John’s Ukrainian Catholic Church of Whippany, N.J.**



**Bandurist and singer Oksana Telepko.**



**The Iskra Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble presents its “Pryvit.”**



**The festival program’s mistress of ceremonies, vocalist Ola Chodoba-Fryz.**



## Parishioners in Prnjavor celebrate the reopening of their church

by Yurij Holowinsky

PRNJAVOR, Bosnia – Over 300 faithful attended services at the rebuilt Church of the Transfiguration here on August 19. Ukrainians from throughout Bosnia and Croatia, including a busload from Serbia, joined their brethren in celebrating the reopening of the church which had been destroyed by a powerful blast on August 2, 1992.

Four children in traditional Ukrainian dress, speaking in flawless Ukrainian, extended the welcome of bread and salt to Bishop Slavomir Miklosh of Zagreb, eparch for Ukrainian Catholics in the former Yugoslavia. They also welcomed Ukraine's ambassador to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Anatolii Shostak.

In addition to the feast day liturgy, the faithful also witnessed the ordination of a new priest, the Rev. Viktor Pavych.

Following the services the parish hosted over 200 guests at a feast held under a tent on the church grounds. A Ukrainian band from Banja Luka provided the entertainment, playing Ukrainian songs.

The parish of the Church of the Transfiguration was founded in 1900, and 1990 marked the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Ukrainians in Bosnia.



Yurij Holowinsky

Parishioners at the feast day celebrations at the rebuilt Church of the Transfiguration in Prnjavor.



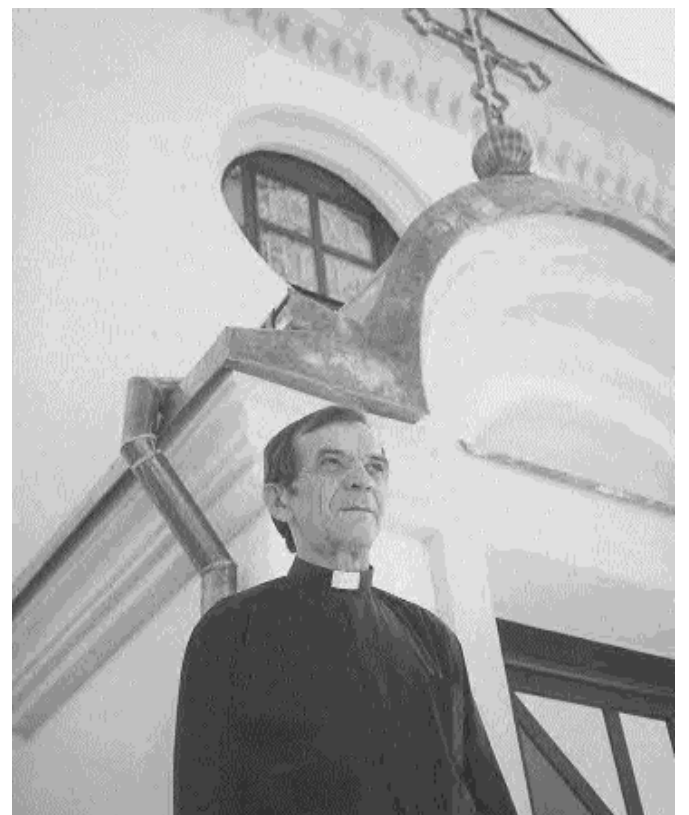
The rebuilt Church of the Transfiguration, which was destroyed in 1992.



Bishop Slavomir Miklosh of Zagreb and concelebrants at the service held on August 19.



The Rev. Petar Ovad and parishioners of the Church of the Transfiguration greet Ukraine's Ambassador to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina Anatolii Shostak (to the right of the Rev. Ovad).



The Rev. Petar Ovad, pastor.



## Zenko Onyshkewych exhibits works in Switzerland

RIDGEFIELD, Conn. — The work of Ukrainian American artist Zenko Onyshkewych was recently on exhibit in Switzerland at the Musée de Bagnes in Le Chable (June 24-August 22).

The exhibition, titled "Zenko Onyshkewych: 25 Years of Painting in the Entremont," comprised some 65 paintings done on location over a span of 25 years. The focus of the exhibit was paintings of the Valais region of the Swiss Alps.

Mr. Onyshkewych was invited by the Commune de Bagnes to show his paintings at their museum, a building that dates back to the 13th century. The exhibition was organized by Christophe Dumoulin.

The exhibition opening was well attended by people from throughout Europe and by many prominent Ukrainians in Switzerland, among them, Mykola Maimeskoul, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations headquarters in Geneva.

Reviews of the exhibit appeared in *Le Nouvelliste* (July 2), the paper for the Valais region; *Sympa Dranses* (July 10), a bimonthly publication serving the area of Entremont; and *L'Echo des Dranses* (June 23), which serves that area of Switzerland.

As noted in the reviews, the exhibition was unique in that it allowed the viewers to see their region as depicted by an artist who is not native to the region, and yet has a deep attachment to it.

The reviewer for *Le Nouvelliste* spoke of the paintings as "... in effect, 50 'windows' on the valley of Bagnes, Entremont and Ferret ... [that] take us to places that our eyes will never see as the artist lives in a chalet on the mountainside of Entremont from where he views 'his' mountains. ... It is the artist's passion for the mountains, that over the years, has earned him the right to be on a 'first name basis' with them."

In the canvasses on display it is the mountains that dominate. The human figure, if it appears at all, is inevitably dwarfed by the strong contrast with the greater picture. The contrast in scale conveys the feeling of vulnerability and a sense of humility and awe on the

part of man vis-à-vis the majesty of the mountains. The occasional chapel, shed or sheep fold, which are so typical of the region, if they appear, are depicted as part of the landscape. The whole is pervaded by an all-encompassing sense of majesty and serenity.

The reviewer for *L'Echo des Dranses* finds the artist's work to be rendered in the Impressionist vein, and characterized by a romantic vision of the subject painted.

The reviews also emphasize the uniqueness of the exhibit given Mr. Onyshkewych's international background and cosmopolitan artistic experience.

\* \* \*

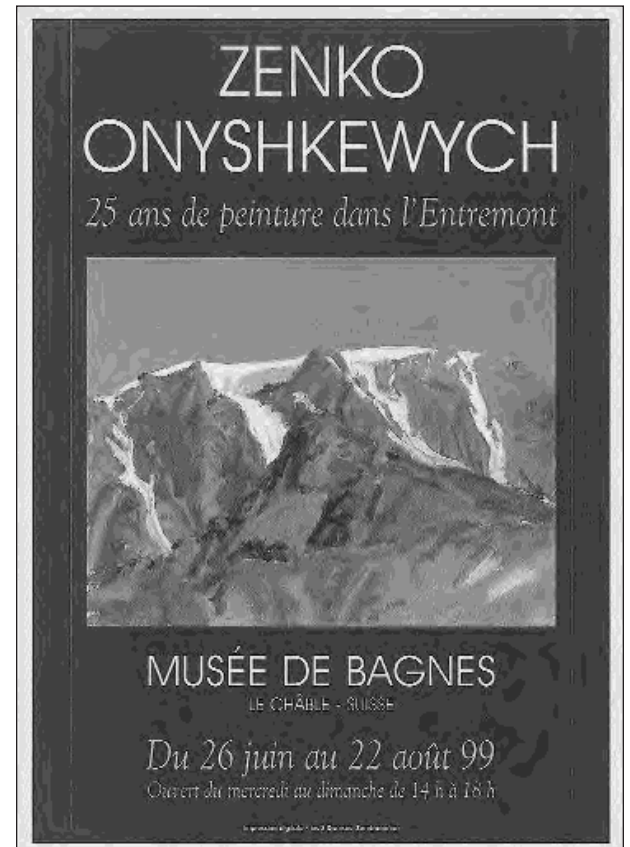
Mr. Onyshkewych was born in Lviv and came to the United States as a post-war émigré in 1949. He studied at the Art Students' League of New York, and after having served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, continued his studies at the National Academy of Fine Arts. A graduate of the Pratt Institute, Mr. Onyshkewych taught drawing and painting at Fairfield University in 1977-1984.

