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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1999

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

## International and domestic observers say presidential voting was free and fair

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — International and domestic election observer groups announced on November 1 that voting on election day was relatively free and fair, but underscored that major violations of commonly accepted democratic election processes had occurred in the pre-election campaign season.

Although several organizations identified blatant violations at some voting precincts, such as people voting twice, voting urns arriving at territorial voting centers

unsealed, state militia too involved in the registration and counting of ballots, and voting officials refusing to admit observers and journalists into voting precincts, they agreed that the irregularities did not affect the final outcome.

More than 500 international election observers and some 16,000 domestic monitors watched the October 31 polling to determine whether the elections were free and fair. Incumbent President Leonid Kuchma received nearly 37 percent of vote, sufficient for a comfortable first-place finish, but not enough to avoid a November 14 run-off with second-place finisher Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party, who was supported by 22 percent of Ukraine's voters.

While explaining that the many minor violations that occurred were substantially insignificant, many of the 37 foreign observer organizations underscored that pre-election campaign tactics, especially by the current administration, had impeded citizens' rights to information on the candidates prior to the vote.

"The election is taking place under difficult conditions at a crucial time. The election campaign is of concern," said Amy Jones of the Council of Europe, which had

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## UNA awards 171 scholarships

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association has awarded \$27,900 in scholarships for the 1999-2000 academic year, plus an additional \$6,000 from special scholarship funds established by separate benefactors.

Meeting at the UNA Corporate Headquarters, the UNA Scholarship Committee, consisting of UNA Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA Auditor Yaroslav Zaviysky and UNA Advisor Vasyl Luchkiv, reviewed a total of 171 applications from undergraduate students who are members of the UNA.

In keeping with a decision of the UNA General Assembly, the scholarship application and granting processes were simplified. Scholarships were awarded as follows: 47 freshmen received awards of \$100 each; 44 sophomores received \$150 each; 35 juniors received \$200 each; and 34 seniors received \$250 each.

Krystina Hawryluk (UNA Branch 349), 20, of Manville, N.J., a junior at Georgetown University in Washington who is majoring in biology and minoring in psychology, received the top award of \$2,000, the Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship.

Other top students chosen by the UNA Scholarship Committee for special awards are:

- Maryana German (Branch 277), 19, born in Ukraine and now a resident of Unionville, Conn., a sophomore majoring in journalism and minoring in international relations at the University of Nevada in Reno, who was awarded the Vera Stangl Scholarship in the amount of \$750; and

- Orysia Duplak (UNA Branch 39), 21, of Camillus, N.Y., a senior majoring in economics and finance at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, N.Y., who was awarded the Joseph Wolk Scholarship in the sum of \$750.

Five scholarships for students from New

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## Kuchma and Symonenko to face off on November 14

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Although almost entirely locked out in the east, overwhelming electoral support in the western regions of Ukraine allowed President Leonid Kuchma to take more than a third of the popular vote in the October 31 presidential election, far ahead of the 12 other candidates. Because he failed to reach the threshold of 50 percent plus one vote, however, he will face second-place finisher Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party in a run-off slated for November 14.

On November 1, with 99.9 percent of the vote counted, Ukraine's Central Election Commission announced that Mr. Kuchma had gathered 36.48 percent of the vote, followed by Mr. Symonenko with 22.24 percent. The results show that the president took 17 of the 25 regions of Ukraine, while Mr. Symonenko won five oblasts and Crimea. Socialist Party candidate Oleksander Moroz received a majority in two oblasts and Progressive Socialist Natalia Vitrenko took one. Mr. Moroz and Ms. Vitrenko each received just over 11 percent of the electoral vote.

On a clear and warm autumn day, voters turned out in large numbers, but the local election precincts were prepared for them and the voters were able to cast their ballots in minutes. There were few problems, and the thousands of foreign and domestic election observers located throughout all of the oblasts of Ukraine recorded no major voting irregularities, although minor violations abounded.

With 69.82 percent of the electorate voting, the turnout was higher than the 68 percent recorded in the 1994 presidential elections and the 64 percent that cast ballots in

parliamentary elections in 1998.

The CEC said that 3.95 percent of the ballots were invalidated because they were improperly filled out, and that 1.8 percent of voters who claimed ballots at polling stations decided to vote for nobody.

In a reversal of his fortunes in the 1994 elections, the president showed the most strength in the western regions. In 1994 the west voted heavily against him, favoring Leonid Kravchuk, then the incumbent. Mr. Kuchma had spent much time in the Ternopil, Zakarpattia and Lviv oblasts in the months before election day, and it seems his efforts paid off.

In both Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk some 70 percent of voters supported the incumbent, while in Lviv that number was only slightly less, 64 percent.

Also unlike in 1994, President Kuchma did very poorly in the heavily populated eastern and southern regions. He took a single oblast, barely managing a majority in his home region of Dnipropetrovsk. The other eight oblasts and Crimea were divided among the three leftist candidates who followed Mr. Kuchma in the final tally.

Two days after the results were tallied, the president dismissed his regional heads in two eastern oblasts, Kirovohrad and Poltava, as well as the Vinnytsia Oblast leader. Vinnytsia was one of only two central regions (Mykolaiv Oblast was the other) where the president couldn't claim a victory.

Oleksander Martynenko, the president's press spokesman, confirmed that the firings were directly related to the president's poor showing in those oblasts.

"The support the president received in these regions in the election reflects the

(Continued on page 5)

## Ukrainian organizations benefit from CBS funds

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — More than 20 Ukrainian civic, religious and cultural organizations have benefited financially from the funds CBS paid to settle a case in which the network depicted Ukrainians as anti-Semites during a "60 Minutes" segment about Ukraine titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom."

Three Ukrainian American attorneys, Arthur Belendiuk of Washington, Bohdanna Pochoday of Chatham, N.J., and Askold Lozynskij of New York City, donated the legal fees CBS paid them as part of the settlement to 23 organizations.

Mr. Lozynskij donated his entire fee of \$50,000 to the Million Dollar Fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which he heads.

Among the organizations receiving donations from Mr. Belendiuk (a total of \$50,000) and Ms. Pochoday (\$18,500) were the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian National Foundation (an arm of the Ukrainian National Association), the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, The Ukrainian Museum, the Ukrainian

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### ELECTION RESULTS AS OF NOVEMBER 1 FROM 27 REGIONAL DISTRICTS WITH 99.9 PERCENT OF THE RESULTS RETURNED

There are 37.5 million registered voters in Ukraine. In this election, 26.296 million received ballots, or 70.17 percent of the total registered. Of those that received ballots, 26.283 million voted.

Candidate	Votes received	% of votes cast
Leonid Kuchma	9,587,575	36.48
Petro Symonenko	5,846,171	22.24
Oleksander Moroz	2,969,205	11.30
Natalia Vitrenko	2,885,010	10.98
Yevhen Marchuk	2,137,247	8.13
Yurii Kostenko	570,477	2.17
Hennadii Udovenko	319,491	1.22
Vasyl Onopenko	123,901	0.47
Oleksander Rzhavskiy	96,418	0.37
Yurii Karmazin	90,449	0.34
Vitalii Kononov	76,734	0.29
Oleksander Bazyluk	35,975	0.14
Mykola Haber	31,756	0.12

Number of voters that did not support any candidate: 476,184 or 1.81 percent.

## CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

**Helsinki Commission chairman cites repressive policies in Uzbekistan**

by Chadwich R. Gore

WASHINGTON – “Since mid-1992 Uzbekistan has been one of the most repressive new independent states under President Islam Karimov,” said Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) on October 18 at a commission hearing on “The State of Democratization and Human Rights in Uzbekistan.”

“There are no registered opposition parties, all media are tightly censored, and there are no independent human rights monitoring organizations,” said Rep. Smith.

“Religious liberty has also been challenged. While for the most part the Jewish community has not encountered difficulties from government bodies, and President Karimov has pursued good relations with Israel, Evangelical Christian denominations have faced official harassment. Moreover, a crackdown on Islamic believers has been under way since 1997. That has been documented in the State Department’s Human Rights Report and many reports by non-governmental human rights groups. Uzbekistan is scheduled to hold parliamentary elections in December and a presidential election in January 2000 against this general background,” he noted.

Commission member Rep. Joseph R. Pitts (R-Pa.) commented, “From my travels, I saw that the fear of Islamic extremism is one of the main motivating factors behind the Uzbek government’s crackdown on all religious groups ... However, fear does not absolve governments of their responsibilities to protect the rights of citizens to religious liberty ... By prohibiting unregistered religious gatherings and criminalizing free religious speech, Uzbekistan violates its OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] commitments to religious liberty and free expression.”

“No democratic state can ever justify what reliable reports tell us about continuing torture, extorted confessions or the planting of false evidence. Even in circumstances where a genuine threat exists to the well-being of the state, rule of law and due process norms must be followed in order to ensure that human rights are protected,” he said.

Rep. Pitts concluded, “The current government policy of violating human rights of Uzbek citizens is an obstacle that must be overcome. Uzbekistan’s full potential cannot be realized until these human rights issues are dealt with in a constructive and just way.”

John Beyrle, deputy to the ambassador-at-large and special advisor to the secretary of state for the new independent states, testified that “Uzbekistan has shown little progress in democratization. The U.S. will likely discourage other governments and the OSCE field missions from monitoring the upcoming December and January elections.”

“Free and open media are vital to the growth of true democracy, [yet] Soviet-style press censorship remains pervasive; the rule of law remains weak; and, the exercise of religion is hindered by the 1998 restrictive law on religion,” he said.

Sodyq Safaev, ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan, commented: “Uzbeks today face the numerous challenges of building a secular democracy and opposing the threats of religious fundamentalism and political extremism. ... The main achievement of Uzbekistan during the short period of its independence was that it has managed to avoid altogether the disintegra-

tion of society, economic collapse and chaos.”

He continued: “76 percent of the population of Uzbekistan is satisfied with the government’s job. ... They see that all institutions of statehood and government are functioning and providing them whatever the state should provide to its citizens. ... The people also see that they have been freed from the shackles of the state economy. ...The people also see that now, at last, for the first time this century, they are genuinely free to travel abroad. ... Both individuals and ethnic groups are free to leave the country, should they so desire.”

“Although Uzbekistan is not fully democratic in the sense that the West understands it, although mistakes have been done, although plenty of shortcomings still exist, it is certainly the freest system under which Uzbeks have ever lived.” Ambassador Safaev stated. “And [the] nation is firmly committed to the further strengthening of secular democracy and [the] free market.”

Cassandra Cavanaugh, researcher for Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, presented a very different perspective: “By the fall of 1998, ... some have estimated that over 80 percent of all working mosques were closed.”

“We see the following pattern of human rights violations: Arrests are clearly discriminatory, based on evidence of piety such as beard-wearing (now extremely uncommon), regular attendance at suspect mosques or individual prayer or Koranic study alone or in groups. Police often plant evidence which forms the basis for initial charges: small amounts of narcotics, ammunition, or increasingly, banned religious literature, or a combination. The authorities act as hostage-takers, arresting family members or occupying family homes to coerce the appearance of a wanted person. Family members have also been sentenced to prison terms solely on the basis of their affiliation with suspected religious figures.”

“From beginning to end,” she continued, “the right to a fair hearing is violated, with accused persons most often deprived of the right to counsel, held in incommunicado detention and tortured. There are increasing reports of deaths in detention. Being accused is usually tantamount to being convicted, as the presumption of evidence is entirely lacking.”

Alarming, she noted, “The government is building what can only be described as a concentration camp reportedly exclusively for Muslim prisoners at Jaslyk, in the ecological disaster zone of the Ust-Yurt plateau. According to the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, there have been at least 38 deaths in custody in this facility.”

“The U.S. should move beyond talking about the threat of terrorism not justifying repression. ... Recent experience shows that the threat of sanctions can bring about change. ... Therefore, we urge you to make Uzbekistan subject to all measures provided for under the Religious Freedom Act,” Ms. Cavanaugh concluded.

Paul Goble, communications director, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, noted that “Tashkent is converting Islam from a religion to a political force of enormous and potentially destabilizing force.” Speaking about the building of two prison camps for political opponents, he noted, “These camps will resemble the gulag of the Soviet past, and even if no one is ever confined to them, their existence will cast a chilling shadow over the population.”

“Uzbekistan’s most open question is

(Continued on page 10)

**NEWSBRIEFS****Assassination attempt against Kuchma**

KYIV – “The Security Service of Ukraine was able to prevent a threat against President Kuchma from being carried out,” stated the SSU’s chief, Leonid Derkach, adding that the day before President Leonid Kuchma’s trip to the Sumy Oblast local law enforcement authorities received information that a group planned to assassinate the president on October 29. This was the first confirmed case of a planned attempt on the president’s life. (Eastern Economist)

**Top presidential candidates trade jobs**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on October 28 that “there is no significant difference between” his two closest rivals for the presidency, Petro Symonenko and Natalia Vitrenko, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Kuchma said they “both profess the same ideology, which is dangerous for the country.” Mr. Symonenko, the leader of the Communist Party, asked “why is the present-day dictatorship of bandits better than the upcoming dictatorship of the proletariat?” Ms. Vitrenko advocates Marxist economics and wants to break relations with the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Symonenko and Ms. Vitrenko were expected to battle for second place behind Kuchma in the October 31 election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Candidates complain of violations**

KYIV – The organizations of several candidates reported violations of election regulations and dirty tricks on October 31, the Associated Press reported. The UNIAN news agency reported that in the eastern coal mining city of Donetsk a leaflet was distributed claiming that President Leonid Kuchma had died of a heart attack and had been replaced by a double so that his “criminal entourage” would remain in power. Although election advertisements and commercials are banned 24 hours before the vote, the state-run UT-2 television channel on October 31 showed footage of a Kuchma speech that was followed by a message that read “Vote for your Future.” In the run-up to the election, Mr. Kuchma is said to have received more coverage in the electronic media than the 12 other candidates combined. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Russian media in Ukrainian elections**

KYIV – The influence of Russian media on Ukraine’s presidential election was much less visible than in the presidential election of 1994, despite the fact that the presence of Russian media in Ukraine has increased since then, said the deputy secretary of the National Security and Defense

Council, Anatoliy Kulik, on November 1. National Deputy Serhii Teriokhin said “the decrease in influence was a result of the signing and ratification of a Ukrainian-Russian agreement and other documents.” He added that, “by continuing tight economic relations with Russia, Ukraine is doing everything to isolate itself from Europe.” (Eastern Economist)

**Vitrenko will sue Ukrainian media**

KYIV – The Progressive Socialist Party is preparing to sue several media representatives, said presidential candidate Natalia Vitrenko. She added that the newspapers Den, Holos Ukrainy and Kievski Viedomosti will be sued. In addition, Ms. Vitrenko is preparing to sue Viacheslav Pikhovschek, host of “Studio 1+1’s” “Epicenter” debates program and Oleksander Rodnianskyi, producer of “Studio 1+1,” in connection to the situation that surrounded the debates. “This scandal deserves international resonance,” said Ms. Vitrenko. She also charged that Leonid Kuchma and Petro Symonenko made a secret agreement. “Symonenko will lose on purpose in the second round of the election, and receive for this certain preferences,” said Ms. Vitrenko. (Eastern Economist)

**Young people are leaving Ukraine**

KYIV – In the course of five to 10 years Ukraine may become a pensioners’ country, said the president of Ukraine’s Renaissance Fund, Dmytro Nazarkevych. According to Mr. Nazarkevych, a steady flight of youth to foreign countries is now being experienced, since economic conditions in the West are better, and the education Ukrainian youths receive is better, giving them an advantage over young workers abroad. If real measures in support of young entrepreneurship are not taken soon, Ukraine will soon experience a lack of productive young people, said Mr. Nazarkevych. (Eastern Economist)

**National free press center set up**

KYIV – Based on a Cabinet of Ministers decree, a National Agency for Free Press is to be instituted. This decision was made in order to enhance the information service to other countries about the processes that are currently taking place in Ukraine. Valerii Yurchenko was appointed director general of the new organization. (Eastern Economist)

**Hryvnia slides against dollar**

KYIV – The hryvnia fell to about 4.85 to the dollar on October 28 from 4.7 the previ-

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## Both Ukraine and U.S. investors must make serious commitments, says U.S. Embassy official

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Both the Ukrainian government and U.S. investors must be willing to make some serious commitments if they truly intend to build a mutually beneficial economic relationship.