The artist is known for his works done on location in the United States, as well as during his extended stays abroad in Italy, France and Switzerland. Among his landscapes are paintings of the East Coast of North America, from Nova Scotia to the Florida Keys, as well as a collection of Hudson River paintings, a series on which he has been working for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Onyshkewych is also known for his work in the graphic arts, specifically for illustrations and graphic work for *The New York Times*, *Reader's Digest* and American publishing houses.

He is lifetime member of The American Watercolor Society and has previously exhibited with the Salmagundi Club, the American Watercolor Society, the Invitational Commemorative National Arts Club and in many one-man shows in the United States and abroad.

His work is included in prestigious national and international collections. Among his commissioned works are por-



Cover of the invitation to the opening of the exhibit "Zenko Onyshkewych: 25 Years of Painting in the Entremont," which was held June 26-August 22 at the Musée de Bagnes in Le Chable, Switzerland.

trait paintings of Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Josyf Slipyj.

Solo exhibitions of the artist's work have been held in New York, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, as well as Toronto and Rome.

Mr. Onyshkewych and his wife, Birgitta, reside in Ridgefield, Conn.

## BOOK REVIEW: A photographic survey of the Hutsul region

"*Hutsulshyna: Perlyna Ukraïnskykh Karpat*" (*The Land of the Hutsuls: Jewel of the Carpathian Mountains. A Photographic Survey*), edited by Ulana Starosolska. Philadelphia: Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Society of Philadelphia, 1998, 500 pp. \$45.

The book is a photographic survey of the Hutsul region of the Carpathian Mountains and its inhabitants.

The some 400 black-and-white photographs that comprise the book were drawn from a collection of photos belonging to Hutsul émigrés who, given the political circumstances in their homeland, fled their native region and emigrated to the West in the mid-1940s. Thus, the photographs represent a pictorial documentation of the region prior to the German and Soviet occupations of Ukraine and before the environmental changes sustained by the region since World War II.

The introduction to the book gives an overview of the project's inception and is followed by a brief entry on the history of the region, its inhabitants and the manifestations of its rich cultural heritage. It concludes with a list of bibliographic sources. The book is divided into two main sections.

The first section, which forms the greater part of the book, is given over to photographs of the Carpathian landscape — the various ranges and peaks, as well as pastures, valleys and foothills and swift-flowing rivers — and to the Hutsul highlanders and their way of life. Apart from scenes of everyday life a good number of photos document the indigenous wooden architecture of the region.

Separate sub-sections are devoted to the Chornohora range, which contains the highest peaks in the Ukrainian Carpathians; the Chorna (Black) and Bila (White) Tysa river valleys; the Cheremosh River and towns situated in the foothills of the Hutsul Beskyd; the town of Zhabie (present-day Verkhovyna); and the environs of the Rybnytsia and Pistynka rivers.

The individual sub-sections are prefaced by selected poems from the collection "Na Zelenykh Horakh" by Oleksander Oles (1878-1944).

The second part of the book is dedicated to the Hutsuls of the diaspora, specifically documenting the activities of the Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Organization in Philadelphia, which undertook the publication of the book.

The book also features a lexicon of words that form part of the Hutsul dialect.

Contributors to the texts, which appear in Ukrainian and in English translation, are: Michael Luciw, Roman Kobrynsky, Dmytro Sorochaniuk, Eudokia Sorochaniuk and Dmytro Tkachuk.

The book is edited by Ulana Starosolska, niece of ethnographer Volodymyr Shukhevych, author of the five-volume work "Hutsulshyna." Cover design and illustrations are by Edward Kozak.

Unfortunately there are factors that detract from the general value of the book, such as the fact that the photographs are neither dated nor credited, and there is no list of contributors.

Furthermore, the quality of the photographs (or their reproductions) is uneven both from a technical and artistic point of view.

Finally, in terms of editing, the English translation of the texts is unacceptable.

The coffee-table format book, comprising 500 pages, is available for \$45, plus \$5, shipping and handling, by placing orders with: Cheremosh; c/o Mychajlo Luciw, 1009 Melrose Ave., Melrose Park, PA 19027; telephone, (215) 635-5109.

— Ika Kozmarska Casanova



Hramitnyi Creek in the Chyvchyn Mountains, part of the southeastern range of the Ukrainian Carpathians.



Young Hutsul girls on horseback.



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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

IMF and the World Bank. He added that Ukraine has to pay \$3 billion in 2000 to service its international debts. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv mayor allows sale of land

KYIV – Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko recently decided to put municipal land in the Ukrainian capital on sale, the Associated Press reported on October 11. The sale of land for non-agricultural purposes – which is opposed by Ukraine’s leftist Parliament – was made possible through a January presidential decree. According to the October 11 issue of Kievskie Viedomosti, one hectare of land in Kyiv can be sold for 200,000-500,000 hrv (\$44,400-\$111,000), compared with the average price of 100,000 hrv elsewhere in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ivanov hails relations with Ukraine

KYIV – Following his October 9 visit to Ukraine, Russia’s Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov said relations between Moscow and Kyiv are characterized by a “different atmosphere” and can be described as “fraternal.” Mr. Ivanov discussed with his Ukrainian counterpart, Borys Tarasyuk, implementation of agreements on the Black Sea Fleet, consular relations, steps to combat terrorism, and the situation in Chechnya. Mr. Ivanov said Russia will support Ukraine’s bid to become a temporary member of the United Nations Security Council in 2000-2001. Commenting on Ukraine’s presidential election, Mr. Ivanov said President Kuchma’s re-election would boost bilateral relations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tarasyuk comments on bilateral relations

KYIV – Ukraine’s Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said during an October 9 television link between Moscow and Kyiv that “the main problem in Ukrainian-Russian relations is lack of time to address problems that have piled up as a result of the emergence of new states,” ITAR-TASS reported. Referring to speculation about Ukraine’s possible membership in NATO, Ukraine’s Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said during the same television program that Ukraine “is not and will not be joining any blocs.” He added that Ukraine’s “non-bloc” status is written into its Constitution and “no one will be able to change the Constitution, now or in the near future.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Babyn Yar victims commemorated

KYIV – Ukrainian leaders, Jewish activists and diplomats on September 29 honored the memory of Jews and others killed by Nazis at a ravine where thousands died. President Leonid Kuchma and senior government officials laid wreaths at a monument to the victims in Babyn Yar. German forces killed more than 33,000 Jews in the ravine in the capital, Kyiv, during just two days in September 1941. An estimated 100,000 people were killed at Babyn Yar during World War II. (Associated Press)

Ukraine, Uzbekistan agree to cooperate

KYIV – On October 7 in Kyiv, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Uzbek counterpart, Islam Karimov, signed an agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1999-2008, Interfax reported. Ukraine and Uzbekistan expect to increase their trade turnover by 20 percent this year. Uzbekistan confirmed its intention to export cotton in exchange for Ukrainian industrial products, in particular, ferrous alloys and steel. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rabinovich arrives for talks, court case

KYIV – Vadym Rabinovich, businessman and head of the All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Community in Ukraine, arrived on

September 26 from Israel. According to sources close to Mr. Rabinovich, he had a three-hour talk the next day with officials of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU). The contents of their discussion have not been disclosed. After the meeting, Mr. Rabinovich attended a research conference on national minorities problems held with the participation of representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers. He was to attend a court session at the Pechersk district court in his court action against the Socialist Party of Ukraine newspaper Tovarysch. On June 24 Mr. Rabinovych was banned from Ukraine for five years by the SBU for actions that brought economic damage to Ukraine. He says the party demanded election campaign money from him. (Eastern Economist)

Parliament to look into attack on Vitrenko

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on October 5 set up a special committee of 16 lawmakers to investigate the October 2 grenade attack on presidential candidate Natalia Vitrenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada overrides veto on election law

KYIV – The Parliament on October 5 overrode President Leonid Kuchma’s veto of amendments to the presidential election law. One amendment stipulates that every member of the district and territorial election commissions be given a copy of the protocol listing voting results. National Deputy Oleksander Yeliashkevych urged his colleagues to override the veto by saying that without the above-mentioned amendment, Ukraine will face a “large-scale falsification” of the vote. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada asks voters to make right choice