Both sides want this, according to Andrew Bihun, who spent the last four years heading the U.S. Embassy's Foreign Commercial Service in Ukraine, but neither side has thus far done all that it could and should to bring it about.

The Ukrainian government must finally get serious about executing structural reforms and privatization programs, he said, and U.S. companies must approach their involvement in Ukraine with all of the seriousness that its potential deserves.

Mr. Bihun gave his analysis of the economic situation in Ukraine and the future of U.S.-Ukraine business relations on October 15 at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). The Friday Evening Forum was sponsored by The Washington Group and the SAIS Russian and East European Studies program.

Mr. Bihun pointed out that the needs of the two sides complement each other. Ukraine needs to stimulate economic growth, create more jobs and enlarge its middle class so that it can bridge the huge gap between the country's rich and poor. U.S. investors, for their part, want their share of Ukraine's expanding market and to use their presence there as a base for expanding their business activities within Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union, as well as, ultimately, with Western Europe, the Near East and Asia – especially if Ukraine gets its agricultural house in order.

Bringing these needs together, however, he added, will require a lot of effort.

"U.S. (business) actions to satisfy these needs will not be taken unless there is clear evidence of Ukrainian government actions implementing investment policies, backed by a solid governmental commitment, to create an atmosphere for capital creation in the country," he said.

"On the other hand," he added, "Ukrainian government actions to satisfy their particular needs will not be taken unless there is clear evidence that large-size foreign investment will be forthcoming. And we hope that a good dose of (investments) – if they are forthcoming – will be from the United States."

Based on four years of observations, Mr. Bihun made a number of recommendations about what the Ukrainian government and the business community should do to help themselves and each other.

He suggested that the Ukrainian government make improvements in the following problem areas:

- the slow pace of privatization, especially of large enterprises;
- very little industrial restructuring;
- an unwieldy government apparatus;
- a narrow tax base resulting from the high levels of taxation;
- over-regulation of the economy;
- "significant" levels of corruption; and
- an unreformed "and, some say, unreformable," agricultural sector.

"These factors have caused over half of the economy to operate informally or on the shadow economy," to which the government budget has no access, Mr. Bihun said.

"The most fundamental obstacle to developing a sound business environment is still a lack of a dedicated, comprehensive policy commitment to stimulating investment." There has been "a lot of lip service" on the subject, from the president on down,

Mr. Bihun said, "but the implementation of those policies is just woefully lacking right now."

The reason the government's privatization program "is ballyhooed but not implemented," Mr. Bihun said – underscoring that this is strictly his personal opinion – "is simply because the main reason for privatization right now is to collect money to fill the coffers of the budget, which is on the margins of constant, perpetual deficit, instead of privatization being motivated by the need to create an atmosphere of capital formation."

Mr. Bihun stressed that Ukraine should take a "Western business vector" and "globalize" its economy – similar to the Western orientation of its foreign policy.

If Ukraine does not globalize its economy, even to the limited extent of linking itself with Eastern Europe, if not Western Europe and the United States, and instead focuses its economic ties on its former Soviet neighbors, he said, then even under the best of conditions there will be no improvement in the quality levels of its products, services, telecommunications, accommodations, etc.

"The economy may survive, it may even grow," he said, "but unless the sights are set on being Western-like .... quality improvements will leave a lot to be desired."

He also suggested that more emphasis should be given to business education in order to develop a highly skilled economic and political leadership in the country. Changes in the tax policy could be used to encourage private support for business schools, he added.

How Ukraine will tackle these problem areas will, of course, greatly depend on who is elected president in the coming election, Mr. Bihun said. In general, though, much will depend on the new president's appointments to key economic Cabinet and advisory positions and the relationship the new administration develops with the Parliament.

"Unless the administration and Cabinet of Ministers know how to play that instrument called the Verkhovna Rada, then you're not going to have much motion toward reforms," he said.

Mr. Bihun also listed a number of recommendations for U.S. firms interested in doing business in Ukraine:

- Be prepared with up-to-date information, not just on the economy, but on political and in other areas as well.
- Send the A or B management team, and not the C or D team; they have to be sharp to succeed.

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Andrew Bihun

## Ukraine among 14 most corrupt countries around the globe

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – An international non-governmental organization that monitors levels of corruption has identified Ukraine among the 14 most corrupt countries of the world.

Transparency International, headquartered in Berlin, released its annual corruption perceptions index (CPI) on October 26, which this year rated 99 countries according to the way they are perceived by international businesses.

Ukraine came in 75th, tied with Moldova, Venezuela and Vietnam, which all had a rating of 2.6, in a 1-10 rating system, with 10 indicating no corruption. Denmark for the second year running was cited as the least corrupt country on the globe, while Nigeria and Cameroon attained the dubious distinction of being most corrupt. Canada came in fifth and the United States was listed as 18th.

Ukraine fared worse than such countries as Columbia, South Korea, India and Guatemala, although it did better than Russia, which placed 82nd.

"This is a very, very sad rating," said Mykola Poliudonii, director of Clean Hands, the international group's

Ukrainian affiliate.

Mr. Poliudonii explained that Ukraine fell seven places in the last year, and that in his analysis of the report, Ukraine's drop was due to "objective reasons" and not the addition of 15 countries to the list, up from the 84 that the rating covered in 1998. He said most of the newcomers to the list were rated worse than Ukraine.

The Transparency International rating is used by many international businesses to determine the business climate in a country before making a financial investment.

Mr. Poliudonii said that Transparency International does not reveal the criteria it uses in developing its index, but notes that the rating is based on scores developed in consultation with private businesses and with other international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Although no information was available for this year, in last year's rating, reports by organizations such as the World Bank, Gallup International, the World Economic Forum and the Harvard Institute for International Development were among the sources of information

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## BUSINESS IN BRIEF

### 44 percent of computers not Y2K compatible

KYIV – Some 44 percent of computers in Ukraine should be replaced or upgraded with special controllers. This was stated by the seventh sitting of the state commission for preventing and eliminating possible negative consequences of the Y2K computer problem. The Institute of Cybernetics has developed software and is ready to distribute it. (Eastern Economist)

### Russian oil prices rise in Ukraine

KYIV – According to the UkrNaftoKhimPererobka report, the price of Russian oil supplied to Ukraine's refineries in October went up from \$125 to \$135 (U.S.) per ton. The price of domestic oil remained the same, at 395 hrv per ton. Wholesale prices of domestic oil refineries did not change in October. As of October 25, the price of diesel fuel was between 1,111 hrv and 1,150 hrv per ton. The price of A-76 gasoline ranged from 1,551 hrv to 1,556 hrv per ton, while A-95 gasoline was from 1,700 hrv to 1,934 hrv per ton. Two of Ukraine's refineries, those in Lysychansk and Kherson, were idle due to a shortage of oil. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukraine plans to develop intelligence satellites

KYIV – Ukraine plans the development and construction of intelligence satellites, according to the deputy general director of the Ukrainian National Space Agency, Valerii Komarov. The major obstacle for implementation of this program is a lack of funds, since \$100 million (U.S.) is needed to create one such a satellite, said Mr. Komarov, speaking on October 28. He added that Ukraine possesses all the land-based structures needed to control and operate the satellites. (Eastern Economist)

### UkrZaliznytsia receives new loan

KYIV – The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will provide Ukraine with a \$51.88 million (U.S.) loan to finance the development of Ukraine's railroads. According to the Foreign Affairs Ministry press service, the project envisages modernization of the railroad infrastructure at the Lviv-Kyiv section, which is part of the European transport corridor. The implementation of this project will enable Ukraine's railroad carrier, UkrZaliznytsia, to substantially increase the density of freight traffic due to increased speed and improved safety. This is the second project prepared by Ukraine jointly with the EBRD this year. (Eastern Economist)

### Utel must be sold to meet anticipated revenues

KYIV – The government will not be able to receive a planned amount of 2.5 billion hrv from privatization in 2000 unless it sells the closed joint venture stock company, Utel, a long-distance telecommunications company in which the state is the majority shareholder, stated the chairman of the State Property Fund, Oleksander Bondar. "Without selling Utel stock, this target is unrealistic and the draft budget should be changed," he stated. The Cabinet of Ministers will make another effort to get the Verkhovna Rada's approval for the sale of Utel stock in November. Mr. Bondar noted that national deputies feel reluctant to include UkrTeleKom, the state-owned telecommunications equipment company, on the Privatization List for 2000. "It will be necessary to lower the planned amount of funds received from privatization, since it will be impossible to find a replacement for UkrTeleKom, which stock is priced at 700 million hrv," said Mr. Bondar. Total funds received since the beginning of this year from privati-

(Continued on page 11)



Leonid Kuchma



Petro Symonenko  
Communist Party



Oleksander Moroz  
Socialist Party



Natalia Vitrenko  
Progressive Socialist Party



Yevhen Marchuk



Yurii Kostenko  
Rukh II



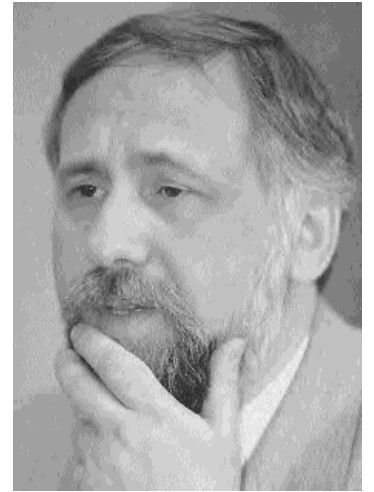
Hennadii Udovenko  
Rukh Party



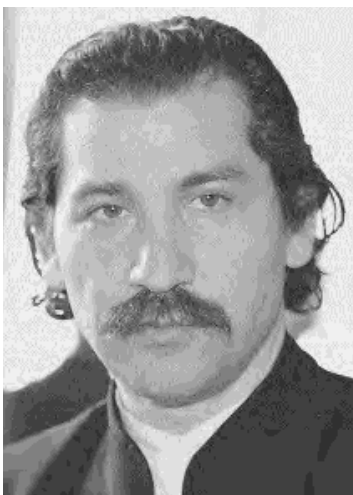
Vasyl Onopenko  
Social Democratic Party



Oleksander Rzhavskiy  
One Family Party



Yurii Karmazin  
Defenders of the Homeland



Vitalii Kononov  
Green Party



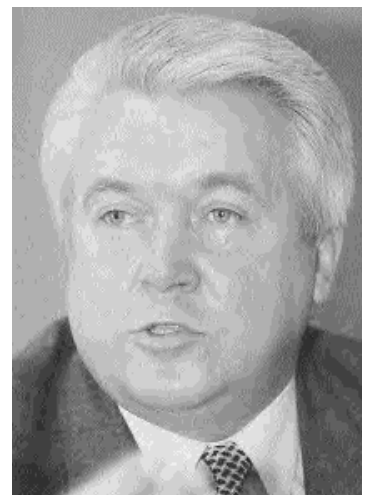
Oleksander Bazyluk  
Slavic Party



Mykola Haber  
Patriotic Party

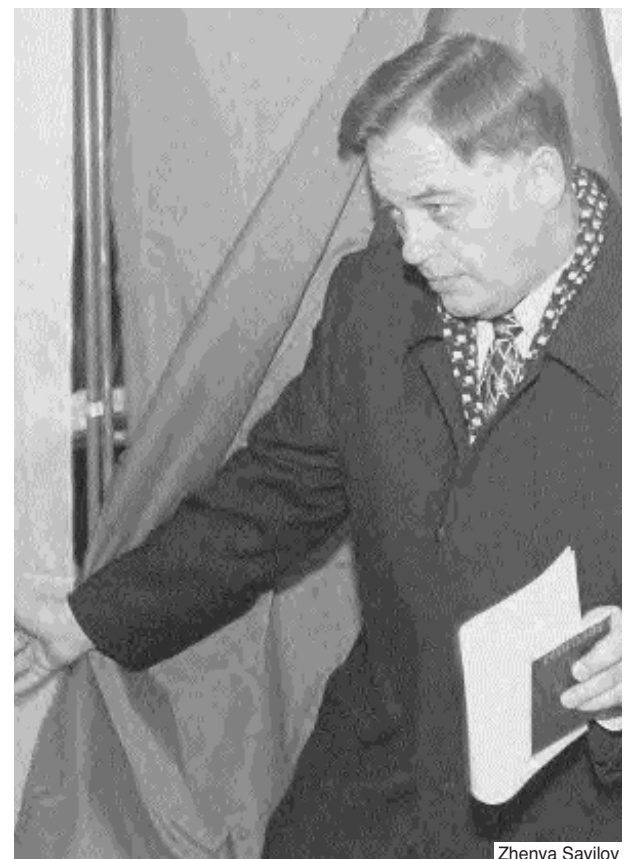


Withdrew candidacies before election day:  
Oleksander Tkachenko, Peasant Party, and Volodymyr Oliinyk.



**UKRAINE'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: THE WINNERS BY OBLAST**

Oblast	Winning candidate	Total votes	Winner's votes	Winner's % of total
Crimea	Symonenko	898,118	337,878	37.62
Vinnitsia	Moroz	1,061,785	359,306	33.84
Volyn	Kuchma	608,238	313,193	51.49
Dnipropetrovsk	Kuchma	1,932,953	756,148	39.12
Donetsk	Symonenko	2,434,445	959,139	39.4
Zhytomyr	Kuchma	823,703	254,751	30.93
Zakarpattia	Kuchma	544,086	296,878	54.56
Zaporizhia	Symonenko	1,024,290	316,002	30.85
Ivano-Frankivsk	Kuchma	810,624	570,541	70.38
Kyiv	Kuchma	1,041,428	380,067	36.49
Kirovohrad	Symonenko	651,702	182,666	28.03
Luhansk	Symonenko	1,351,906	637,490	47.15
Lviv	Kuchma	1,579,940	1,012,067	64.06
Mykolaiv	Kuchma	646,550	217,510	33.64
Odesa	Kuchma	1,060,355	390,207	36.8
Poltava	Moroz	1,009,038	264,063	26.17
Rivne	Kuchma	654,643	299,201	45.77
Sumy	Vitrenko	822,723	243,498	29.6
Ternopil	Kuchma	715,480	496,384	69.38
Kharkiv	Symonenko	1,560,733	512,994	32.87
Kherson	Symonenko	621,346	218,125	35.11
Khmelnyskyi	Kuchma	882,522	266,963	30.25
Cherkasy	Kuchma	846,176	174,615	20.64
Chernivtsi	Kuchma	467,866	238,628	51
Chernihiv	Kuchma	792,539	202,640	25.57
Kyiv City	Kuchma	1,252,872	486,887	38.86
Sevastopol	Kuchma	165,266	57,037	34.51
Out-of-country	Kuchma	23,178	12,516	54



Zhenya Savilov

Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine and a presidential candidate, leaves a voting booth at a polling station in Kyiv on October 31. Mr. Symonenko will face incumbent Leonid Kuchma in the runoff election on November 14.

**AN OBLAST-BY-OBLAST LOOK AT UKRAINE'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**



**Kuchma and Symonenko...**

(Continued from page 1)

performance of the local administration heads," explained Mr. Martynenko.

Another surprise in this election was the poor showing by Ms. Vitrenko. Polls had indicated that she would finish a strong second behind the incumbent president, but she managed only a poor third and received barely 11 percent support, far below the 17 to 18 percent she had been expected to garner.

Neither the bombastic and controversial Ms. Vitrenko, who had said during her campaign that she would send many of the current government leaders to work in uranium mines after her victory, nor most of the other defeated candidates had much to say after the results were in.

President Kuchma met briefly with television journalists on November 1 to thank his supporters, and to note that he was pleased that the first round finally was over.

"I am happy that the days of the dirty campaigns are finally over," said Mr. Kuchma. "I am confident of that. This will be preserved for history as an example of how one should not run a campaign race."

He had good words for his Communist opponent in the upcoming run-off, which was a bit of a change for a candidate who had aggressively attacked most of the leftist challengers he found politically most threatening. He said that Mr. Symonenko and the Communist Party had "carried on a worthy campaign."

In the first round Mr. Symonenko was rarely the target of political attacks by the president's election team, and had run a quiet campaign in return. Most experts have agreed that the Kuchma team wanted a showdown with the Communists, in the belief that a majority of Ukrainians would opt for the incumbent with all his short-

comings in a run-off with a Communist who proposes radical and uncertain changes.

The Kuchma campaign had directed its sharpest volleys at the Kaniv Four, a group ideologically much closer to the president.

During a press conference after the results were announced Mr. Kuchma said the first round had ended as he had expected. "Yet, I cannot relax. On the contrary I must concentrate on the remaining days [to the run-off]," said the president.

Mr. Kuchma also invited defeated presidential candidates and political parties from the democratic camps to join him in the run-off. He said that his "doors are open" and expressed hope that many of his competitors would now become his allies.

So far, none of the defeated candidates have thrown their support to the victor, although it is expected that many of the

lesser presidential pretenders, most of whom received less than 1 percent of the vote, would line up behind the incumbent.

The strongest finishers on the right - Yevhen Marchuk, who was aligned with the predominantly leftist Kaniv Four group and took 8.13 percent of the vote, and Yurii Kostenko of the splinter Rukh organization, who managed only 2.17 percent - were unabashedly anti-Kuchma in their pre-election rhetoric, to such an extent that experts believe it will be difficult for them to endorse Mr. Kuchma in the November 14 run-off. Both candidates also have said they would not support the Communists in any case.

On the left, Mr. Moroz said on November 2 that he is negotiating with Mr. Symonenko on an endorsement. He downplayed rumors that the talks concerned the possibility that Mr. Symonenko might step down in favor of

Mr. Moroz, who as the third-place finisher would move into the run-off in such a scenario. There is a good deal of speculation on the left that Mr. Moroz, even with his relatively poor showing in the first round, could beat the president in a run-off. Mr. Moroz said that a victory by Mr. Symonenko over the president "is possible in principle."

Ms. Vitrenko, the other major leftist candidate, said she would support the Communist candidate only if she were assured the post of prime minister. She gave Mr. Symonenko until November 7 to put it in writing.

"By the appointment of Natalia Vitrenko to the office of prime minister we wish to guarantee society the prevention of mistakes previously made by the Communist Party," read a statement issued by the Central Committee of Ms. Vitrenko's Progressive Socialist Party.

**Ukrainian organizations...**

(Continued from page 1)

Institute of America, The Washington Group, Ukrainian Churches (both Catholic and Orthodox), youth organizations (Plast and SUM), the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, as well as veterans', professional and business associations.

Ms. Pochoday and Mr. Belendiuk wrote a total of 27 checks in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$6,000. Some organizations received donations from both attorneys.

The fight with CBS, which lasted four years, "was a community effort; it was never a one-man operation," said Mr. Belendiuk, explaining why he and Ms. Pochoday decided to include a large number of groups as recipients of CBS money. The broadcasting network received 16,000 letters about the program, he said,

and this significant response helped CBS see the seriousness of the case and realize that the entire community was outraged by its broadcast.

Mr. Belendiuk had special praise for Larysa Fontana and the Ukrainian American Community Network that she heads in Washington. He termed her challenge of a license for a CBS affiliate station and the activities of her small activist group "very instrumental" in getting the network to agree that its program injured Ukrainians.

He also mentioned the help of Lubomyr Luciuk, a Canadian historian, for his affidavit in support of the litigation, and the Ukrainian National Association for its financial assistance during the litigation.

"I may have been a quarterback on this case," Mr. Belendiuk noted, "but what's a quarterback without a team?" The team was the Ukrainian American community

that told CBS, "If you do this, we will fight," he said.

CBS did not want to admit that it injured Ukrainians by branding them collectively as anti-Semitic. However, when the network, with its powerful legal team, lost on the court of appeals level, it was embarrassed and finally agreed to settle with the Ukrainian American appellants.

Mr. Belendiuk is a partner in the Washington firm of Smithwick & Belendiuk, P.C., and his specialty is communications law that includes broadcasting. Ms. Pochoday, a former president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, is a solo practitioner based in Morristown, N.J. Both are members of The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

Mr. Lozynskyj, a principal in the New York City law firm Askold S. Lozynskyj P.C., is president of the UCCA, as well as of the Ukrainian World Congress.

## International and domestic...

(Continued from page 1)

filed a report in mid-October addressing what it considered major breaches of democratic standards for election campaigns.

Lonnie Newman, the head of the International Republican Institute observer team, acknowledged that the campaign violations were not as severe as what her group had observed in other countries.

"We do believe that the pre-election environment was better than others we have seen lately, such as in Cambodia and Azerbaijan," said Ms. Newman. "It was, however, disappointing that this election fell short of the standards of previous Ukrainian elections."

Some observers identified major irregularities on election day as well. At least one observer group said it had witnessed outright ballot falsification. Mykhailo Wynnykyj, observer for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, explained that in the city of Ostroh, Rivne Oblast, he had encountered students of the local Ostroh Academy who had voted twice at two separate voting precincts under the supervision of college administrators.

Mr. Wynnykyj said he had spoken with one student who produced two invitations she had received to vote at the 91st and 92nd precincts, and confirmed that she had cast more than one ballot. He said that, this particular incident aside, most of the violations he noticed at the 16 precincts he visited were breaches of the spirit of the law rather than the letter of the law.

The Committee of Voters of Ukraine, a prominent citizens' election oversight organization with nearly 16,000 observers scattered around Ukraine, which had issued warnings in the days prior to the elections that the work of the local election commissions could impede the election process stated that it was happy its predictions proved unfounded. "The local commissions that did not know the law and the procedures learned them," said Ihor Popov, the committee's director.

Oleksander Radchenko, a leading member of the committee, reported that most violations centered on appointed representatives of the candidates attempting to campaign for their candidate outside voting precincts and on the vote-counting procedures used by the local commissions, which he called "confused and disorganized at times."

Simon Osborn, head of the international election observations mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, whose 220-person team was the largest in the country, also stated that, by and large, election day proceeded according to Western norms with most violations due to unfamiliarity with the law or difficulties in moving away from past practices.

"Observers reported that election day procedures were carried out in a peaceful and orderly manner, despite minor irregularities at very few polling stations, said Mr. Osborn, reading from an OSCE statement.

The OSCE observer team leader cited reports of wrongly printed or stamped ballots and the continuation of the Soviet-era practice of family voting. He pointed out however, that ballot irregularities were attributed to poor organization rather than intentional misconduct. He also explained that family voting occurred on a smaller



Roman Woronowycz

Voters review presidential candidates' literature in the Rusanivka district of Kyiv.

scale than in previous Ukrainian elections.

The OSCE was not so quick to dismiss the pre-election campaign irregularities, which it noted in some detail in its report, and in a sharply worded statement criticized the Kuchma administration's campaign practices.

"The coverage of the media and the widespread involvement of public officials in the campaign breached both the legal framework governing these elections and the relevant OSCE commitments," said Mr. Osborn.

The OSCE report stated that the electronic media did not meet a Central Election Commission resolution which required that the electronic media "provide news which does not express bias or give preference to any candidate."

It stated that on the state-controlled UT-1 channel, where all 15 candidates were given 15 minutes of time to state their position and views prior to election day, each broadcast was preceded, and in one case also followed, by critical comments.

"The spirit of the law requires that candidates should reasonably expect their own broadcasts to air free from comment immediately prior, during and after, so that voters can make up their own minds about the content," said Mr. Osborn.

The OSCE report acknowledged that much of the print media, which was bought up or controlled by individual candidates or their representatives, gave favored coverage to its chosen candidate. "It was almost impossible for a voter to rely on any one source of information to gain an objective view of the campaign," noted the report.

The OSCE also recorded incidents where government officials, without regard for the law, campaigned for President Kuchma. It cited as an example the fact that heads of state administrations in eight oblasts had openly urged voters to support the incumbent. In another six oblasts the organization received reports that educational and medical facilities were campaigning for President Kuchma.

In other examples, it cited the city of Vinnytsia, where observers witnessed state

militia disseminating banners in support of President Kuchma to his campaigners. In Lviv, local campaign workers of Oleksander Moroz were evicted from their headquarters after a court order two weeks before election day.

Other unacceptable campaign practices noted by the OSCE included reports from seven oblasts that authorities denied or obstructed access to public buildings to certain candidates and their supporters for campaign meetings, and curtailed their ability to disseminate and publicly display campaign materials.

In five oblasts the OSCE heard reports of anti-Kuchma campaign literature being impounded, usually because of its anonymous nature or because details of the print run were omitted. It noted that similar materials against four other candidates were allowed to be distributed freely.

The OSCE also identified the printing and selling of three false editions of Ukraine's largest newspaper, Silskii Visti, across the country, with information criticizing Mr. Moroz. Government authorities did not attempt to halt the sale of the counterfeited versions or to impound them.

In all, the OSCE identified a total of 145

complaints and observations.

The International Republican Institute findings paralleled those of the other international observers. The IRI reported that "elections commissioners were dedicated, knowledgeable and efficient in carrying out their duties," that "political parties found their role in the election process enhanced" and that voters had the ability to make up their minds in favor of a candidate, if not with full information, then at least without intimidation."

The IRI found one election day incident in Kyiv worth noting: a voting station in the city could not account for more than 600 ballots, which they claimed had been invalidated earlier that day, even though doing so is against CEC regulations.

The IRI, which has observed 85 elections worldwide since 1984, and the 1994 presidential and 1998 parliamentary elections here, said its experience shows that the number of elections violations will decrease in the second round of voting – first of all because election officials learn from the first round and make needed changes, but also because the party in power often feels more secure about its possibilities after the initial vote.



President Leonid Kuchma speaks with the press after he voted.

## WALK FOR UKRAINIAN FAMINE RECOGNITION!

JOIN THE

# SOLEMN PROCESSION

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Starting points: St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, East Seventh Street, and All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church, East 11th Street, at 10 a.m.

Procession will proceed uptown to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

## Ukrainian Canadians support Assadourian bill

CALGARY – Canada's Ukrainian community has welcomed an announcement by MP Sarkis Assadourian (Liberal, Brampton Center) confirming that Bill C-224 (formerly Bill C-479) has been reintroduced in the House of Commons. This Private Member's Bill would mandate the establishment of a permanent exhibit in the Canadian Museum of Civilization, in Ottawa, dealing with crimes against humanity and war crimes perpetrated during the 20th century.

Canadians representing a variety of Canadian ethnocultural, religious and racial communities, have endorsed Mr. Assadourian's efforts to create an inclusive Genocide Museum in the national capital region. The bill will now move to the Subcommittee on Private Member's Business of the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs.

Commenting, J. B. Gregorovich, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and chair of the ad-hoc multicultural group known as Canadians for a Genocide Museum, said:

"Mr. Assadourian has been at the forefront of efforts in the House of Commons aimed at ensuring that any publicly funded exhibit or museum dealing with war crimes, crimes against humanity and other acts of genocide and mass murder will be inclusive, recalling the many millions of people who fell victim to tyranny and oppression in the 20th century, not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere. We enthusiastically support Mr. Assadourian's proposal not only because of its inclusive nature but because, as Canadians of Ukrainian heritage or origin, we are very acutely aware of the horrors that befell Ukraine's people under Soviet and Nazi occupation. Millions of Ukrainians were murdered in Europe in this century. Hallowing their memory is, for us, as important as recalling that many millions of other people of different ethnic, religious or racial backgrounds also perished around the world in this century and before. Mr. Assadourian's statement that 'the suffering of any victim is not less significant than that of any other' is exactly on point. We urge all MPs to support his proposal in the House of Commons."

## Embassy issues statement on former prime minister

*Eastern Economist*

KYIV – In response to several recent erroneous media reports about the circumstances surrounding Pavlo Lazarenko's detention in the United States, the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv provided an update on his status.

The former prime minister of Ukraine has been in custody since he entered the United States in February. He currently is being held in a U.S. government federal detention facility near San Francisco. The conditions of his detention are comparable to those of other detainees in that facility. Mr. Lazarenko has no special rights or privileges.

Mr. Lazarenko was originally detained by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service upon his arrival in the United States. Subsequently, Swiss law enforcement authorities requested Mr. Lazarenko's extradition to Switzerland, where he faces money-laundering charges.

The U.S. and Switzerland are parties to an extradition treaty, and Mr. Lazarenko is currently being held on an arrest warrant pending consideration of the Swiss request.

## Ukrainian National Association awards 171 scholarships

(Continued from page 1)

England were funded by the Ukrainian National Home of Blackstone, Mass., and \$500 each was awarded to:

- Andrew Bakaj (UNA Branch 350), 17, of Stamford, Conn., a freshman majoring in biology at the George Washington University;

- Mark Borejko (UNA Branch 277), 19, of Wethersfield, Conn., a junior majoring in business management at the University of Hartford;

- Elizabeth Ellington (UNA Branch 206), 20, of Arnold, Md., a sophomore majoring in architecture and minoring in interior design at Auburn University in Alabama;

- John Nicholas Hull (UNA Branch 241), 18, of St. Petersburg, Fla., a freshman majoring in international relations at Brown University in Rhode Island; and

- Kenneth Payette (UNA Branch 206), 20, of Woonsocket, R.I., a junior majoring in business management at Rhode Island College.

UNA memorial scholarships were designated as follows:

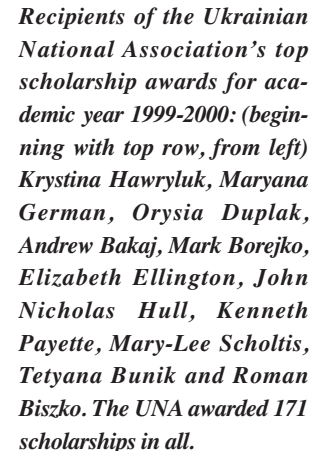
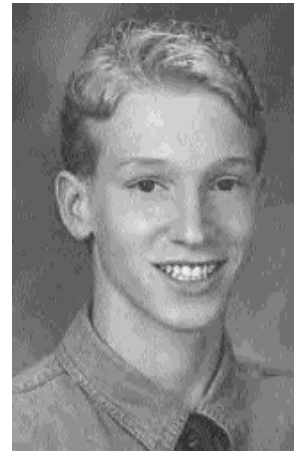
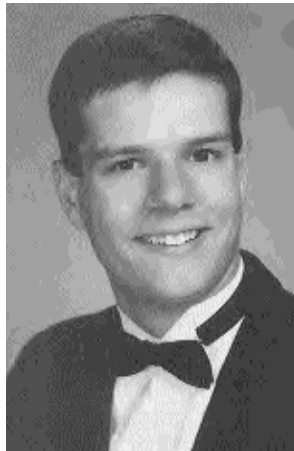
- The Anthony Dragan Scholarship (named in honor of the longtime editor-in-chief of Svoboda) was awarded in the amount of \$350 to Mary-Lee Scholtis (UNA Branch 164), 19, of Berwick Pa., a student of nursing at Bloomsburg University in Pennsylvania.

- The Roman Slobodian Scholarship (in honor of the UNA's longtime treasurer) was awarded in the amount of \$350 to Tetyana Bunik (UNA Branch 42), 19, a native of Ukraine who now resides in Passaic, N.J., and is majoring in biology at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

- Bohdan Zorych Scholarship (in honor of the UNA's longtime Canadian vice-president) was awarded in the amount of \$400 to Roman Biszko (UNA Branch 888), 21, a native of Poland who now resides in Etobicoke, Ontario, and is majoring in international relations and minoring in economics at the University of Western Ontario.