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on October 6 appealed to the Ukrainian people to make the “only right choice” in the October 31 presidential elections. That choice, the Parliament said, is one of “your conscience and reason.” The appeal accused President Leonid Kuchma and his entourage of violating the principle of equal possibilities for all candidates in the campaign and of monopolizing the state-controlled media. Ukraine’s economy is “a ruin on which only a handful of oligarchs and state officials flourish ... thanks to preferences granted to them by the president,” the Verkhovna Rada’s statement noted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainians believe vote will be falsified

KYIV – In a poll conducted September 1-12 among 1,200 residents of Ukraine by the Kyiv-based Institute of Politics, only 5 percent of respondents said they believe the results of the October 31 presidential elections will not be falsified. Of those polled, 43.9 percent said the ballot will be falsified to a large degree and 26.7 percent said it will be falsified somewhat. The remainder were unable to answer the question. According to the same poll, 60.6 percent of respondents have not yet decided for whom they will vote in the elections. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Support for changes to constitution

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma and leaders of the Union of Regional and Local Authority signed a declaration on September 27 to initiate a referendum on the introduction of amendments to the constitution, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Kuchma is in favor of a bicameral Parliament and believes that this issue should be submitted to a referendum. According to the president, the Constitution should also be approved in a referendum to put a stop to lawmakers seeking to “raise the issue of constitutional changes at each parliamentary session.” President Kuchma also said he thinks it is necessary to define more clearly the powers of executive and

(Continued on page 15)



# Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 14)

legislative authorities, and yield more power to the regions. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Chechen conflict forces tight security

KYIV – Security Service of Ukraine Deputy Chairman Yuriy Zemlianskyi on September 29 said Russia's recent military action in Chechnya is also likely to affect Ukraine. He said Chechen militants are now trying to settle in Ukraine. "I can cite specific examples of their envoys coming to Odesa and purchasing [or] leasing apartments for the resettlement of Chechen militants to Ukraine," Interfax quoted Mr. Zemlianskyi as saying. He added that the Security Service of Ukraine is taking extra measures to prevent terrorist acts and detect possible terrorists. The same day, Border Troops Commander Pavlo Shysholin announced the introduction of additional security measures at the border with Russia, including an increase in the number of border guard units. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Illegal immigrants heading for Ukraine

KYIV – The flow of illegal immigrants from neighboring Russian Federation territories has significantly increased lately due to measures taken by Russia to fight the present terrorist threat, stated the Ukrainian Border Patrol Service. The previous week patrols found five times as many illegal immigrants as usual. (Eastern Economist)

### 60 percent of electorate undecided

KYIV – The outcome of the elections hangs on the 60 percent of the electorate who have not yet made up their mind, researchers at the Institute of Politics announced on September 30. The results of research conducted by the institute indicate that voters do not feel their electoral power, since 70.6 percent of respondents believe that the results will be falsified, and only 5 percent believe in the possibility of honest elections. According to the institute's president, Mykola Tomenko, the main campaign

team of incumbent President Leonid Kuchma is using soccer as a very effective electioneering tool. According to Mr. Tomenko, three ministries were ordered to prepare a trip to Moscow for 10,000 football fans to support Ukraine's team against Russia on October 9. (Eastern Economist)

### Kuchma wins mock elections

KYIV – Winning 31.73 percent of the vote, President Leonid Kuchma came first in a mock presidential ballot organized at some 200 institutions of higher education throughout the country on September 28. Natalia Vitrenko received 12.57 percent backing; Yevhen Marchuk, 9.55 percent; Oleksander Moroz, 7.37 percent; Petro Symonenko, 4.06 percent; Yuriy Kostenko, 3.55 percent; and Hennadii Udovenko, 3.09 percent. Of the 111,000 students who participated in the ballot, 16.42 percent did not support any of the 15 presidential hopefuls. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Moroz questions result of student vote

KYIV – Presidential candidate and Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz questioned the reliability of the result of the Student Presidential Elections announced on September 29. Mr. Moroz admitted the usefulness of a mock election, but he said he was sure that "they were conducted in order to get students used to falsification of results." (Eastern Economist)

### Eleven crew members released

ODESA – Eleven sailors from the China Breeze ship who had been accused of drug trafficking were released from prison in Houston and arrived in Odesa on September 24. They were detained four months ago when four tons of cocaine was found aboard the ship, which belongs to a Greek company. Another four members of the crew, including the captain, will remain imprisoned in Houston. They are accused of smuggling, although they are pleading innocent. The investigation is complete and a court hearing in the U.S. is scheduled for October 19. (Eastern Economist)

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## Ukrainian Medical Association of North America New York Metropolitan Chapter

It is with deep sorrow that we notify our members and Ukrainian community of the death on October 2, 1999, of our dear colleague



### Michael J. Huk, M.D.


Physician-anesthesiologist (retired) – hospital and private practice in New Jersey. Former Vice-President of The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), former President UMANA NY-Metro Chapter. Patron of Ukrainian Arts; Ukrainian civic and community activist; Member of The Ukrainian Institute of America (NYC)

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his wife, Lydia, daughters Camila and Motria, son Andrew and other members of his family.

May he rest in peace

Executive Board, UMANA NY-Metro

**DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
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### The Ukrainian presidential...

(Continued from page 4)

Despite the fact that their popularity ratings have hovered around the 5 to 7 percent mark, the most credible challenge to President Kuchma from the left of center is likely to come from either Mr. Moroz or Mr. Marchuk. Representing the nascent – and thus highly fluid – social-democratic part of the political spectrum, they are in direct competition with President Kuchma for his prime constituency.

Both present a similar, relatively moderate message with the principal difference lying in Mr. Moroz's opposition to treating land as a commodity under current conditions. Mr. Moroz, however, appears to have the advantage of a more professional campaign team. Having a relatively untainted reputation, Mr. Moroz also appears to be quite successfully convincing skeptics of the sincerity of his social democratic positions. This has broadened his potential appeal.

Indeed, upon being nominated from the Socialist Party, Mr. Moroz stated that he would not be campaigning against any of the other candidates to his right because they all share the common goal of removing President Kuchma from office. At the press conference announcing his recent electoral alliance with Viktor Musiyaka's Forward Ukraine Party, Mr. Moroz further aired his more centrist credentials by announcing this was the first step in the creation of a "genuine alternative to both the current regime and to the Communists." (This should not be taken to mean that Mr. Moroz would be unable to find common ground with the Communists should he emerge as President Kuchma's principal challenger.)

Since it is not impossible that Mr. Moroz would defeat President Kuchma in a run-off, he has for some time now been receiving special attention. For example, the administration worked assiduously to prevent Mr. Moroz – and, to be fair, every other major potential presidential chal-

lenger – from assuming Parliament leadership last year.

Significant in this respect was the final discrediting of former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko. Until his demise last autumn, Lazarenko had been Ukraine's most influential oligarch-in-opposition and, despite harboring presidential ambitions of his own, was widely considered to be one of Mr. Moroz's principal financial backers. Another fairly reliable indicator of the administration's concern is the fact that Mr. Moroz continues to receive probably more negative coverage than any other single candidate from pro-Kuchma TV shows such as UT-1's "Sim Dniv" (Seven Days).

Moreover, both Messrs. Moroz and Marchuk, but particularly the latter, are essentially pursuing grass-roots campaigns. Denied access to UT-1 and state radio (except for the brief exposure mandated by the election law closer to the elections), as well as to larger commercial TV channels that are associated with pro-Kuchma oligarchs, the success of their campaigns will in no small measure depend on access to the independent regional media. Given the intolerant whoever-is-not-with-us-is-against-us attitude that pervades Ukrainian politics around election time, it stretches credulity to write off as coincidence the fact that some local television stations have suddenly begun incurring the wrath of several obscure government regulatory agencies, and have been shut down.