In addition, the UNA awarded special scholarships totaling \$1,250 to students of Ukrainian studies at the University of Manitoba and the University of Alberta, as well as to graduates of Immaculate Conception High School in Hamtramck, Mich., which brings the total of UNA expenditures for scholarships in 1999-2000 to \$35,150.

From 1946 through 1999, the Ukrainian National Association has awarded more than \$1.77 million in scholarships to students.



Recipients of the Ukrainian National Association's top scholarship awards for academic year 1999-2000: (beginning with top row, from left) Krystina Hawryluk, Maryana German, Orysia Duplak, Andrew Bakaj, Mark Borejko, Elizabeth Ellington, John Nicholas Hull, Kenneth Payette, Mary-Lee Scholtis, Tetyana Bunik and Roman Biszko. The UNA awarded 171 scholarships in all.

### The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: October 1999

Amount	Name	City			
\$770.00	Serge Polishchuk	Jersey City, N.J.	\$10.00	Michael Bochno	Toronto, Ontario
\$250.00	Roma Hadzewycz	Morristown, N.J.		Maria & Jerry Flynn	Strongsville, Ohio
\$100.00	Laryssa Lapychak-Chopivsky	Washington, D.C.		R.M. Wawriw-Labinskyj	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
	William Pastuszek	Swarthmore, Pa.		Iryna Kashubynska	Parma, Ohio
	Oleh Sydor	Glen Ellyn, Ill.		Stephan & Daria Krawczeniuk	Jersey City, N.J.
\$50.00	Oksana & Volodymyr Bakum	Highland, N.Y.		Adrian Kuzycz	Brooklyn Hts., N.Y.
	Mary Dushnyck	Brooklyn, N.Y.		Olena Saciuk	San German, Puerto Rico
	Irene Komarynsky	Stamford, Conn.		Walter Swyrydenko	Cleveland, Ohio
	Vera Levytska	New York, N.Y.		John Szpak	Jackson, N.J.
\$30.00	Wsewolod Hirka	Katy, Texas	\$5.00	Wolodymyr Dyhdalo	Troy, Mich.
\$25.00	Joseph Jackson	New Providence, N.J.		Ivan Halich	Warren, Mich.
	Wolodymyr Klokiw	Rye, N.Y.		Wasył Sydor	Rochester, N.Y.
	Roman Klufas	Seekonk, Mass.			
	T. Motorney	Washington, D.C.			
	Charles Tyrawsky	Wilmington, Del.			
\$15.00	Anna Pinko	Brooklyn, N.Y.			
	George Poroniuk	Mississauga, Ontario			
	Ann Zinich	Berwick, Pa.			
			<b>Total: \$1,825.00</b>		

SINCERE THANKS TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY PRESS FUND. THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY PRESS FUND IS THE SOLE FUND DEDICATED EXCLUSIVELY TO SUPPORTING THE WORK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# A close final race

*"It is the rare bird that will reach the center of the Dnipro ..."* — Mykola Hohol

The wide Dnipro became ever-so-slightly wider on October 31 as the votes for president of Ukraine broke down into pro-Kuchma and pro-Symonenko, with the Dnipro once again as the major divide between the regions, and sentiments, of Ukraine. Central and western regions went for Kuchma (and Moroz), while eastern regions went for Symonenko (and Vitrenko).

The river that got its name from the Scythians that once lived on Ukraine's territory, has been the natural forger of Ukraine's political destiny for centuries. Different foreign rulers controlled opposite banks, different world views were developed. The political divides that have been forced down from the top have sunk into the souls of the people, who now, in turn, vote from the bottom up to sustain these differences. Naysayers consistently predict that these differences will explode into conflict, but these are people who don't understand the one element now common to all Ukrainians — their fundamental aversion to violence. The vote has quickly become accepted as the vehicle for change.

Sending different messages to different people while convincing everyone that you are not lying is the art and trick of democratic politics. However, in Ukraine, despite attempts to overcome differences, the geographic breakdown, which follows former colonial patterns of control, is almost predictable.

The world view and the message to voters in western and central Ukraine is simple: despite economic hardships and corruption, Kuchma has maintained stability and unity, has forged a relatively successful foreign policy, does not appear to be hostile and even seems to reach out towards the West, and has kept Russian imperialists and communists (in the mind of these voters, one and the same evil) at bay. Western and central voters dread the thought of an untested Symonenko mucking up the gains in nationhood and international status that are so important to them. Though they may not believe that independence and nationhood had to come at the price of economic hardship, they also understand that basically they have what they want and won't risk losing it. Symonenko's anti-NATO, anti-West, pro-Russian positions terrify them and they voted for Kuchma out of dread. They disagree with Symonenko's statement, "the dictatorship of the proletariat will be better than the dictatorship of the mafia, which is what we have now." They may dislike Kuchma, but not as much as they fear Symonenko.

Voters in the eastern regions feel no great allegiance to the West, or even western Ukraine. They may not like really like Symonenko, but they really hate Kuchma. Nationhood and international status aren't nearly as important as the alleviation of economic hardship. As far as they're concerned, the purpose of government is to take care of its people, including sharing what little wealth there is, and not pocketing it all themselves. They also have a point.

In order to gain needed percentage points, political analysts predict that Kuchma needs to convince voters who stayed home in western and central regions to come out and vote for him and to convince at least some eastern voters that they will get their due. Symonenko needs to take all of the votes that went to Moroz and Vitrenko, and then some. And whereas Kuchma will make overtures to the east, Symonenko has made no overtures to the center and west. All predict a close final race.

Nov.  
12  
1979

## Turning the pages back...

Twenty years ago, on November 12, 1979, in a historic ceremony at the Sistine Chapel, Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk elevated the Rt. Rev. Prelate Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky to the

rank of archbishop in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The ceremony marked the first time that a Ukrainian Byzantine-rite Catholic divine liturgy was celebrated in the famous 15th century chapel of the popes.

Archbishop Lubachivsky, the highest ranking Ukrainian Catholic hierarch in the United States, was to assume the office of metropolitan of the Philadelphia Archeparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a post left vacant following the death of Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk in December 1978.

The historic ceremony was described by The Weekly as follows.

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The act of consecration was consummated by Pope John Paul II together with Patriarch Josyf, head of the "Pomisna" (Particular) Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Archbishop Hermaniuk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. Concelebrants during the service were Bishops Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago, Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., Augustine Hornyak of Great Britain and Platon V. Kornyljak of Germany. Bishop Miroslov Marusyn, apostolic visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe, directed the ceremony.

Msgr. Robert Moskal, chancellor of the Philadelphia Archeparchy and the Very Rev. Sophronius Mudryj of the St. Josaphat Seminary served as deacons. Also participating in the service were Msgr. G. Mylanyk, Msgr. Stephen Chehansky and the Very Revs. Joseph Fedorek, Anthony Borsa and Stephen Sulyk. Present inside the Sistine Chapel were 10 cardinals, 16 Latin rite bishops, as well as Ukrainian priests, monks, nuns and faithful, some of whom came from the United States to be present at the consecration. Responses were sung by a choir composed of seminarians and invited women.

As the pope, the co-consecrators, the concelebrants and the metropolitan-designate entered the Sistine Chapel, the clergy and faithful that filled to capacity the house of worship rose to their feet and the choir intoned "Dostoino Yest." After the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" and the "Creed," the Byzantine-rite liturgy in Church Slavonic began. The blessings were alternately sung by Pope John Paul II, Patriarch Josyf and

(Continued on page 9)

## Rough draft

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

# Winners and losers

The results are in, and the first-round winner is President Leonid Kuchma — which should be a surprise to no one, except the people who did not want to believe the opinion polls, namely the losers.

Mr. Kuchma managed the feat by convincing a large number of voters in the western regions, an area of the country that is considered the womb of Ukrainian national self-identity, that he was the only choice in a field of few worthy candidates and many red revanchists. He managed to garner a whopping 70 percent of the vote in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 69 percent in Ternopil and 64 percent in Lviv.

Ironically, the western oblasts have supported an incumbent, left-leaning president in two of the three presidential elections held in an independent Ukraine. The region all but ignored Mr. Kuchma in 1994, then considered by western Ukrainians to be a radical politician with pro-Russia leanings, and opted for President Leonid Kravchuk, even as the country and its currency continued to plummet into the economic abyss in which it finds itself today.

Since then, the only thing that has steadied is the currency, and that only marginally. Yet, voters in the regions of Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil and Zakarpattia evidently think that with an incumbent at least you know what ingredients go into the soup, even if it is distasteful — and that suffices.

Mykola Tomenko, a young but well-respected Ukrainian political analyst, believes that in the west a large number of voters were undecided until a week before the elections, and that what should have been a strong showing for Yevhen Marchuk, the center-right candidate considered the favorite in several of the oblasts, became a Kuchma landslide when a substantial number of voters decided they wanted to be part of the winning team.

It was a vote that disgusted candidate Oleksander Moroz to the extent that he publicly questioned the actions of a fifth of Ukraine's electorate, which he said acted "stupidly and consistently, like sheep going to slaughter."

The large vote for Mr. Kuchma in the western regions offset a very poor showing for him in the east and south, where, but for his home oblast of Dnipropetrovsk, he failed to win a single oblast.

This is also a marked transformation from the voting patterns of 1994, when the east gave Mr. Kuchma his victory. Ukraine's industrial heartland, a large, historically leftist-leaning electorate, this year was divided in its support, with three candidates from the left winning at least one of the 10 oblasts.

Communist candidate Petro Symonenko took six of those regions as well as Crimea. He ran a quiet campaign, but could afford to. His is a deeply entrenched electorate, albeit an elderly one, and his Communist Party retains the best political organization in the country.

Messrs. Kuchma and Symonenko will go into the second round with an equal potential for victory, according to many experts. Even the president's press spokesman has said the two candidates' chances are even at this stage. Mr. Tomenko agreed that the Communist Party has sufficient organizational and financial resources to stay with President Kuchma and the vast campaign machine he has developed in the last months.

The deciding factor in round two, which should occur on November 14 if the government's two officially designated printing houses can produce the ballots in time (there is currently a bill in the Verkhovna Rada to change the election law to allow the ballots to be printed more rapidly), will be where the voters who did not vote for either of the victors throw their support.

Mr. Symonenko will undoubtedly receive a full endorsement from Mr. Moroz, although much of his support comes from people who shun the radical and unyielding Communist philosophy. Mr. Tomenko said Mr. Symonenko will have to shed his Communist cloak and present himself as the representative of the left, not simply of his party, to reach the Moroz voters.

Oleksander Tkachenko of the Peasant Party, who withdrew his candidacy and threw his support to Mr. Symonenko days before the election because he wanted to avoid the embarrassment of a single-digit showing, will help the Communist candidate with his organization and his influence as head of the Verkhovna Rada.

The Communists, however, will not be able to rely on Ms. Vitrenko, even though her Progressive Socialist Party is an ideological sister, because she is much too mercurial and independent. She has already stated that she will endorse Mr. Symonenko only if he promises her the prime minister's post in writing.

Even if she does endorse Mr. Symonenko, polls show that her followers are a loosely organized bunch, and many could sway towards the president anyway.

Mr. Symonenko can also gain some advantage over Mr. Kuchma on the campaign trail. The elections fall just after October Revolution Day, one of the holiest of Communist holidays, a two-day fest of wreath-laying and political speech-making. The commemorations will give the Communist kingpin the ability to emphasize the party's proclaimed achievements and to draw the interest of undecided voters.

Should Mr. Symonenko receive the backing of all three leftist leaders, he would gain an additional 22 percent, which would double his support to about 44 percent. It is an idyllic scenario, but plausible.

That means Mr. Kuchma, who took 36 percent of the vote in the first round, needs to find an additional 8 percent-plus to have a minimal certainty of victory. Most straightforwardly, he could find it with supporters of Mr. Marchuk. But the ex-KGB chief and first head of the Security Service of Ukraine has called the Kuchma administration a haven of cronyism and corruption, and all but condemned it as a den of thieves.

Don't underestimate Mr. Marchuk, however. He is a flexible politician, who had no second thoughts in leaving the Social Democratic Party (United) that he helped found to get nominated by a rightist political coalition. His voter base leans right of center and many could well decide that there is no choice but for one choice.

If Mr. Marchuk does throw his cards in with Mr. Kuchma, and if the president successfully can draw Ukraine's political right to himself by capitalizing on the threat of a red revanche, he should be able to squeak out a majority. That should give those in western Ukraine who wanted to back a winner ultimate satisfaction.



# PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



## The Ukrainian of the century

*"[In 1918] the Ukrainian nationalists declared an independent republic and formally declared war against Russia and the Ukrainian Bolshevik leadership ... I found myself a fighter in that war, which formally ended only in January 1992, when the Ukrainian government-in-exile and the rest of the world acknowledged President Leonid Kravchuk as head of the legitimate government of Ukraine, a sovereign nation."*

— Pavel Sudoplatov, a Soviet KGB operative, in his memoirs, "Special Tasks," 1994.

That's as good a summary of 20th century Ukrainian history as any. In two sentences, Soviet assassin Pavel Sudoplatov succinctly summarizes Ukraine's drama in the past hundred years.

In 1900 the country did not exist. Its territory was divided between the doomed Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. When World War I began in 1914, Ukrainians faced each other on both sides of the front. People told heart-breaking stories of soldiers in trenches separated by barbed wire, lighting candles on January 6 and joining their brothers in Ukrainian Christmas carols, only to kill each other the next morning. The collapse of Russia in 1917 and then Austria a year later, seemed like a godsend, delivering Ukrainians the opportunity to set up their own country and eliminating forever the possibility of their people facing one another on opposite sides, fighting for someone else's cause. As Sudoplatov — himself a Ukrainian — points out, that was not to be. It took another 74 years of struggle, with Ukrainians still facing each other on either side of a bloody political divide.

As the 20th century ends — defined for Ukrainians by the long struggle for statehood — I've been trying to decide, who of all the Ukrainians of the past hundred years,

was the most significant? Who was the Ukrainian of the century?

An easy way to go would be to search for the person whose name appeared most often in The New York Times or on the cover of Time Magazine. The winner would probably be Leonid Brezhnev. Now there was a Ukrainian kid who made it big. Born in a village located off a mud road in southern Ukraine near the Dnipro River, he grew up to lead the biggest empire in history, commanding an arsenal of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. But Ukrainian of the century? Not in a million years. Brezhnev might have been born in Ukraine and started his career there as a political officer during Stalin's purges, but he was an implacable enemy of the Ukrainian nation and did everything he could to destroy its culture, its very existence. Besides, he was on the losing side of Sudoplatov's war.

Ivan Franko, on the other hand, is a worthy candidate. With a staggering output of novels, poems, plays, translations, essays, political treatises, etc., he singlehandedly gave Ukraine a national literature.

The great historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky certainly has to be considered. His scholarship gave Ukraine a past and, therefore, a future. In 1918, he worked to shape that future when he became president of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic (UNR).

Gen. Roman Shukhevych certainly merits consideration. In World War II, he organized a guerrilla force that took on both the German Wehrmacht and the Red Army in an eight-year struggle.

Another candidate has to be Leonid Kravchuk, whose destiny it became to lead the Ukrainian people to a declaration of independence, followed by a historic referendum. He then went on to co-opt a million-man army with all its equipment — including thousands of nukes — gaining Ukraine a seat at the international poker

game where the fate of nations is decided.

There are plenty of other candidates, but I've settled on someone who's become somewhat obscure. Nonetheless, his courage, his vision and organizational skills created a historic dynamic that forced events and political structures that proved decisive long after Pavel Sudoplatov assassinated him in 1938. That man was Yevhen Konovalts. Born in 1891, he was 23 when World War I broke out. In November 1917, with empires collapsing around him, he organized the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, a formation that helped Hrushevsky's UNR survive for a few years, at least. (The fact that the UNR existed at all, served as a beacon for Ukrainians for three generations.)

After World War I, when Ukraine was again divided — this time between the Soviet Union and Poland — Konovalts continued the independence struggle, organizing the underground Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) in 1921, which in 1929 evolved into the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). Gradually, and with just a few exceptions, the OUN won over all the politically active elements in western Ukraine, particularly the youth.

Like Ireland's Michael Collins, Poland's Joseph Pilsudski or Israel's Menachem Begin, Konovalts combined dynamic grassroots education with an external PR campaign, including harnessing the resources of an active diaspora. Like Collins, Pilsudski and Begin, Konovalts used paramilitary action to confront repression, in this case Poland's. In the 1930s, in response to Stalin's genocidal terror and the Great Famine in Soviet Ukraine, Konovalts began to organize a nationalist underground there. Hence his assassination in 1938.

A year later, Stalin invaded western Ukraine, seizing it from Poland. By doing so, the Soviets, ironically, absorbed the very organization they had tried to stop with the murder of Konovalts. Now, with a world war raging, the seeds Konovalts planted bore immediate fruit. Under the young leadership he had cultivated and trained in the 1920s and 1930s, the OUN became the nucleus for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which quickly became a formidable force that captured the Ukrainian imagination. Stalin, desperate to hold on to Ukraine, moved to undercut the UPA politically. In February 1944 he amended the Soviet Constitution, creating a "supplementary" Soviet Ukrainian Defense Ministry and giving Soviet Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry the right to enter into direct relations with other countries. A year later Ukraine became a charter member of the United Nations. These were all hollow distinctions; for decades the people who manned the ministries and the U.N. delegation were mere puppets of Moscow.

As for the UPA, by 1950 the army was defeated. Shukhevych was dead and the brave lads who had served under him were in Soviet concentration camps. Still, they made a huge difference. Let Alexander Solzhenitsyn describe it: "These sturdy fellows, fresh from the guerrilla trails, looked around themselves, ... were horrified by the apathy and slavery they saw and reached for their knives." The UPA-OUN led uprisings in the camps forced the Soviets to dismantle the greater portion of the gulag, opening the door for Khrushchev's "Thaw" and the "Generation of the '60s (Shestydesiatnyky)" in Ukraine.

Gradually, the OUN, having lost its base in Ukraine, split into factions, riven by diaspora polemics and burdened with an obsolete ideology, lost its significance. The initiative passed to the dissidents — people like Vyacheslav Chornovil, Valentyn Moroz, Petro Grigorenko, Nina Strokata, Ivan Svitlychny, Ivan Dzyuba. Their demands for human rights in a Ukrainian context resonated in world capitals, particularly Washington.

Unexpectedly, as the Soviet Union became unworkable in a world gone global, the hollow institutions the Soviets had set up in the 1940s to undercut the appeal of Ukrainian nationalism, came into play. The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry and the U.N. delegation — staffed with Moscow's puppets — found they could walk without strings and began to prepare the world for the new reality: an independent Ukraine. As for the Soviet Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, they took off the hammer and sickle, replaced it with the trident and stood ready to defend their country.

The century that began with Ukraine nowhere to be seen on the map of the world is ending with the country free, independent and democratic. None of this would have happened without the sword that Konovalts forged with the Sich Riflemen, the UVO and the OUN. By creating these instruments of statecraft, he cast a huge stone whose ripples carried all the way to 1991, when the series of events he had helped put in motion in 1917, 1921 and 1929 made the Ukrainian miracle possible two generations later.

Yevhen Konovalts lived an extraordinary life — there's a good biography waiting to be written, a couple of novels and I hope some day to see the movie. As for the Ukrainian of the next century? For all we know, she's in kindergarten now, learning the skills to someday help Ukrainians overcome the malevolent legacy of Sudoplatov-style Bolshevism, replacing it with a prosperous Ukrainian democracy that honors and respects the fascinating history of a proud people who suffered much, then prevailed over the most formidable of odds.

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

Metropolitan Hermaniuk.

The act of consecration was conducted before the "Sviaty Bozhe" prayer. Until that time, the area in front of the altar was occupied by Pope John Paul, who stood in the first row with Patriarch Josyf on his right and Metropolitan Hermaniuk on his left; behind them stood Archbishop Lubachivsky with Bishop Losten on his left, Bishop Gabro on his right.

Pope John Paul initiated the act of consecration. Archbishop Lubachivsky first recited the "Creed" and other vows before he approached his consecrators. After a series of prayers and responses, Pope John concluded the consecration with a longer blessing-prayer and by presenting Archbishop Lubachivsky with the symbols of his office.

After the presentation of each of the symbols, the consecrators intoned and the choir responded "Axios, axios, axios" [he is worthy]. At the conclusion of the consecration, Archbishop Lubachivsky exchanged the kiss of peace with his consecrators and all of the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian hierarchs present in the chapel. The choir simultaneously sang a hymn dedicated to St. Josaphat. For the remainder of the liturgy, Archbishop Lubachivsky, who took his place between the pope and Metropolitan Hermaniuk, assumed the role of concelebrant.

In his sermon delivered in Ukrainian after the Gospel, Pope John Paul told the new archbishop that he is part of two heritages and that when he returns to his Metropolitan See he should convey the papal greetings to his faithful.

The holy father said he is "greatly moved" to be able to stand before the Catholic hierarchs and to consecrate the new archbishop. Pope John Paul said that his visit to the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia provoked him to lead the consecration. The pope directed a substantial portion of his sermon to Patriarch Josyf, whom he called "the highest placed pastor."

The pope spoke about the 85-year-old patriarch's suffering in defense of the Catholic Church and reminded him that Pope Pius XII assigned him to the Lviv Archeparchy, that Pope John XXIII greatly contributed to his release from incarceration and that Pope Paul VI elevated him to the rank of cardinal. He said he is "closely familiar" with the history of the Ukrainian people and with the history of their Church "bound with them for long centuries."

Source: "Pope John Paul, Patriarch Josyf, Metropolitan Hermaniuk consecrate Msgr. Lubachivsky in Sistine Chapel," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 18, 1979.

## APPEAL: CCAU project aims to enlighten Ukraine's children

The Christmas holiday season — a time when we will be sending each other greetings and gifts — is approaching. Many of us will be thinking about the place of our birth, the homeland of our ancestors, our Ukraine. Is independent Ukraine progressing the way we have envisioned. And, if not, how can we help?

For the sixth year, the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine — U.S.A. (CCAUC) is sponsoring trips for children from the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine to celebrate Christmas and Easter in Halychyna. The objective of these trips is to instill national pride and provide an opportunity for these children to reacquire themselves with Ukrainian traditions not practiced in the southern and eastern regions of the country.

The CCAUC's request to you, the Ukrainian family, is to take an active part in this endeavor of raising the consciousness of a new generation. Therefore, instead of mailing Christmas cards and buying expensive presents, consider donating these funds to support this unique cause. All those contributing by November 20 will be included in one general season's greeting.

Please make your checks payable to Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and send them to: CCAUC Children's Holiday Fund, 16 Manger Road, West Orange, NJ 07052. All donations are tax-deductible.

**For the CCAUC Executive Committee: Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, president; Oksana Trytjak, vice-president for fund-raising; Bohdan Hajduczuk, treasurer.**

## Olyphant choir brings concerts of liturgical music to New York state

by Jessica Kollar

OLYPHANT, Pa. – The Ukrainian Catholic Choir of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Church recently traveled from Olyphant to New York State to perform several concerts.

First disembarking at Johnson City, at Sacred Heart Parish, the choir sang the responses to the August 15 divine liturgy celebrated by the Rev. Ivan Mazuryk.

Afterwards the choir was treated to a hospitality breakfast by the parish before proceeding on its "cultural voyage" to yet another New York locality, Elmira Heights. There the choir performed a two-part concert at the Arnot Museum, then hosting a 200-photo exhibit depicting modern-day Ukraine by the renowned photographer Wilton S. Tift.

The first part of this concert consisted of pure sacred liturgical pieces, again in Church Slavonic, and a cappella, as in the tradition of the Eastern Church musical instruments are never used in religious services. This centuries-old expulsion of musical instruments had a great influence upon the choral music development of Eastern countries, evident to this day in choral renditions of sacred pieces by such noted composers as Nedijsky, Vedel and Verbytsky.

American-born and English-speaking members of the choir capture this Eastern-European essence profoundly. Indeed, upon examining their printed music, one soon discovers it is written in the Cyrillic alphabet. And, while transliterations are available, the Cyrillic format is preferred and used by a large percentage of the choir, even its younger members.

This dedication is traced to their love and loyalty to their own parish's patron saints, Ss. Cyril and Methodius, two 9th century brothers who developed the Cyrillic alphabet and codified the now-obsolete language of Church Slavonic in order to bring the

Holy Scripture to the then-pagan Eastern countries. Church Slavonic later evolved into modern-day Ukrainian and Russian, but at one time was the principal literary language of the Kyivan state, particularly in the 18th century, when most of the choir's music was composed.

For the past 12 years the choir has been directed by the distinguished master, Patrick J. Marcinko II. Maestro Marcinko joked with the audience: "This choir is over 100 years old, and as you can see, they still look pretty good!" Not only has the conductor's baton changed hands over the years, but choir members have come and gone likewise – transitions that brought the choir to its current state with members as American as apple pie ... except when they perform.

And despite the conductor's pleas to the audience not to applaud the liturgical works, some concert-goers could not resist. Said one choir member, "Although I did not look at my music much, but concentrated on our conductor's movements, I could not help but notice a sea of smiling faces in the audience beyond him. They were truly enjoying our music!"

For the second part of the concert, the choir presented vibrant, lively secular ballads and marches in the Ukrainian language, including a rendition about Ukraine's national folk instrument, the bandura, featuring bass-baritone soloist Gene Maslar.

The choir also presented a special arrangement by the conductor, a fusion of the Ukrainian national anthem with strains of the American national anthem, in which one could hear alternating soprano and tenor voices singing "O say, can you see" and "the rockets' red glare" amid the marching Ukrainian lyrics. This closing piece brought the audience to its feet.

The choir's members are from Scranton,

(Continued on page 23)



F. Michael Carrera

The choir of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church of Olyphant, Pa.

## Pittsburgh festival presents diversity of Ukrainian culture

by Deborah M. Brown

PITTSBURGH – The delectable smells of "kovbasa" and "kapusta" mingling with "halushky" and "holubtsi," filled the Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning on Sunday, September 26. These were just a few of the ethnic foods provided by Ukrainian parishes at the 18th annual Ukrainian Festival held at the University of Pittsburgh in Oakland.

The festival began in 1982 as a way to raise money for the addition of the Ukrainian classroom to the Nationality Rooms located on the third floor of the university's Cathedral of Learning. Since then, the 125-year-old Ukrainian community comes together every year as a way to help preserve its cultural traditions said the festival chairman, Michael Jula.

Mr. Jula explained that Ukraine is a culturally diverse nation, with different regions having their own history, language and customs. The festival gives the Ukrainian community in Pittsburgh a chance to come together and "to interact and know each other."

But, more important, Mr. Jula added, it helps the American public in general become aware of the rich culture that Ukrainian people have to offer.

At the festival crafters of old Ukrainian traditions demonstrated their talents for the public. One young man could be seen creating pysanky. The time-honored art of bead weaving, or creating "gerdany" was also shown. The section of the Commons Room devoted to the "yarmarok," or marketplace, displayed these and many other handcrafted

Ukrainian items for purchase.

Another attraction at the festival was mini-performances of ethnic folk music and dance by performers attired in brightly embroidered authentic clothing. Musical performances were provided by the Kazka Ukrainian Music Folk Ensemble and the Girls in the Kitchen Trio, all of whom sang in the Ukrainian language. The children of the Kyiv Ukrainian Dance Ensemble School showed off their dancing skills in the Ukrainian tradition.

But the Karavan Dancers of Sharon, Pa., stole the show: they twirled, they kicked, and even flew through the air. The highlights of the show included a female dancer who was swung to and from into the arms of her fellow dancers, and a male dancer who was literally thrown into the air by a blanket held by the other dancers. Claps from the audience accompanied the entire performance.

Mr. Jula attributed the festival's continued success to all the people involved. He stated, "It's a grassroots effort," the operation is run by the volunteers and is supported by the major Ukrainian organizations in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jula described the festival operations as "a blending of cultures," where Orthodox and Catholic parishioners, from lawyers to janitors, work side by side to accomplish their goal.

One-fourth of all the festival's proceeds go to a scholarship fund that provides students at the University of Pittsburgh an opportunity to study in Ukraine. The rest is donated to charity.

## Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 2)

"after Karimov, what?" Mr. Goble said.

Lawrence Uzzell, director, Keston Institute, commented, "It cannot be stressed too often that Uzbekistan's 1998 law on religion is the most repressive in all of the former Soviet Union. Only in Uzbekistan has the state formally criminalized religious dissent, by formally amending its criminal code to impose prison terms of up to five years for unauthorized religious activity. Unlike Russia, which allows even unregistered groups to gather in the homes of their own members, Uzbekistan explicitly prohibits any kind of communal activity by such a group – even a Bible study in one of its member's apartments."

"By law, Uzbekistan explicitly bans all forms of missionary activity, bans religious education at the elementary or sec-

ondary level, and subjects all imported religious literature to state censorship," he pointed out.

Abdurahim Polat, chairman of the Birlik Party and exiled opposition leader, noted "Preparations for elections in Uzbekistan are going ahead with full speed, and [in a manner] totally against democratic principles. The opposition is banned from participating in these campaigns. Exiled leaders of democratic opposition decided to delay their return to Uzbekistan."

"These elections will not have any positive effect on the state of the nation. On the contrary, it may have a negative effect and destabilize the situation. It seems like civil war is unavoidable," he said.

"With the assistance of the international community, mainly from the member-countries of the OSCE, it is still possible to stop the bloodshed and find the solution in the best interests of the Uzbek nation," Mr. Polat concluded.

## Ukraine among 14...

(Continued from page 3)

utilized by the study.

Founded in 1993, Transparency International is a coalition of NGOs whose aim is to develop international standards and programs in the fight against corruption.

A separate survey conducted by Clean Hands and the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, with which it is associated, in conjunction with the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, found that 41 percent of the residents of Kyiv have been negatively affected by corruption. Some 48 percent of respondents expressed the opinion that immunity from criminal prosecution held by national deputies and local officials contributes to corruption, while 39 percent

said they believe that too much authority in the hands of government officials is a factor.

The 1,006 respondents of the survey rated Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs traffic division as the most corrupt of government bodies, followed by the customs police, other ministries and government organs, the state militia as a whole and tax inspectors.

The results showed that Kyivans believe bribery is a problem at medical institutions, within the traffic division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, at universities and within local government.

Mr. Poliudonii said he does not believe Ukraine's authorities are ready to rid the government of corruption.

"The main thing needed to fight corruption is political will. Currently it does not exist," said Mr. Poliudonii.

# Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union celebrates 40 years of service to the community

by Roma Hadzewycz

EAST HANOVER, N.J. – For 40 years the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union based in Newark, N.J., has been serving the community designated by two letters in its name: UA – Ukrainian American.

Previously known as Selfreliance (Newark, N.J.) Federal Credit Union, the “kredytivka” had changed its name in spring 1998 to reflect its service to the broader community beyond the credit union’s birthplace in Newark.

Though the institution’s name has changed, its functions have been modernized and its services have been updated, the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union continues to base its activity on the principle of people helping people.

To celebrate its 40th anniversary milestone, Selfreliance invited its members and the community at large to a banquet on Saturday, October 23.

The evening was opened by Joseph Trush, chairman of the board of directors, who provided a historical summation of the credit union’s activity and accomplishments since it was formally chartered on August 31, 1959.

“The goal of our credit union has always been to satisfy the financial needs of its membership ... without forgetting the needs of the Ukrainian American community at large,” Mr. Trush underlined.

During the four decades of its existence, the credit union has grown from a beginning capital base of \$20,000 in 1959 to assets of more than \$51 million in 1998.