The prospects of an effective challenge to President Kuchma from the center-right or national-democrats are, to put it kindly, bleak. Superficially, the differences between these candidates seem little more than the latest manifestation of a well-established, unenviable talent for self-deception and obsession with petty leadership ambitions. However, this should not mask the fact that there are very real political – as opposed to policy – differences that prevent many center and center-right parties from merging.

(Continued on page 17)

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## The Ukrainian presidential...

(Continued from page 16)

These differences revolve around assessments of how supporting or opposing President Kuchma's re-election will affect personal and party interests in the context of the 2002 parliamentary elections. This was one of the principal causes of the recent rifts within Rukh, the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party.

Indeed, some commentators have gone further and attributed the widespread discord within the center and center-right parties, and their inability or unwillingness to unite their relatively modest resources – to the active meddling of a presidential administration determined to keep the moderate niche free for President Kuchma.

Without disparaging any sincerely held presidential aspirations, the participation of most of the center-right candidates might, therefore, best be viewed as a concerted drive to raise the public profile of their parties. Such an explanation would at least account for the reluctance to compromise their separate political identities despite the lack of significant differences in the respective campaign messages.

The key issue before the right candidates Hennadii Udovenko (and his co-sponsors, Viktor Pynzenyk's Reforms and Order Party), Yurii Kostenko, Vasyl Onopenko et al in October will most likely lie in deciding whom to support in the second round or earlier. In the event that the choice will be between President Kuchma and Mr. Symonenko or Ms. Vitrenko, there is little doubt that most of the center-right candidates would, however reluctantly, throw their support behind President Kuchma. This would probably also be the case should Mr. Tkachenko face off with the president. The alternative, of course, would be not to endorse anyone.

The one other candidate who, despite his current low rating, might be considered a genuine dark horse, Mr. Tkachenko, became chairman of the Verkhovna Rada primarily because none of the power brokers – including, most significantly, the administration – had any principled objections or reasons to suspect that Mr. Tkachenko was interested in the presidency. Mr. Tkachenko characterized his ascendancy as a "zakonomirna vypadkovist" (reasonable happenstance). However, as is sometimes the case with individuals who have survived serious accidents, Mr. Tkachenko, too, has experienced something of an epiphany.

Once considered by the administration to be pliant because of his dubious busi-

ness dealings that were resolved by the administration, Mr. Tkachenko has undergone a transformation to the point where he now sees himself as near enough Ukraine's last best hope. His relative success as minister of agriculture in Soviet Ukraine has with time matured into a confidence in his managerial ability, accompanied by an almost dismissive contempt for the other candidates' competence in this respect. As Verkhovna Rada chairman he has displayed a confident spontaneity and intractability. His decision to run for the presidency is one of the principal reasons that relations between the Rada and the administration have returned from a position of cautious reconciliation and cooperation to the more familiar one of confrontation.

Mr. Tkachenko is, by all accounts, a successful businessman – something he, nonetheless, strenuously denies – who advocates a socialist panacea for a Ukraine that will be Soviet without the Soviet Union. Equally at home in the world of Western credits and centralized economic planning, beyond the almost blithe simplicity of his often striking revisionist pontifications and assertions (for example, his belief that Ukraine became genuinely independent only after the Russian Duma's recent ratification of the May 1997 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation; or his conviction that the withdrawal of his candidacy in 1991 was the key factor in Leonid Kravchuk's successful bid for the presidency in that year), he is essentially an old-line leftist, a conservative with none of Mr. Moroz's interest in experimenting with social democratic positions.

Mr. Tkachenko is a member of the Peasants' Party, which formed a bloc with Mr. Moroz's Socialist Party during the last parliamentary election campaign. Since then, the Peasants' Party has moved closer to the Communist Party and can in some respects be considered its agrarian ally.

Mr. Tkachenko's low current popularity is partially attributable to the fact that the State Committee on Radio and Television has curtailed live broadcasting of Verkhovna Rada sessions (initially under the pretext that the Rada had not paid its bills and, later, that candidates who are national deputies should not have any advantage over their rivals), thereby denying Mr. Tkachenko one of the principal public pulpits for promoting his candidacy.

Another reason is that, to date, his public campaign has been relatively low-key, indicating that Mr. Tkachenko feels under little pressure. Referring to himself as "not the first person in the state, but certainly not the second," he will remain chairman of the Verkhovna Rada regardless of what happens in October.

Mr. Tkachenko's campaign will not peak until very close to the election, when agitation on his behalf will begin within the highly conservative agricultural constituency, where there is considerable fondness for the Rada chairman not least because of his opposition to meaningful land reforms. Moreover, Mr. Tkachenko's efforts to restore immunity to local council deputies could also bring dividends.

Apart from his own considerable resources, the other necessary precondition for a successful Tkachenko run at the presidency would be the support of the Communist Party. It is by no means certain that Mr. Symonenko – who can command a substantial vote but one insufficient for victory – will in fact be the Communist Party's ultimate choice. The party conference has reserved the right to support an alternative candidate. This could be either Mr. Tkachenko or the ubiquitous Mr. Moroz (whose candidacy exemplifies the difficulties of anticipating the vectors of alignment for October), with any advantage at present probably lying with the former if only because of his greater orthodoxy.

## Bohdan Mykytiuk...

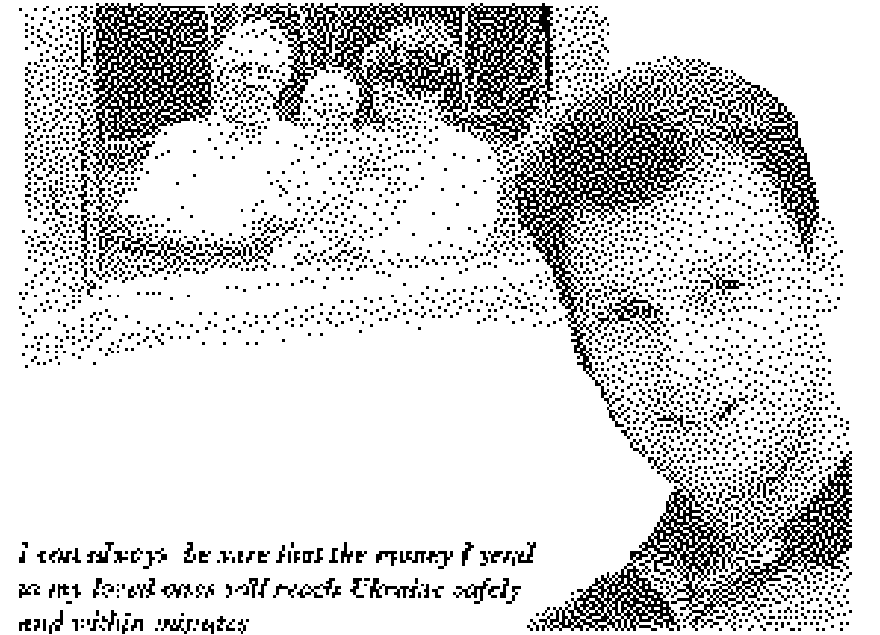
(Continued from page 8)

those for who always perceive a man of this calibre as threatening.

Perhaps most remarkably, Bohdan accomplished everything he did despite fighting off the debilitating effects of several cancers over a period of two decades. In that time I never knew him to be disconsolate. He was a thruster. He never quit. And so I am sure he would say that none of the Ukrainians for whom the CUIAS helped secure sanctuary in Canada owed him anything, other than becoming good Canadians. Our community has yet to fully sense what a prince we have lost.

Bohdan was blessed with a loving wife, Claudia, and two fine children, a daughter, Melania, and a son, Markian. Understandably, their loss is deep. But they will find consolation in contemplating the great good Bohdan achieved through his life of service to his people and his country. He was what his name Bohdan means – given by God.

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## Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

### Pharmaceutical market amounts to \$900 million

KHARKIV – The capacity of Ukraine's pharmaceutical market in 1998, as well as in 1997, was estimated at only \$900 million (U.S.) in wholesale prices, which is due to the low purchasing capacity of the public, Yuri Spizhenko, president of the Ukrainian Pharmaceutical Association, said. According to official statistics, the total volume of drug sales in Ukraine amounted to nearly 1.3 billion hryv in 1997 and 2 billion hryv in 1998. According to the State Statistics Committee, imports of drugs amounted to \$550 million (U.S.) in 1997 and \$400 million (U.S.) in 1998. (Eastern Economist)

### Lviv brewery to receive new investment

LVIV – The Lviv-based Kolos Brewery is to receive \$7 million (U.S.) on October 1, said Kolos Director General Volodymyr Pechar. The money will come as a result of shares issued by Baltic Beverages Holding, which has recently bought a controlling stake in the brewery. BBH also owns the Slavutych Brewery. The investment will enable Kolos to set up a completely new production line and to raise fivefold the production of beer. The first products are expected to reach consumers on January 1, 2000. The total investment will amount to \$15 million (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

### More potato chips to be made in Ukraine

KYIV – Ukraine's Anti-Monopoly Committee has permitted JSC Kraft Jacobs Suchard Ukraine, based in Trostianets, Sumy Oblast, to buy equipment producing potato chips from the Ukrayinska Mova company. According to the committee, this deal will not lead to monopolization on the Ukrainian market of chips or significantly restrained competition on the markets of other commodities. Until now Kraft Jacobs Suchard Ukraine, which owns Ukraine's biggest confectionery, has conducted its activities on the country's confectionery market. (Eastern Economist)

### New Hetman brand horilka is presented

KYIV – The Hetman label of alcoholic beverages, including Hetman, Derzhava and Taras, held a presentation of its latest product, three types of Eneida horilka: Eneida Kumska, Eneida Mohorych and Eneida z Pertsem. The presentation guests included actors from the Ivan Franko Drama Theater, French actor Jan Reno, and creators of the Eneida label and the cartoon "Super Hetman" Oleksii Streltsov and Davyd Cherkaskyi. The Eneida label is marketed to the average Ukrainian at an affordable price. (Eastern Economist)

### Tobacco factory launches new lines

KHARKIV – The Kharkiv Tobacco Factory, a subsidiary of Phillip Morris, has launched production of L&M and L&M Lights cigarettes, at the same time halting imports of their cigarettes into Ukraine. The plant is considered to be the best Phillip Morris group tobacco factory in Eastern Europe. (Eastern Economist)

### French Business Association marks five years

KYIV – The French Business Association celebrated its fifth anniversary in Ukraine on September 9. Its main goal is to inform French and Ukrainian companies about potential joint opportunities and to inform French companies about the situation in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### Tank Forces Institute marks 55 years

KHARKIV – Ukraine's armed forces will soon be equipped with the most up-to-date domestically produced armored equipment, said Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk on September 10, speaking at the 55th anniversary of the Tank Forces Institute. Valerii Malev, general director of UkrSpetsEksport, a state-run company specializing in military trade, stated that Ukraine could present new radar systems and radio-intelligence systems, and have an advantage if investments are made into development of anti-aircraft systems, modernization of fighter jets and helicopters, tanks and ground weapons. (Eastern Economist)

### USAID will develop new strategic plan

KYIV – The U.S. Agency for International Development on September 15 announced the release of a Request for Proposals to develop a strategic plan for the regional economic development of the Kharkiv region. The RFP is part of the ongoing Kharkiv Initiative, a multi-faceted partnership program involving cooperation between the Ukrainian Cabinet and several U.S. governmental agencies on issues ranging from enterprise restructuring to humanitarian aid. The strategic plan project was developed jointly by the Kharkiv City Administration and the U.S. government and will seek to increase private sector growth and provide significant employment in the region. Thus far, the Kharkiv Initiative has resulted in expanding U.S. support for business training programs, investment promotion, educational partnerships, science and technology projects, and support for small and medium-sized enterprises in the region. Since 1992 USAID has provided over \$1.4 billion (U.S.) worth of technical and humanitarian assistance in support of Ukraine's democratic, economic and social transition. (Eastern Economist)

### U.N. part of joint enterprise development project

KYIV – The United Nations Development Program in Ukraine directed by Pedro Pablo Villanueva signed an agreement on September 17 with the State Committee for Enterprise Development (SCED) headed by Oleksandra Kuzhel for a yearlong project worth \$200,000 (U.S.). The project is expected to promote social cohesion, strengthen social capital, and encourage sound investment and use of natural resources at the municipal level through a series of training and business counseling modules. The SCED is the executive agency for a project that will provide both training and consultancy services in developing business plans for participants in municipal investment programs from September 1999 through September 2001. The Center of Municipal Management, the Institute for International Business Development and the International Center for Enterprise and Management Development will be the implementing agencies. Of the total amount, UNDP is providing \$50,000, local governments \$25,000 and business \$125,000. (Eastern Economist)

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# New polls indicate...

(Continued from page 1)

Oleksander Moroz, who many believed would get the nod as the single candidate from the Kaniv Four, would do only slightly better than Mr. Symonenko against the president. Merely 26 percent of the poll's respondents supported him as their candidate in the second round, against 45 percent for Mr. Kuchma.

None of the Kaniv Four candidates was shown to have strong support among the voting populace, although together they could get 16 percent of the vote. The Ukrainian Sociological Service poll indicated that Mr. Moroz has the most support of the Kaniv Four with 9 percent of the respondents favoring him in the first round, while the other two polls have him at between 5 and 7 percent.

Olha Balakirieva, director of the Social Monitoring Center, said that the Kaniv Four will have a major problem, regardless of whom the four candidates choose to represent them, because their individual voter support does not transfer to the other candidates in the political coalition.

# Danylo Husar Struk...

(Continued from page 8)

much as France.

To me he was always much more than a project administrator. His energy was infectious; nothing seemed impossible: flow-charts could always be developed to accommodate any sensible process. And he was a master at thinking through processes, at analyzing and simplifying even the most complex procedures, at recognizing mistakes and producing revisions - a logical, inquisitive, earnest, discriminating, occasionally impulsive man in the best Renaissance tradition.

"If the Kaniv Four decides to support a single candidate that does not mean that all the support of the four candidates will go the single person. It will break up and spread to other candidates [outside the coalition]," explained Ms. Balakirieva.

Ms. Balakirieva also said that while Mr. Kuchma and Mr. Symonenko have the most dedicated electorates, Messrs. Marchuk and Tkachenko have the most fickle supporters.

All three polls show that at least 70 percent of Ukraine's eligible voters will turn out to vote, and that, again, youths will least participate in the elections.

The sociologists all agreed that if one or more of the top five candidates drop out of the race before October 31 the results could be affected substantially.

# Kaniv Four...

(Continued from page 5)

would comment on such reports.

With no candidate to present, the Kaniv Four used their meeting with the press to continue their criticism of the current administration and the campaign being run by President Leonid Kuchma. This time the accent was on the possibility that the elections could be wracked with fraud.

"The danger of falsification is far more possible than is realized today," said Mr. Moroz.

The group also took pains to assure voters that Mr. Moroz was not involved in any way in the attempt on Ms. Vitrenko and that his standing in the polls had not dropped since the incident.

The latest polls show that Mr. Moroz continues to retain anywhere from 6 to 9 percent support among Ukrainian voters. Meanwhile, the Kaniv Four as a group is supported by some 13 to 16 percent.

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- ① News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ② All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ③ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ④ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ⑤ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ⑥ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ⑦ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ⑧ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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**Vancouver, BC**  
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Mrs. Y. Tataruk: (604) 263-9430

**Victoria, BC**  
Saturday, October 23, 1999 at 8pm  
The FitzPatrik Theatre  
Box Office: (250) 386-6374  
Tel: (250) 386-3374

**Toledo, OH**  
Friday, November 5, 1999 at 8pm  
Stratford Theatre  
Ticketmaster: (419) 474-1333

**Cleveland, OH**  
Sunday, November 7, 1999 at 8pm  
Clermont Theatre, Playhouse Square  
Advance: (216) 241-8270  
Spartan: (440) 398-8672  
Ohio Report: (440) 864-1735

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**Sarasota, FL**  
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Tel: (941) 349-1888  
Meet America: (941) 442-8857

**Kalamazoo, MI**  
Wednesday, November 24, 1999 at 8pm  
Midwest County College  
Midwest County College  
Meet America: Tel: (269) 1-800-288-0940

**Windsor, ON**  
Friday, November 19, 1999 at 8pm  
Globe Theatre  
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Meet America: (519) 498-0427

**North Bay, ON**  
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## National Shrine...

(Continued from page 1)

and many windows with more ornate elements traditional to Byzantine-rite Catholic sanctuaries, including icons, embroidered ritual cloths, inlaid wooden crosses and a carved wooden ikonostasis.