The master of ceremonies, Ihor Rakowsky, a former member of the credit union’s Auditing Committee, noted: “This is a celebration of the birthday of our credit union,” which has served “all Ukrainians, regardless of age, faith, organizational affiliation, or wave of emigration.” Mr. Rakowsky also pointed out that the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union, which now has offices in Parsippany, N.J., in addition to Newark, has contributed more than \$800,000 in donations to Ukrainian organizations, schools and projects.

He noted that the banquet hall at the Ramada Inn and Conference Center that evening was filled to capacity by credit union members, representatives of Ukrainian organizations, parishes and other credit unions, as well as correspondents of the Ukrainian press.

Among those in attendance was Russell R. Clark, president and chief executive officer of the Credit Union Affiliates of New Jersey, who brought congratulations from that organization, as well as a plaque for the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union in recognition of its four decades of service. The award was accepted by Mr. Trush.

A special anniversary greeting was delivered by Tamara Denysenko, chairman of the board of directors of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, who underlined that the Newark-based Selfreliance is one of the top credit unions under the UNCUA umbrella.

Ms. Denysenko also took advantage of the opportunity provided by the banquet to emphasize that Ukrainian credit unions are changing to meet the needs of today’s members, as well as opening affiliates in areas where there are new Ukrainian communities.

On behalf of the UNCUA Ms. Denysenko presented a plaque to the Selfreliance UA FCU, and certificates to its longtime officers and employees. The banquet program also included a special salute to Orest Lysynecky, one of the founders of the credit union and longtime president of its Credit Committee. A champagne toast was accompanied by the singing of “Mnohaya Lita” for the credit union on its 40th birthday.

The master of ceremonies also announced that the credit union had received numerous greetings from individuals,



Roma Hadzewycz

**Honored during the banquet for long years of service to the Selfreliance Ukrainian American (previously designated as Newark, N.J.) Federal Credit Union were (from left): Orest Ciapka, board member and operations manager; Antin Tymkewycz, Credit Committee secretary; Tatiana Butovich, retired office manager (Newark); Orest Lysynecky, founder of the credit union and longtime president of the Credit Committee; Tamara Denysenko, chairman of the board of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (who made the presentation); and Ihor Laszok, president and CEO of the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union.**

organizations and institutions, as well as from U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman.

Next came an unexpected tribute to the credit union by Lydia Smyk, a teacher at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, located just two doors away from the Selfreliance office in Newark. Ms. Smyk thanked Selfreliance for being a “a generous neighbor that supports our school.”

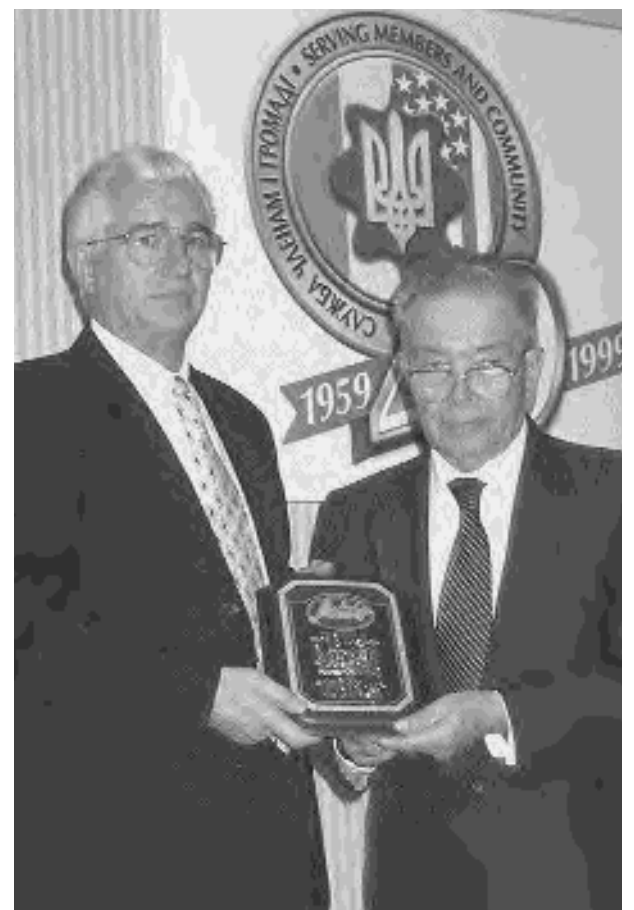
The program was brought to a close with a screening of a report aired in 1997 by CBS-TV on its “Building America: Eye on Business” program that focused on Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union and the many benefits it offers to Ukrainian Americans and new immigrants. Mr. Trush then presented a plaque to Ihor Laszok, the credit union’s president and CEO, in recognition of his leadership of Selfreliance.

A humorous look at the work of the credit union, provided via a recording of a poetry written by Iwanna Kononiw, concluded the formal part of the program.

The entertainment program that followed included performances by violinist Oleksander Rohozhyn, accompanied by pianist Maryna Rohozhyn; operatic singer Oleh Chmyr and singer/bandurist Olha Staschysyn.

A special surprise that provided an uplifting conclusion to the festivities was the appearance of Prolisok, the girls’ vocal ensemble of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) of New York directed by Andrij Stasiw. The group was performing at another Ukrainian function that evening, the conference of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine.

The banquet was followed by a dance to the music of the Tempo band.



**Joseph Trush (right) presents a plaque to Ihor Laszok in recognition of his leadership at Selfreliance.**

## Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

zation has reached 478 million hrv, with 500 million hrv expected by the end of October, said Mr. Bondar. (Eastern Economist)

### Wrigley-Ukraina to import chewing gum

KYIV – Ukraine’s Anti-Monopoly Committee gave the green light for the creation of the Wrigley-Ukraina company. The founders of the new company are Wrigley and Zeno, subsidiaries of the U.S.-based WM Wrigley. The goal of the new company is to optimize the import of chewing gum to Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### Cabinet calls for restructuring Air Ukraine

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers has ordered the Transportation Ministry, the Economy Ministry, and the Finance Ministry to draft a program on restructuring the state carrier Air Ukraine. The State Tax Administration is instructed to give a respite to the airlines until December 29 in making payments to the State Innovation Fund

(SIF) and Road Maintenance Fund (RMF), which had accrued by September 1. The respite is to be provided on condition of a tax credit at zero interest rate, with obligatory payment of current debts to the budget and earmarked funds. According to the Transportation Ministry, as of July 1 Air Ukraine’s debts stood at 3,972,430 hrv to the SIF and 2,897,882 hrv to the RMF. The company’s losses in 1998 reached nearly 8 million hrv and in the first half of this year, nearly 6 million hrv. At present, the company’s receivables are 75.01 million hrv and payables 74.88 million hrv. Moreover, the company operates outdated planes that will exhaust their service life in mid-2001. (Eastern Economist)

### Huge fall in agricultural output noted

KYIV – The production of principal agricultural and livestock products fell considerably in Ukraine during the 1991-1998 period: sugar beets by 57.2 percent, cereals by 31.6 percent, milk by 38.4 percent, meat by 82.5 percent, eggs by 45.4 percent. Their per capita production has dropped even more substantially: cereals by 46.5 percent, sugar beets by 63.8 percent, meat by 59.6 percent, milk by 42.1 percent, eggs by 47.4 percent. (Eastern Economist)

### Kherson confectionery plant is booming

KHERSON – The AT Kherson Confectionery Plant produces more than 200 types of sweets, most of the recipes for which were developed at the plant itself. Various chocolates, candies, caramels, biscuits, waffles and gift boxes all enjoy high popularity. The plant recently bought equipment to produce fruit jellies and chocolate marshmallow. It plans to produce confectionery products for diabetics in the future. (Eastern Economist)

### French company buys large stake in cement plant

LVIV – The French company Lafarge says it has acquired a controlling stake in the Mykolaiv cement plant in Lviv Oblast. “We have become a strategic partner of the open joint stock company Mykolaiv cement plant, and we hold 82 percent of the plant’s shares,” said Lilia Jolibois, the company’s development director for Central Europe. This became possible after the company purchased 30 percent of plant stock during a trading session on the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange in Kyiv, which was offered for sale by the State Property Fund. (Eastern Economist)

## Hrushevsky's history launched at Ostroh Academy in Ukraine



**Drs. Frank Sysyn (left) and Zenon Kohut (center) on a tour of the Ostroh Academy with its president, Prof. Ihor Pasichnyk.**

KYIV – The Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research sponsored a book launch of the first volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" in English translation at the Ostroh Academy on September 7.

The launch, organized by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research and the department of history of the Ostroh Academy, continued the cooperation that began in the fall of 1998 with the visit of the president of the academy, Prof. Ihor Pasichnyk, to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

The Ostroh Academy, founded in the 16th century by Prince Kostiantyn Ostrozky as the first Ukrainian institution of higher learning, was re-established as Ostroh College by a decree of President Leonid Kravchuk in 1994 and elevated to the status of an academy by President Leonid Kuchma in 1996. It is currently affiliated with the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

The Ostroh Academy's strong emphasis on the humanities and on English-language instruction made it appropriate as the venue for the first book launch of the Hrushevsky translation at a higher educational institution in Ukraine.

The launch was attended by the director of CIUS, Dr. Zenon Kohut (currently on sabbatical), the director of the Jacyk Center, Dr. Frank Sysyn, and the associate director of the Jacyk Center, Dr. Serhii Plokyh.

The program commenced with an address by Prof. Pasichnyk, who welcomed the guests from CIUS and introduced them to the public.

Dr. Kohut spoke on Hrushevsky's role in the formation of a Ukrainian national historiography.

Dr. Sysyn discussed the importance of the Hrushevsky Translation Project in presenting a new image of Ukraine and its history in the West. He also paid tribute to the donors to the project, especially Peter Jacyk, the center's founder, and Petro and Ivanna Stelmach, the sponsors of Volume 1.

Dr. Plokyh described the challenges that face the translators and editors of Hrushevsky's History and announced that Volume 7, the first in Hrushevsky's subseries on the Ukrainian Kozaks, would appear in November.

These presentations were followed by speeches by the vice-president of the Ostroh Academy, Prof. Mykola Kovalsky, and professors of the Ostroh Academy and the Rivne Pedagogical Institute – all of whom emphasized the importance of publishing Hrushevsky's history in English in order to disseminate knowledge of

Ukrainian history and strengthen the cultural and political revival of independent Ukraine. The book launch was followed by a pageant on the life of one of the benefactors of the Ostroh Academy, Halshka Ostrozka. Numerous television reporters and journalists covered the launch.

During their stay in Ostroh, Drs. Kohut, Sysyn and Plokyh met with students of the Ostroh Academy. They also had a number of discussions with the academy's professors, looking for ways to improve cooperation between the academy and Western universities and granting institutions.

The Ostroh Academy has attracted some of the best historians in Ukraine, including a specialist in early modern Ukrainian history, Prof. Kovalsky, and some of his former students from Dnipropetrovsk University. This year CIUS research grants supported a number of historical projects undertaken by the Ostroh Academy's scholars.

## International Association of Ukrainian Studies convenes its fourth congress in Odesa

by Assya Humesky

ODESA – Ukrainists held their fourth International Congress in Odesa on August 26-29. At the opening ceremonies, President Jaroslav Isaievych gave a brief history of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies and described its activities since the last Congress three years ago.

Similar reports were given by the representatives of national associations of Ukrainian studies in Austria (Alois Woldan), the United States (Assya Humesky), Poland (Stefan Rozak), Israel (Wolf Moskovich), Slovakia (Mykola Mushynka), Germany (Bohdan Osadchuk) and Australia (Halyna Rosharska), as well as by Oleh Romaniv, president of the worldwide Shevchenko Scientific Society, and by Lubomyr Wynar, who heads the Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress and the Ukrainian Historical Society. The report by Kazuo Nakai of the Association for Ukrainian Studies of Japan was moved to the concluding plenary session.

The first day ended with the presentation of the Ukrainian version of Patricia Herlihy's book "Odessa: History of the city 1794-1914." The following day began with a plenary session that included presentations by Ivan Dziuba ("Ukrainian Culture as the Future of the Nation"), Mykola Zhulynsky ("Ukrainian Literature at the Threshold of the Third Millennium"), Zenon Kohut ("Formation of Ukrainian National Historiography"), Jaroslav Pelensky ("Ukraine at the Millennial Break: Status and Perspectives") and Nonna Shliakhova, dean of the philological department of Odesa State University ("Ukrainistics at Odesa University").

The afternoon of that day and the next two days were devoted to sessions with diverse themes: history, culture, political science, linguistics and literary studies, economics, book publishing, education, mass media, musicology, cinema and the-

ater, folkloristics, philosophy and religion, sociology, law, ethnography, visual arts and state building. Some of the more important topics, which took several sessions to cover, included "Modern History," "Struggle for Liberation in the 20th Century," "Ethnicity in Ukrainian History and Culture," "Institutional, Cultural and Historical Aspects of the Development of the Ukrainian Society," "Ethnic Inter-relations," "State-Building and Ethnic and National Processes," "History of the Ukrainian Language" and "Comparative Literary Studies."

Separate sessions were devoted to such prominent figures in the historical and linguistic fields as Hrushevsky, Ohloblyn, Komarov and Potebnja, as well as to current studies dealing with Shevchenko and Franko.

Four sessions dealt with the diaspora, one of them devoted to the Ukrainian studies in the United States and Canada. Oleh Romaniv spoke about the work of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York; Eugene Fedorenko reported on the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States; Prof. Humesky represented the American Association for Ukrainian Studies as well as the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors; while Dr. Kohut informed the audience about the work of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and Frank Sysyn spoke on behalf of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta.

Dr. Wynar spoke once again about the UWC Scholarly Council and the Ukrainian Historical Society, elaborating on their accomplishments and plans for the future.

The morning of the last day of the congress was taken up by the IAUS Committee to discuss its membership and to hold the presidential and the vice-presidential elections. Representing U.S. Ukrainists were George Grabowicz, Prof. Humesky and Myroslava Znajenko who actively participated in the discussions.

The new president-elect of IAUS is Mykola Zhulynsky; vice-presidents are Mark von Hagen (United States), Marko Pavlyshyn (Australia), Dr. Moskovich (Israel), Dr. Rozak (Poland), Jaroslav Hrytsak (Ukraine) and Giovanna Brogi Berkoff (Italy).

As in the past the diaspora helped considerably with the financial aspect of the congress. Funds were donated by the Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress, the Ukrainian Historical Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Ukrainists from Canada and the United States were well represented at the congress: 11 persons personally attended it and seven sent in papers that were read by their colleagues.

The congress was marked by a cordial atmosphere in which people met with old friends and made new acquaintances. There were over 700 participants, with some 100 of non-Ukrainian origin, arriving from 25 foreign countries.

To make the guests' sojourn more pleasurable and informative, the congress committee, with the help of their Odesa colleagues and the city administration, organized guided tours of the city, a visit to the opera, a concert, a visit to the National Library, a meeting with local artists and craftsmen, not to mention a lavish buffet given by the fathers of the city.

## UFU awards honorary doctorate to Bishop Losten



Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Conn., (which encompasses New York and New England) received an honorary doctorate from the Ukrainian Free University on September 8. The event took place at Ivan Franko University in Lviv in the presence of both academics and Church hierarchs. Seen above after the ceremony, are: Bishop Losten, Dr. Myroslaw Labunka (right), former rector of the UFU, and Leonid Rudnytzkyj (left), present rector of the UFU.

## Krysa/Tchekina and Koshuba perform concerts in Washington

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – It was a rare treat for capital area classical music enthusiasts: the opportunity to hear two concerts performed by leading Ukrainian musicians in one weekend.

Violinist Oleh Krysa and his wife, pianist Tatiana Tchekina, performed at the National Gallery of Art in Washington on Sunday, October 24, while organist Volodymyr Koshuba performed at the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in historic Alexandria, Va., on Friday, October 22.