The simple and contemporary design of the church, along with objects that reflect the rich heritage of Ukrainian Catholicism, have been combined to create a calm and inspiring space for peace and prayer. The excellent acoustics of the church were demonstrated as the choir from neighboring St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary sang during vespers and both the parish choir and seminary choir sang responses on Sunday during the first divine liturgy to be celebrated in the new space.

On the morning of October 10, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the parish, a pontifical divine liturgy was concelebrated by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, and Bishop Michael Kuchmiak of the Ukrainian Catholic Apostolic Exarchate in Great Britain. An anniversary banquet attended by close to 500 guests, including former parishioners now living in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Texas and Florida, followed the service.

The history of the parish and the building of the shrine are closely intertwined. The fundraising for, and building of, the shrine actively began more than 25 years ago. However, the parish's first divine liturgy was held June 19, 1949, in a rented chapel. During the first years liturgies were celebrated in several different spaces; by 1960, the first church

building committee had been organized.

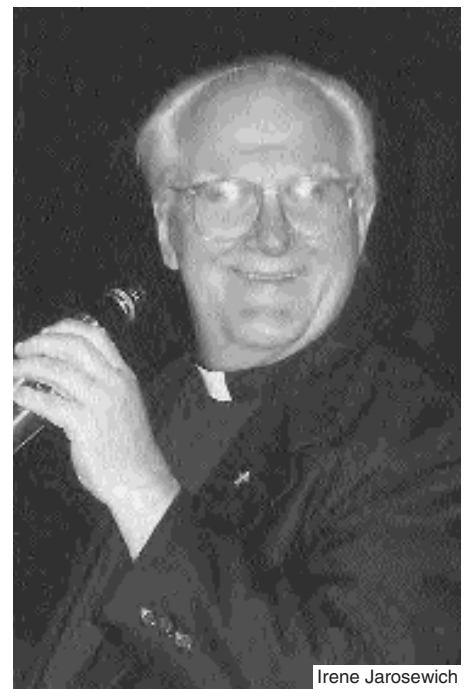
In 1973 the pastor, the Rev. Stephen Shawel CSsR, suggested the present site on Harwood Road NE – a site near the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and next to St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary – for the parish's church building. Also in 1973, assistant pastor the Rev. Joseph Denischuk CSsR, suggested that the parish's proposed building be more than a local church and should serve as a national shrine in the nation's capital for all Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, an idea that shaped subsequent design and fund-raising efforts.

Located on what is known as Washington's "Catholic Row," the site was finally purchased in 1976 and the lower part of the structure, the Shrine Center that includes the auditorium and meeting rooms, was completed in 1980. The outside of the upper structure, the church, was completed in 1988, in time for the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Russia-Ukraine. And, for the 50th anniversary of the parish, and for the new millennium of Christianity, the inside of the church has been completed.

Throughout many years, many dozens of people put tremendous effort into completing the national shrine, among them the Rev. Denischuk who traveled more than 200,000 miles and visited almost 200 parishes to raise funds for the shrine; Michael Waris Jr., who served as chairman of the Building Committee for 24 years; Miroslav Nimciv, a parishioner and architect who designed the shrine building; the Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk, CSsR, who effectively managed the parish and shrine-building process through several critical periods; and most recently, Walter Keyes, who took a leave of absence from his job for nine months to manage daily the completion of the upper church structure.

As project manager for the final phase of construction, Mr. Keyes was the driving force behind the final push to complete the inside of the upper church by the end of this year and received several standing ovations during the banquet in acknowledgment of his effort. He joked during his remarks that, whenever he traveled back to his home parish in Pittsburgh, parishioners there would never ask "Hey, how are you, good to see you. How's your wife, your children?"; instead, he said, they would ask, "What's wrong with you down there in Washington, when are you ever going to finish that church?" It was a question no doubt asked by many Ukrainian Catholics throughout North America, not only in Pittsburgh.

Indeed, the building process of the national shrine seemed uniquely plagued with problems. Disagreements about the original design, a split in the parish that resulted in several dozen families leaving,



Irene Jarosewich

**The Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk**

costs that exceeded estimates, fast-paced inflation that devalued collected funds, faulty construction that resulted in a lawsuit, time-delays, and rapid changes in the pastoral leadership of the parish are only a few of the major roadblocks that appeared during the past 25 years.

However, with the full-court press by the Rev. Krawchuk, and most notably Mr. Keyes, during the past 18 months, the goal to finish the shrine by this year was finally met. Mr. Keyes introduced the architect and principals of the firms that helped complete the project: Don Wilson, president, Cardon Construction, Bruce Saylor, president, Saylor Companies, and Najah Abdalla of N.M. Abdalla and Associates.

Also at the banquet, master of ceremonies Deacon Theophil Staruch, who was also general chairman of the 50th anniversary committee, and mistress of ceremonies Aristida Staruch asked parishioners to stand and be acknowledged for decades of membership in the parish. The several dozen parishioners, all well into their 60s, 70s and 80s, who have been members of the parish since its inception 50 years ago received a round of cheerful and resounding applause.

Among the speakers at the banquet were two of the parish's former pastors, Bishop Kuchmiak, the keynote speaker, and the Rev. Denischuk. Both were obviously pleased to be back among their former parishioners, who welcomed both of them warmly. The Rev. Denischuk, known as Father Denny, was genuinely overjoyed. His dream that Ukrainian Catholics should have a national shrine in Washington – a vision that he had championed tirelessly for many years – had at long last been realized. And, at age 80, he had returned to see the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family completed.

The Weekly's collection of materials about the Famine

The Ukrainian Weekly's official website contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Located at [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com), the special section includes a chronology of the Famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the Famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the Famine, transcripts of testimony on the Famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as

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DISTRICT	CHAIRMAN	DATE	PLACE	TIME
New York	Barbara Bachnysky (212-533-0919)	10/19/99	Samopomich, 98 Second Ave, New York, NY	10:30 A.M.
Shamokin	Joseph Chabon (570-874-3084)	10/20/99	St. Michael Church Hall, W. Oak St., Frackville, PA	9:30 A.M.
Wilkes-Barre	Taras Butrej (717-759-9211)	10/20/99	St. Michael Church Hall, W. Oak St., Frackville, PA	9:30 A.M.
Cleveland	Taras Szmagala (216-241-6780)	10/23/99	St. Volodymyr, 5913 State Rd., Parma, OH	2:00 P.M.
Allentown	Anna Haras (610-867-4052)	10/27/99	St. Josephat, 1826 Kenmore St., Bethlehem, PA	2:00 P.M.
Detroit	Alexander Serafyn (248-646-5882)	10/30/99	Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Rd., Room 10, Warren, MI	9:30 A.M.
Albany	Mykola Fill (518-785-7596)	11/6/99	Soyuzivka	10:00 A.M.
Woonsocket	Leon Hardink (401-658-1957)	11/6/99	Soyuzivka	10:00 A.M.
Boston	Larissa Dijak (617-344-7075)	11/6/99	Soyuzivka	10:00 A.M.
Connecticut	Ihor Hayda (203-531-2090)	11/6/99	Soyuzivka	10:00 A.M.
Chicago	Stefko Kuropas (847-923-7458)	11/13/99	Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL	11:00 A.M.



### Cabinet presents...

(Continued from page 1)

Ms. Tymoshenko cited the shifting of funds from non-budgetary sources, such as the Cabinet of Ministers emergency fund, to cover costs of budget programs, as another example of the unrealistic way the budget was calculated. She also noted that it is not reasonable to predict that revenues will increase in 2000 when they have been falling for the last several years. As Ms. Tymoshenko explained, the revenue side for 1998 was \$3.3 billion (U.S.) less than in 1997 and last year it was \$3.1 billion less than in 1998. She said her committee has figured that in 2000 government revenues will be \$1.1 billion less than this year.

Ms. Tymoshenko also said that the

Budget Committee's calculations suggest that 100 billion hrv will be needed to cover outlays in 2000, and not the 38 billion hrv the government predicts.

One of the most difficult tasks that Ukraine will face in 2000 is finding the money to repay 16.4 billion hrv in internal and foreign debt servicing. Mr. Mitiukov said that \$1.4 billion (U.S.) of the nearly \$3.1 billion that will be owed to foreign banks will be drawn from international financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.

The finance minister admitted that three separate issues could break the 2000 budget: failure to find the finances to service the national debt; failure to collect predicted revenues; and the risk that the Parliament could reshuffle the budget and re-prioritize the outlay side.

### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

of the Archpriest's Wife) appeared in the newspaper Bukovyna (then under the editorship of Lev Trubatsky), but by the time the fifth was to come out in 1898, Trubatsky bowed to the pressure of "an outraged Orthodox readership" and interrupted the run.

Yaroshynska had sketched out a portrait of the Bukovynian intelligentsia and touched on the controversial theme of youthful rebellion against the corrupt, Romanianized Orthodox clergy in the region. Unfortunately, as it turned out, her writings cost her any opportunity to secure a teaching position in the regional capital, Chernivtsi.

Unbowed, Yaroshynska continued her activism and ethnographic work, became involved in the emancipation movement and continued to publish widely – including a "Letter to Ruthenian Women in America" that appeared in Svoboda.

In 1902 her story "Adresatka Pomerla" (The Addressee is Deceased) appeared in the Lviv-based Literaturno Naukovi Vistnyk, and she showed signs of improving her somewhat simplistic, sentimental and pedagogical style. In 1903 the work that had aroused such controversy earlier appeared as a novel titled "Perekynchyky" (Turncoats).

That year Yaroshynska's health took a turn for the worse, and she had to take leave from her duties in Raranchi. She enjoyed a brief rally in mid-1904, attending a teachers' conference in Chernivtsi with her father, but in the fall she fell ill and underwent an operation that went badly. She died soon after, on October 21, 1904, in the Bukovynian capital.

Sources: "Yaroshynska, Yevheniia," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Marta Tarnavska "Yevhenia Yaroshynska: Zhyttia i Tvorchist" in *Suchasnist*, Nos. 6 and 7 (June, July-August 1976).

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**7:30 p.m. Dinner**

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Music by Veseli Chasy

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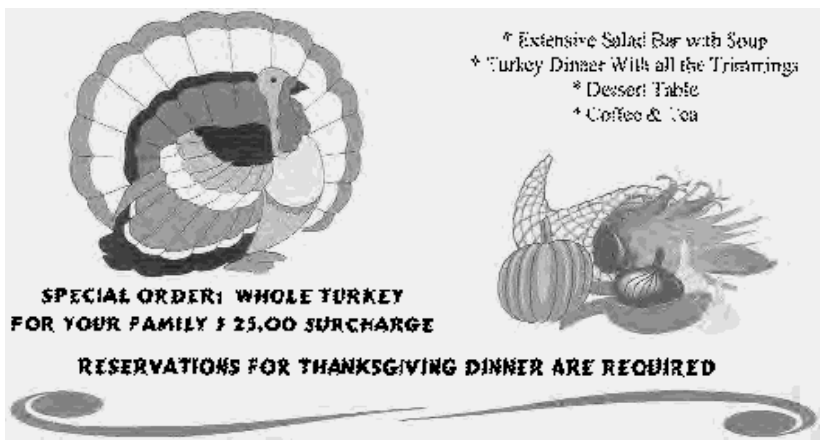
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

Hungarian Ensemble performing women's songs and dances from Hungary. **INSIDE** is a new gallery and performance space, located at 2393 Professor Ave. in Cleveland's historic Tremont neighborhood, that presents a continuing series of musical theater events. Performance time: 7 p.m. Tickets, at \$10, may be reserved by calling (216) 621-1220 or e-mailing [nmt@po.cwru.edu](mailto:nmt@po.cwru.edu) or [mahovlich@stratos.net](mailto:mahovlich@stratos.net).

Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture by Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk, department of modern language and cultural studies, University of Alberta, on the topic "Vasyl Stus and the Great Narcissus." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 3:30 p.m. For additional information call (780) 492-2972; e-mail, [cius@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca](mailto:cius@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca).

**Friday, November 5; Sunday, November 7**

**HAMPTON ROADS, Va.:** The Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will hold its quarterly meeting in the Denbigh area of Newport News at 5 p.m. An invitation is extended to everyone of Ukrainian ancestry in the Virginia Tidewater area (Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, York County, Williamsburg and surrounding area) to come and join in. Ukrainian American servicemen and women assigned to armed forces installations in this area (Norfolk, Little Creek, Oceana, Dam Neck, Fort Monroe, Fort Eustis, Fort Story, Langley AFB, Yorktown NWS, Yorktown USCG RTC, etc.) are especially welcome. For directions and further information contact Andy Grynewytch, (757) 874-3155.

**Monday, October 25**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute presents a panel discussion on the topic "Ukrainians and Jews in Revolution and Civil War: A Critical Assessment of Henry Abramson's 'A Prayer for the Government.'" Participants include Taras Hunczak (Rutgers University); Richard Pipes and Eric Lohr (Harvard University); and Antony Polonsky (Brandeis University), with a response by Henry Abramson. The panel discussion will be held at the lecture hall of the Center for European Studies, 27 Kirkland St., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information call (617) 495-4053.

**Friday, October 29; Sunday, October 31**

**NEW YORK:** Continuing its lecture series "Recent Archaeological Discoveries: Treasures of Ukraine's Ancient Past" the Ukrainian Museum will present Dr. Olenka Pevny, art historian, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Friday, October 29, at 6:30 p.m. (in English) and on Sunday, October 31, at 2 p.m. (in Ukrainian). The lecture will be held at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave. Admission: donations. Following the lecture, refreshments will be served. For information call (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, [UkrMus@aol.com](mailto:UkrMus@aol.com); website, [http://www.brama.com/ukrainian\\_museum](http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum).

**Saturday, October 30**

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding a dance at the Ramada Hotel at 9 p.m., featuring a show titled "Arabian Nights." Music will be provided by Tempo. The cost, which includes refreshments, is \$25 per person, or \$30 at the door. For reservations call Slavka Hordynsky, (973) 376-7956. Sheiks, sultans and harem girls are most welcome.

**Sunday, October 31**

**TORONTO:** The Committee for Justice at the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch, is holding a fund-raiser banquet at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 83 Christie St., at 2:30 p.m. Guest speakers are Donald Bayne Esq. of Ottawa and Eugene Harasymiv Esq. of Edmonton. Proceeds from the event will go toward ensuring the continuity of the committee's work to protect the Ukrainian community's good name and to stop the denaturalization and deportation proceedings that the government of Canada continues to pursue. Cost: \$50 per person. Checks to be made payable to: UCC Toronto Branch - Committee for Justice, 295 College St. (Third floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5T 1S2. RSVP by calling (416) 323-4772; faxing (416) 323-6772; or e-mailing [ucctor@interlog.com](mailto:ucctor@interlog.com).

**Thursday, November 4**

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of

Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture by Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk, department of modern language and cultural studies, University of Alberta, on the topic "Vasyl Stus and the Great Narcissus." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 3:30 p.m. For additional information call (780) 492-2972; e-mail, [cius@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca](mailto:cius@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca).

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum will present the final lecture in the series "Recent Archaeological Discoveries: Treasures of Ukraine's Ancient Past," featuring archaeologist Dr. Lada Onyshkevych, on Friday, November 5, at 6:30 p.m. (in English) and on Sunday, November 7, at 2 p.m. (in Ukrainian). The lecture/slide presentation on the topic "Scythian Gold from Ukraine," will be given in conjunction with the opening of the exhibition "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine" in San Antonio, Texas, on November 7. The lecture will be held at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave. Admission: donations. Following the lecture refreshments will be served. For information call (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, [UkrMus@aol.com](mailto:UkrMus@aol.com); website, [http://www.brama.com/ukrainian\\_museum](http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum).