The Krysa-Tchekina concert was part of the prestigious National Gallery series of concerts now in its 58th season.

Before a packed audience in the Gallery's West Garden Court, Mr. Krysa and Ms. Tchekina performed three sonatas for violin and piano – by Beethoven (No. 5 in F Major), Brahms (No. 3 in D Minor) and Debussy (in G Minor) – and the "Ukrainian Triptych" by Yevhen Stankovych, among other selections.

Washington Post critic Alan Greenblatt saw "offhanded confidence" in Mr. Krysa's playing, "his weightless bow work creating a warm tone that is at times almost breathy."

"Krysa slid from note to note with the deftness of a figure skater" in Beethoven's Sonata, the reviewer wrote, adding that he was "both commanding and elegiac in the Adagio movement of the Brahms, fashioning a contemplative mood that transported the listener willingly to a sentimental spot where weighty cares cannot be dispelled."

Mr. Greenblatt called pianist Ms. Tchekina, who is a soloist in her own right, "a lively and bright accompanist," and added, "Relying heavily on foot pedals, she played with an old-fashioned, grand sound, perhaps in an effort to combat the hall's sorry acoustics."

The two musicians now live in

Rochester, N.Y., where Mr. Krysa is professor of violin at the Eastman School of Music. He is also artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City.

The Krysa family (his sons also are musicians) will travel to Ukraine in December, where they will give performances in Kyiv and Lviv.

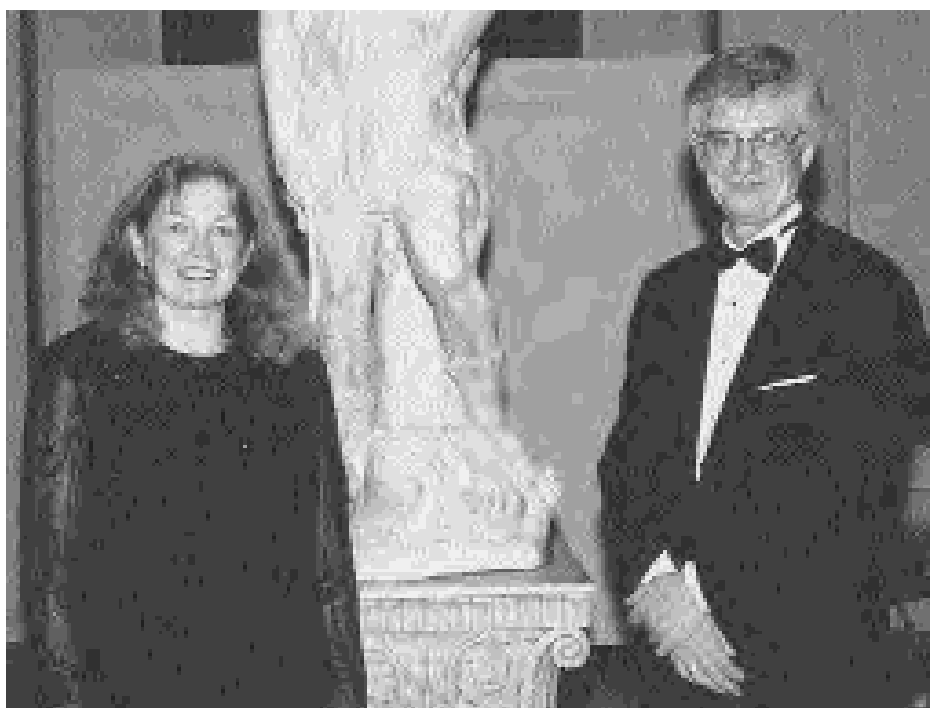
Organist Volodymyr Koshuba, an Honored Artist of Ukraine who since 1981 has served as the chief organist in Kyiv's Concert Hall of Organ and Chamber Music, performed the works of four composers: César Franck, Charles Tournemire, Louis Vierne and Alexandre Guilmant.

His concert was part of the 1999-2000 "Concert with a Cause" series organized by the Old Presbyterian House. While the concert was free, donations offered by members of the audience went to the Northern Virginia AIDS Ministry. The reception that followed the concert was hosted by representatives of the Children of Chernobyl project.

Mr. Koshuba's Washington-area concert launched his 1999 U.S. tour, which included subsequent performances in Charlestown, W. Va., Lynchburg, Va., and St. Paul, Minn.

Before returning to Kyiv in mid-November, he is scheduled to give five more concerts: November 4 in St. Peter, Minn., Gustavus Adolphus Church; November 5 in Red Wing, Minn., First Lutheran Church; November 7 in Albert Lee, Minn., First Lutheran Church; November 11 in Rochester, Minn., Zumbro Lutheran Congregation; November 13 in Evanston, Ill., Presbyterian Home.

This is Mr. Koshuba's fourth concert tour in the United States, which he organizes with the help of organist-friends in the United States. On his first visit to Washington he played at the National Cathedral. He has also toured in Europe, South America and Japan.



Violinist Oleh Krysa and pianist Tatiana Tchekina.



Organist Volodymyr Koshuba.

## Leo Mol retrospective launches newly redesigned gallery in Toronto

by Christina Welyhorsky Senkiw

TORONTO – Hammers bang, saws whine, dust fills the air. Is Leo Mol, the famous sculptor, creating a new masterpiece? No! It's the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation Gallery, at 2118-A Bloor St. W., getting a facelift.

Under the direction of new owner Ruslana Wrzesnewskij, interior designer Branislav Miokovic of Praxis Design Group has trimmed down and spiffed up the time-

worn space. Crisp white plaster walls, natural slate and wood floors, the latest halogen lighting and a space-age reception area dress up the gallery for the 21st century.

With the new look comes a new attitude. A dynamic board of directors is determined to secure the future of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation (UCAF) by hosting popular exhibits – thus the decision to launch the space with a tribute to Leo Mol (Leonid Molodozhany) – one of Canada's most popular sculptors.

The salute to Mr. Mol, titled "Leo Mol – Fifty Creative Years in Canada," opened this autumn's cultural season. The festive tribute included an anniversary banquet at St. Vladimir's Institute on September 18; an exhibit opening at the UCAF Gallery on September 19; and a Leo Mol film screening, also at the UCAF Gallery on September 21.

The events were put together by a cracker-jack Organizing Committee. Taissa Ruzycka (chair), Tatiana Vanderheyden, Iryna Wrzesnewskij, Bohdan Holowack, Marichka Duncan, Daria Darewych, Halyna Levytsky, Oleh Lesiuk, Tania Melnyk and Christina Senkiw sacrificed most of their summer to create a memorable cultural event for Maestro Mol and the community. Undeterred by the sweltering heat outside, and by construction noise and dirt inside, they met every Monday around a makeshift table to plan the celebrations.

Within an amazingly short span of time, the Curatorial Committee, under Dr. Darewych, located and catalogued 30 pieces of sculpture. In addition to the seven Mols in the UCAF collection, generous contributors loaned their prized possessions: eight from MST Bronze Ltd.; four from Beckett Fine Art Ltd.; and one from the Art Gallery of Hamilton.

Many private collectors – Borys Wrzesnewskij, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Hornich, Dr. Irena Lukasewych-Dziki, Dr. Roman Curkowskij, Ulana Dyczok, Mr. and Mrs.

L. Perfecky, the Ukrainian Basilian Fathers, Theresa Darewych, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wawryshyn and several anonymous individuals – volunteered their artwork to complete the exhibit.

Mr. Mol surprised the Organizing Committee with an enormous shipment of paintings, drawings, prints and photos from his own collection.

Dr. Darewych produced an article on the artist (see *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 29) and a 12-page catalogue containing a scholarly essay and a detailed list of the contents of the show. Eye-catching posters and invitations were designed and produced by Mr. Lesiuk and Mr. Holowack. Ms. Duncan spearheaded the fund-raising campaign; while Ms. Melnyk acted as treasurer. Banquet preparations here set in motion and overseen by Ms. Vanderheyden.

News spread rapidly by word of mouth, and soon donations and reservations began to flow into the office. The banquet sold out a week in advance. A total of 220 guests filled St. Vladimir's dining hall, and 200 more packed the gallery for the opening.

Mr. Mol and wife, Margaret, arrived from Winnipeg early to prepare themselves for the festivities. Escorted by hosts Roman and Iryna Wrzesnewskij, they inspected the exhibit as it was being installed.

Interior designer Irka Sochaniwskyj of Designfarm assisted by Mr. Lesiuk and Mr.

(Continued on page 23)



At the opening of the Leo Mol exhibit at the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation Gallery in Toronto (from left) are: Andrij Babytsch (barely visible), Joan Murray (at the podium), Roman Wrzesnewskij, Margaret Mol, Leo Mol, Daria Darewych and Robert McNeill.

## U.S. museums to present landmark exhibit of "Gold of the Nomads"

BALTIMORE – For the first time since 1975, Scythian gold will travel to the United States in an exhibition billed as the largest and most complete ever assembled from the Scythian material in Ukraine. Titled "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine," the exhibition, which features a comprehensive collection of rare Scythian gold objects for ceremony, adornment and battle, begins its tour of the United States, opening at the San Antonio Museum of Art on November 7.

The exhibition will then be on view at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore (March 7-May 28, 2000) and subsequently travel on to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum of Art, Nelson-Atkins Museum in Kansas City and the Grand Palais in Paris.

The exhibition is the largest ever organized by Ukraine and the first sent to the United States since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991.

The exquisite gold objects included in "Gold of the Nomads" tell the story of the Scythians through more than 170 works of art drawn from the Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine, Kyiv; the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv; and the State Historical Archaeological Preserve, Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi.

While incorporating some of the items

that formed part of the celebrated 1975 exhibition "From the Lands of the Scythians" (which presented material from the Hermitage and the museums in Kyiv), this exhibition will showcase a broad range of objects, virtually unknown masterpieces, that have been excavated in the last two decades – some as recently as a year ago – and have never been seen in this country.

The "Gold of the Nomads" exhibition is co-organized by the Walters Art Gallery and the San Antonio Museum of Art. It is curated by Dr. Ellen D. Reeder, curator of ancient art at the Walters Art Gallery, in collaboration with Dr. Gerry Scott III, curator of ancient art, and interim director 1997-1999, at the San Antonio Museum of Art.

Dr. Lada Onyshkevych, an archaeologist with a Ph.D. in art and archaeology of the Mediterranean World, has been engaged at the Walters Gallery as curatorial assistant for the exhibit. She is also the author of the opening essay, "Scythia and the Scythians," in the exhibition catalogue.

### A landmark exhibition

Revealing newly excavated works of art, as well as important recent scholarship that has been carried out based on access to sites, objects and publications not readily available to the West before the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the exhibit is able to provide a more complete picture of Scythian culture and its art than was previously possible.

"Many of the recently excavated objects in the exhibition constitute a new chapter, even a new book, on the interrelationships of the ancient Aegean world, the ancient Near East, and the steppes that extend from north of the Black Sea as far as the Altai Republic near Mongolia," Dr. Reeder noted in describing the landmark nature of the exhibition.

In the more than 20 years since Scythian objects were last seen in the United States, a tremendous amount of excavation has been carried out in Ukraine. Some of the most extraordinary finds were uncovered only in the last two decades, and excavations continue to explore some of the more than 40,000 kur-

(Continued on page 17)



Gorytos cover (quiver for bow and arrows), featuring intricate metalwork, a figural narrative as well as animal combat scenes, naturalistic detail, and vegetal ornament, 4th century B.C., gold, from the Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine, Kyiv.

## On loan from rich collections in Ukraine

The more than 170 objects included in "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine" are gathered from the rich collections of three institutions in Ukraine: the National Museum of the History of Ukraine, the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the State Historical Archaeological Preserve in Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi.

With recent geo-political changes – the collapse of the Soviet Union and Ukraine's independence – material from these institutions was able to travel to the United States for the first time in more than two decades.

The National Museum of the History of Ukraine is a treasury of the nation's heritage and culture. The museum's collections preserve the history and art of all the various peoples

who have lived in what is now Ukraine, from the Stone Age to the present. Its archaeological collections are among the largest and most important on the territories of the former Soviet Union, ranking behind those of only Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The museum traces its origins to 1897 when Borys Khanenko, a leading archaeologist, patron of the arts and public figure, became chairman of a newly organized History and Arts Society in Kyiv. Two years later, during an international archaeological congress, the society arranged an exhibition in what it hoped would become a new museum. That exhibition, built largely around Khanenko's private collection of antiquities, led to the creation of a Municipal History

(Continued on page 17)

### Tour schedule

- n San Antonio Museum of Art: November 7, 1999 - January 30, 2000.
- n Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore: March 7 - May 28, 2000.
- n Los Angeles County Museum of Art: July 2 - September 24, 2000.
- n Brooklyn Museum of Art: October 29, 2000 - January 21, 2001.
- n Nelson Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City: May 27 - August 11, 2001.
- n Grand Palais, Paris: September 25 - December 31, 2001.

## BOOK REVIEW: Scythian treasures to be treasured

"Scythian Gold: Treasures from Ancient Ukraine," edited by Ellen D. Reeder. New York: Harry Abrams Inc. in association with the Walters Art Gallery (Baltimore) and the San Antonio Museum of Art, 1999. 352 pp., 240 color plates. \$60.

by Ingrid Kuzych

This beautiful book is a complete record of the fabulous exhibit "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine." But it is also much more. It serves as an excellent introduction to these influential ancient peoples, as well as their art. This dual function is intentional as it is hoped this volume will be used as a college-level textbook in classes dealing with ancient eastern European and/or Central Asian art history. If indeed this turns out to be the case then, I must say, this will be one of the most gorgeous textbooks any student will ever possess. I own quite a number of exhibit-related museum art books, but this is clearly one of the best. I cannot say enough nice things about it!

First, a few words about the book's general organization. It is composed of two major sections. The first part of a hundred pages or so, consists of nine essays dealing with the Scythians and their art. The second (catalogue) part records the 172 objects from the exhibit; it is followed by maps; an extensive 745-citation, 15-page bibliography of both

ancient and modern sources on the Scythians; and an index.

Frequently, in exhibition art catalogues of this type, the introductory essays (usually consisting solely of text) are very dry and are written by scholars trying to impress their peers. I find myself usually skipping over these articles and going straight to the illustrations. Things happened differently for me this time. Yes, I confess, I did skim through the second (exhibit) part first, but I soon went back and started reading the first section, because it, too, is filled with colorful attention-grabbing pictures and I wanted to know what they were all about.

The first essay "Scythia and the Scythians" is by Lada Onyshkevych, curatorial assistant for the exhibition at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore. Not only is it a fine background chapter, but it contains some striking plates showing how Scythian men and women dressed. The next two articles, "Scythian Art" by the editor of the book, Ellen Reeder, and "Early Nomadic Sources for Scythian Art" by Esther Jacobson, compliment each other nicely and detail the influences on Scythian artistic traditions

(early on, these were primarily faunal; later, Greek themes were preferred). The explanations of why only certain animals were repeatedly depicted (eagle, leopard or stag) while others (fox, wolf or tortoise) were virtually ignored – and interpretations of what the various animal poses/transformations might have meant or represented – make for fascinating reading.

Most of the remaining articles are by scholars from Ukraine; they are generally shorter, but still contain many additional valuable descriptions and illustrations. The fine translations of these pieces were carried out by Dr. Onyshkevych and Motrja Paluch, who deserve the highest praise for the effort they expended in rendering some fairly complex Ukrainian- and Russian-language originals into very readable English. It should also be mentioned that these ladies were responsible for ensuring that all transliterations throughout the book are from Ukrainian – not Russian. Very refreshing!

The catalogue portion of the volume is a delight. Most of the objects are depicted at close to actual size (some spread across two full pages) and many of the smaller pieces are enlarged to present details. The photography, mostly by Lynton Gardiner and Bruce White, can only be described as superb. There are no

depth-of-field problems; the entire object, whether ring or cup, statue or amphora, bowl or necklace, is always in focus.