**Friday-Sunday, November 5-7**

**PARMA, Ohio:** Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 12 invites the public to its second annual art show. Eight multimedia artists will exhibit their recent works: Ihor Derevyanyj, Lexington, Ky. (ceramics, graphics, jewelry); Slava Gerulak, New York City (ceramic icons and sculptures); Natalie Kormeluk, Washington (pottery); Nina Lapchyk, Louisville, Ky. (painted silk scarves); Kateryna Nemyra, Parma Heights, Ohio (ceramics, ceramic fountains); Aka Pereyma, Troy, Ohio, (ceramics); Olya Velitchenko, Winnipeg (miniature paintings, jewelry); and Nellie Vynarsky, Parma, Ohio (oils and watercolors). A preview reception with several of the artists present will be held on Friday, November 5, at 7 p.m. Exhibit hours: Saturday, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. The art show will be held in the UNWLA Social Room, St. Josaphat's Astrodome, 5720 State Road. For additional information call Daria Horodysky, (330) 659-4753.

**Sunday, November 7**

**SILVER SPRING, Md.:** Dr. Serhiy Plokhly, director of the church studies program and assistant director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, will speak on the topic "From Kyiv to Constantinople: Ukrainian Orthodoxy at the Threshold of the New Millennium." The presentation will be held at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., at 1:30 p.m. For additional information call Lydia Chopivsky Benson, (202) 686-6975.

**ONGOING**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.:** The Barvinok dance ensemble, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, has begun classes in Astoria on Monday evenings in the church hall of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 31-12 30th St. Come and join us. For further information call (718) 932-4060.

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.:** The New York School of Bandura announces a new instructional group in Astoria, Queens, to be held on Monday evenings at 6 p.m. in the church hall of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church at 31-12 30th St. Group lessons will be offered for beginners and intermediate students of all ages, and there will also be an adult beginners' group. For more information contact the instructor, Julian Kytasty, at (212) 995-2640. The activities of NYSB are made possible in part by a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 21

**NEW YORK:** Viriana Tkacz and Eugene Hutz will read their own "Hamerican" Ukrainian poetry and short stories, while Sayan Zhamalov will perform shaman chants and epic songs at the Ex-Expatriate Café at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73rd St. (between First and Second avenues), at 9 p.m. Donation: \$5. For information call the Yara Arts Group, (212) 475-6474.

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute presents the lecture, "The Shadow and the Truth: The Textual Tradition of Metropolitan Hilarion's Sermon on Law and Grace," with Giorgio Ziffer, associate professor of Slavic philology, University of Udine, Italy. 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; fax, (617) 495-8097; e-mail, huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Friday, October 22

**WINNIPEG:** The sixth J.B. Rudnycky Distinguished Lecture, sponsored by the department of German and Slavic studies, and the Archives and Special Collections, Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba, presents George G. Grabowicz of Harvard University, who will speak on the topic "Problems with the Horizon of Expectations: the Russian Perception of Early 19th Century Ukrainian Literature" (in English). The lecture will be held in the Cross Common Room, 108 St. John's College, at 2:30 p.m. Reception to follow. Dr. Grabowicz, a leading authority on Ukrainian literature, is the author of "The Poet as Mythmaker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Shevchenko" and "Toward a History of Ukrainian Literature." He is also a founder and the editor of the literary-political journal Krytyka, which is published in Kyiv. For further information contact Cheryle Martineau, (204) 474-9986; e-mail, Cheryle\_Martineau@umanitoba.ca.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Rukh Educational Foundation of Northern New Jersey presents a lecture by the director of the Ukrainian Studies Institute at Taras Shevchenko State University in Kyiv, Dr. Petro Kononenko, on "Current National and Cultural Problems in Ukraine." The lecture will be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sanford Avenue, starting at 7 p.m.

Friday-Saturday, October 22-24

**PHILADELPHIA:** Jacques Hnizdovsky's woodcuts, linocuts and paintings will be on exhibition and for sale at William Greenbaum Fine Prints, Booth 9, at the USArtists Show (featuring 60 exhibitors), at the 33rd Street Armory, north of Market Street. Hours: Friday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-8 p.m., Sunday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission: \$12; seniors, \$6. Works by Louis Lozowick also will be shown.

For more information call (978) 283-0112.

Saturday, October 23

**NEW YORK:** "Music at the Institute" (MATI) opens its 11th season with a concert by world-renowned violinist Oleh Krysa, partnered by his wife, the distinguished pianist Tatiana Tchekina, and joined by his son, violinist Peter Krysa, and his daughter-in-law, cellist Rachel Lewis Krysa. Titled "Oleh Krysa and Family," the concert will feature works by Baley, Partita No. 3 for Violin and Piano (world premiere); Schnittke, Fuga for Solo Violin (world premiere); Gershwin-Frolov, Fantasy on Themes from the Opera "Porgy and Bess," (New York premiere); Poulenc, Sonata for Violin and Piano; and Fauré, Piano Quartet in C Minor, Op. 15, No. 1. The concert is being held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the first concert in the MATI series and Maestro Krysa's tenure as first artistic director of MATI in 1989-1996. The concert, which is sponsored by Dr. W. Hoydysh, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Donation: \$20; UIA members, \$15; senior citizens and students, \$10.

**NEW YORK:** The Yara Arts Group's new series, Nova Nomada, presents Night No. 8 - "Music From the Opposite Ends of the Steppe: a Ukrainian-Buryat Mongolian Musical Dialogue." Master bandurist Julian Kytasty will perform traditional "dumy" and then play with Buryat and Mongolian traditional artists Battuvshin (throat singer and horse-head fiddle), Sayan Zhamalov (throat singer and swan-head instrument) and Namgar Lkhasaranova (vocalist). Other participants include Eugene Hutz, Tristra Newyear, Ilya Temkin and Meredith Wright. The program will take place at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73rd St. (between First and Second avenues), at 9 p.m. Donation: \$15. For information call Yara Arts Group, (212) 475-6474.

**WINNIPEG:** Prof. George Grabowicz of Harvard University will discuss his experience as editor of the literary-political journal Krytyka, which is published in Kyiv. The presentation will be held at the Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E., at 3 p.m. A discussion period to follow (in English and Ukrainian). For further information, contact Prof. Myroslav Shkhandrij, (204) 474-6605; e-mail, shkandr@cc.umanitoba.ca.

Sunday, October 24

**CLEVELAND:** World Music at INSIDE presents the concert "Female Voices of Eastern Europe," featuring the Ukrainian folk trio "Divchata v Kukhni - The Girls in the Kitchen" singing to the accompaniment of Ukrainian folk instruments and the Csajok

(Continued on page 22)

## REMINDER REGARDING NEW REQUIREMENTS:

Effective September 1, there is a **\$10 charge per submission** for listings in Preview of Events. The listing plus payment must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. There is also the option of prepayment for a series of listings.

Listings (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Information sent by fax should include a copy of a check, in the amount of \$10 per listing, made out to The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly's fax number is (973) 644-9510.

## Great Famine commemoration slated for St. Patrick's

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

**NEW YORK** - A solemn requiem mass in observance of Ukraine's Great Famine of 1932-1933 will take place on Saturday, November 20, at 1 p.m. at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue and 51st Street in New York City.

The ecumenical prayer service will be conducted by Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Ukraine's Ambassador to the

United States Anton Buteiko will be the main speaker. The Dumka Choir from New York will perform during the service.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has asked the Ukrainian community of New York and surrounding areas not to organize other events for this day, but rather to take part in this national commemoration to honor the victims of the Ukrainian nation's worst tragedy - the genocide in which between 7 million and 10 million Ukrainians were starved to death as a result of the Stalin regime's policies.

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So please fill out the form below and mail this form with a check to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, PO Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

PS to students who are budding writers or journalists: We encourage you to send us your submissions and story ideas about Ukraine and Ukraine-related topics!

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