I particularly appreciated the multiple views or close-ups of some of the more spectacular gold objects. Of particular note are the gorytos (bow and arrow case; Figure 105, four views), a decorated helmet (Figure 124, five scenes), a drinking cup with horses (Figure 134, two views), and a finial (the top decoration of a pole or staff; Figure 136, five views). The last figure in the catalogue, number 172, has six views of the famous pectoral (see article on page 15). Thankfully, this item was included in the catalogue, even though it is not known whether it will be released for display at any of the venues.

Several reconstructions of elaborate women's headdresses and costumes (Figures 15, 16, 18, 43, 108 and 109) are also shown, as is the complete body armor and weaponry of a Scythian warrior (Figure 10). Of great help in the catalog descriptions themselves is the cross referencing that indicates what objects were found together. All in all, a very attractive, comprehensive and useful reference work on these fascinating peoples and their art.

P.S.: I was able to obtain this volume at a 30 percent discount by ordering over the Internet from Barnes and Noble. The address is: <http://www.bn.com/>



## FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych and Volodymyr Bekhtir

### The golden pectoral from Tovsta Mohyla

During the summer of 1971, Ukrainian archeologists working near the city of Ordzhonikidze in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast unearthed one of the richest Scythian burial sites ever found. The site was a 35-foot-high burial mound, or barrow, called the Tovsta Mohyla (fat barrow), and it lay in an area where a great deal of construction was slated to take place. These burial mounds dot the Ukrainian steppes and almost always contain the remains of some long-forgotten personage. They seldom retain any treasure, however, as most were long ago looted.

The Scythians were a mostly nomadic people that lived on the steppes north of the Black Sea for almost a thousand years – from the 7th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. They reached their zenith during the 4th century B.C., when many of the Scythian tribes were united into a Scythian state, but over time their territory shrank under pressure from more powerful neighbors.

They established strong commercial connections with the Greek city-states on the northern Black Sea shore, providing them with grains, livestock, fish, furs and slaves. In return, Greek artisans in these cities provided their Scythian patrons with finished goods such as pottery, fine ceramics, jewelry, and works of silver

and gold sculpture. Evidently, much of the latter were crafted in these trading locales (and not imported from Greece itself) because the artisans, who frequently depicted the Scythians in the artwork sold to them, knew their subjects intimately and reproduced them in amazing detail. What eventually developed was a distinctive “Scythian style.” Much of what we know about the Scythian way of life comes from this Scythian-influenced, Greek colonial artwork, which unfortunately is all too rarely found.

Once the 2,400-year-old Tovsta Mohyla had been leveled by bulldozers, the archeologists set about removing the soil from a shaft leading to a tomb. They were soon delighted to realize that this barrow was unusual since it was undisturbed (not since 1912 had an unplundered burial mound been explored).

Inside a main tomb they found the skeleton of a woman described as a princess. She was surrounded by golden treasure: on her head was a gold headpiece; she wore jewelry consisting of a necklace, earrings, two rings and three bracelets – all of gold; and her gown was stitched with golden plaques.

Alongside the princess, in an alabaster sarcophagus, were the bones of a 2-year-old girl, doubtless her daughter, who had been laid to rest wearing much the same jewelry, only in miniature. Since the child’s casket had been brought into the tomb by a separate entrance, the archeologists presumed that the girl had been buried some time after her mother, who perhaps died giving birth to her.

Close by these remains were the bones of several retainers: a driver of a wooden funeral carriage; an armed young man, perhaps meant to guard the princess in the afterlife; and two young women, probably there to wait on the princess.

As marvelous as these discoveries were, still more excitement lay in store. In a separate grave excavators came across the scattered bones of a man, about 50 years old, presumably the husband of the princess. The way his remains were tossed about made it clear that his tomb had been ransacked, but patient digging revealed three priceless treasures overlooked by the robbers: a gold-wrapped whip, a sword with a gold-plated hilt protruding from a gold scabbard, and – most spectacular of all – a



Figure 1

golden breastplate, or pectoral, weighing some two and a half pounds. How had these treasures been missed by the thieves? The excavators speculate that part of the tomb may have caved in prior to the time the robbers actually entered it; the resulting earthslide may have covered over the pieces.

In the decades since the discovery, the pectoral has been displayed in countless books, magazines and newspapers; it has become the representation of high Scythian artwork and is one of Ukraine’s greatest archeological treasures.

#### The philatelic connection

At this point the reader may well ask: O.K., what does all this have to do with stamps? The answer is that this year on March 20 Ukraine Post released a set of four stamps titled “Scythian Gold” (see Figure 1). Each stamp depicted a Scythian object discovered over the past century and a half – one of which is the splendid pectoral mentioned above.

Although such treasure is very worthy of philatelic depiction, we were disappointed that the one piece so universally recognized as the epitome of Scythian artwork should be reduced to such a small size. Virtually no details can be distinguished. Couldn’t only one (enlarged) part of the pectoral have been shown? Or, better yet, could not such an important piece of the world’s artistic heritage have been shown in a more appropriate format, such as on a souvenir sheet? It is the regret that we feel for the inadequacy of the philatelic presentation that has caused us to set ink to paper to try and remedy what the stamp design department of Ukraine Post failed to do. This sense of disappointment also explains the unusual

format of this article, which will focus in detail on the subject of a single stamp, in order to give the reader an appreciation for the truly stunning piece of craftsmanship that it depicts.

#### A description of the pectoral

The pectoral is 12 inches in diameter and is divided into three curving frieze-like sections or panels, each bordered by twisted gold cords. The upper and lower sections show sculpted faunal components, while the central is made up of various curling floral elements (Figure 2).

The lower panel displays a number of examples of combative animal action. In the middle of this section one sees three scenes of horses being attacked by griffins. Further on the right a boar confronts a leopard and a lion, while on the far left a deer succumbs to the same two predators. Even further to the right and left are examples of a hound chasing a rabbit, and in front of the rabbit are two grasshoppers ready to spring toward each other.

The insects complete the lower faunal panel and at the same time provide a natural transition to middle floral section, which differs from the other two in that it is “lined” by a flat plate to which the ornaments are attached. This segment contains various types of flowers and vines; many of the former were formerly encrusted with azure (sky blue) enamel petals. (The golden pectoral thus graphically displayed Ukraine’s colors 2,400 years ago.) In addition, five sculptures of birds are included in various poses.

The two lower panels, as delightful as they are, still only serve as a prelude to

(Continued on page 20)

## Scythian legacies

by Inger Kuzych

The Scythian predilection for costly ornamentation is understandable. Since so many of them chose to remain nomads, it was only practical to accumulate wealth in forms that could be readily transported: either as livestock (that could be herded) or as adornment for themselves or their horses. Their amazingly detailed and realistic artwork depicted animals so frequently that a distinct Scythian zoomorphic, or animal style, has been described. Nevertheless, there are many other wonderful legacies of the Scythian era that have come down to us.

The Scythians were renowned warriors, almost exclusively cavalrymen, at a time when others relied mostly on foot soldiers and chariots. They were the first to invent trousers, which aided them in their riding. They frequently wore scale armor made of iron, a form of protection that had been around for many centuries. But the Scythians may have been the ones who took the idea one step further. They are now thought to have been responsible for the invention of chain mail, which offers superior protection but is lighter than scale armor.

On the move, the Scythians almost seemed part of their mounts (particularly the men, as the women usually rode in wagons); seldom dismounting to eat or drink, they sated their hunger or thirst as they rode. This custom almost certainly

(Continued on page 20)



Figure 2



Figure 3

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## Both Ukraine and U.S. ...

(Continued from page 3)

- Look for financing alternatives before entering the market; Ukraine has run out of "sovereign guarantees" that were used to prop up credit in the past.

- Teach and learn: educate your local employees and show a willingness to learn.

- Use the business information resources available in Ukraine and in the United States: the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council in Washington, the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine, and the Ukraine-specific offices in the various departments and agencies of the U.S. government.

Mr. Bihun also suggested that The Washington Group form a business committee to foster business relationships with Ukraine, similar to cultural and fellowships funds through which it conducts its work in other areas.

Asked to name some of the positive developments he witnessed in Ukraine over the past four years, Mr. Bihun pointed to:

- the growth of professionalism in the government and private sector;

- a working political process, which passed a Constitution and holds regular elections ("It's not a well-oiled machine, but, believe me, it works.);

- the smooth transition from the hyper-inflated karbovanets to the hryvnia, and maintaining the new currency's relative stability despite Russia's financial crisis;

- the development of competition and actual economic growth in some sectors of the economy; and

- the rebuilding of the infrastructure of Kyiv, and the growing vibrancy seen in a number of major cities.

As he introduced Mr. Bihun, TWG President Orest Deychakiwsky pointed out at his analysis comes two weeks before the presidential election in Ukraine, a very important moment for Ukraine and its relationship with the United States.

"As things stand now, the choice of appears to be between those with a tepid, inconsistent or questionable approach to democracy – those who engage in what might be called cosmetic reform – on the one hand, or, frankly, the even worse alternative of those who might plunge Ukraine back in the direction of a closed economic and political system."

He noted that, as the head of the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service in Kyiv, Mr. Bihun and his staff of 15 professionals advocated the development of U.S. business activities in Ukraine, covering all of its economic sectors and in all of its oblasts. The FCS provided economic opportunity analyses; created foreign special interest groups; helped in closing business transactions; worked for the improvement of the business climate and the resolution of trade and investment disputes; developed new bilateral economic programs, such as the Kharkiv Initiative; and prepared the annual commercial country guide and numerous industry sector analyses.

Some 10 years earlier, Mr. Bihun helped design the specifications of these reporting mechanisms at the U.S. Department of Commerce. Now back at the Commerce Department in Washington, he will work on improving the effectiveness of the services provided by the FCS in some 70 countries.

Before his assignment to Kyiv, Mr. Bihun was head of the Commerce Department's foreign market analysis division. He is a graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. A founding member of TWG, he served as its vice-president before leaving for Ukraine.

Among those attending the TWG-SAIS forum were the former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, William Green Miller, and the head of the trade and economic mission at the Embassy of Ukraine, Yaroslav Voitko.

At the end of the discussion Mr. Voitko expressed his country's gratitude for Mr. Bihun's work in Kyiv. "Many people there will miss you," Mr. Voitko said.



## U.S. museums...

(Continued from page 14)

ial mounds, known as kurhans ("kurhany"), still unexcavated in Ukraine.

Apart from the historical writings of Greek authorities such as Herodotus, who provides an exceptional account of Scythian culture (albeit one that is filtered through his preconception of the Scythians as savage warriors), much of what is known about the Scythians has been uncovered through archaeological excavations of their burial mounds.

While warfare clearly played a central role in Scythian life, the astonishing art they left behind reveals a more complete picture of their culture, and illustrates their developed and unique artistic sensitivity.

A fierce nomadic warrior people, the Scythians originated in the Central Asian steppes sometime in the early first millennium B.C. They migrated and settled in what is present-day Ukraine where they flourished from the 7th to the 3rd centuries B.C., growing rich through trade with the Greeks in grain, furs and amber. Profits from this trade brought Scythians the wealth to commission lavish gold and silver objects for adornment, ceremony and battle both from their own artists and from the finest Greek goldsmiths in the Greek cities along the northern coast of the Black Sea.

Despite their mastery of the crucial trade crossroad to the Black Sea, by the 3rd century B.C., the Scythians, who had abandoned their nomadic lifestyle for the prosperous, settled life that trade had brought them, were invaded by the Sarmatians. The exhibit closes with several superb Sarmatian gold objects.

### Extraordinary art

The extraordinary objects the Scythians left behind provide evidence of a sophisticated interchange between the artistic traditions of Central Asia, the Near East and Greece.

Many of the works of art are in the animal style associated with the Central Asian steppes, while others reflect influence from ancient Near Eastern cultures. Still other objects reveal a fusion of the animal style with Near Eastern motifs and Greek iconography and style.

For example, the Greeks' intricate metal-working techniques, love of figural narratives, naturalistic detail and fondness for vegetal ornament became invigorated by the Scythian predilection for depictions of animals, often in fierce combat, and designs that convey swirling, restless movement.

The result is a unique style that successfully fuses disparate artistic sensibilities.



Sphinx earring, with gold and enamel inlays, 4th century B.C., from the Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine, Kyiv.

## Artist Larysa Martyniuk inspired by nature

by Camilla Huk

RUTHERFORD, N.J. – Those who grew up among Ukrainians of Passaic, N.J., area, remember well the Martyniuk girls, Nila, Larysa and Zirka. All three were active in Plast, spent much time with their family, and were interested and involved in Ukrainian culture.

Larysa Martyniuk, today a resident of Colorado, is now a visual artist who works in acrylics, watercolor and mixed media.

Ms. Martyniuk pursued her father's interest in horticulture by studying botany and her mother's love of Ukrainian embroideries and folk art by studying art.

As a youngster she tagged along when her father took the late Maestro Mychajlo Moroz to interesting and scenic sites around Hunter, N.Y. When they set up their easels and palettes, her dad would provide her with canvas and paints, and she would join them, painting happily for hours. In later years, even in her darkest moments, she would continue to find refuge and joy in her work and these early memories.

Combining this love of botany and Ukrainian art forms, she first produced huge paintings of Georgia O'Keefe-styled virginal orchids and other flowers, each a study in lush, vibrant and enticing panoramas, full of passion and sensuality.

At the same time, Ms. Martyniuk became involved in the intricate design of Ukrainian styles based on Hutsul and Trypillian colors, which were applied onto hope chests and tables, produced by her father-in-law, the late Oleh Hladky.

When she moved to Colorado and was introduced to the expansive landscapes of its deserts and canyons, she incorporated these into her florals. The outside world began to intrude onto her intimate images. As her own life progressed, her work reflected its changes.

Ms. Martyniuk explained: "What my eyes can see, my mind can absorb. And

## On loan...

(Continued from page 14)

Museum, later renamed the National Museum of the History of Ukraine. The Museum of Historical Treasures is a branch of the National Museum of the History of Ukraine and was built in 1969 to house the gold and silver archaeological objects from the National Museum's collection. A significant part of this collection is devoted specifically to the rich and unique culture of the Scythians.

The Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine houses Ukraine's largest collection of archaeological finds. The collection of the institute was launched in the early 20th century and today numbers hundreds of thousands of objects, dating from earliest times to the late Middle Ages. Every year, the collection is enhanced by hundreds of new objects recovered from archaeological excavations. Most of the works of art lent to "Gold of the Nomads" from the institute were excavated within the last 10 years, with several objects discovered as recently as 1998.

The State Historical Archaeological Preserve (Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi) encompasses more than 130 19th and early 20th century Ukrainian structures. Set together on sprawling grounds near Kyiv, the preserve brings the rich history of Ukraine of life. In addition to the structures, the preserve's collection includes a significant archive of archaeological objects, spanning more than 2,000 years.

if my eyes have seen clearly, my soul responds. The image that remains with me spawns the vision which my hand draws onto the canvas. The world of nature provides myriad beautiful forms and colors to which I turn for inspiration. Whether the gentle petals of a flower or the rugged face of a mountain, nature provides the backdrop on which I express my joy, my sorrow, my peace and turmoil."

In her most recent work, you will find highly detailed, analytical dissections of common plants integrated with a backdrop of blue skies and sunsets. There is a Dali-esque quality to it now – her surreal Colorado landscapes floating across and juxtaposed against other passages. Thus, the artist illustrates and questions the complexity of time versus image, illusion versus reality, pain versus joy.

There is a quiet stillness in her work, peaceful, balanced, reflecting perhaps her own maturity. Her tall stalks of lavender/blue delphinium reach for the skies, beyond the stone walls and the plains. And, studies of bright pink hollyhocks and lone cyclamen evoke both joy and solitude.

The devoted mother of a 9-year-old son, Slavko, Ms. Martyniuk spends much of the time she doesn't dedicate to her work teaching youngsters and giving private art lessons. During the past four years she has participated in the Imagination Celebration sponsored nationally by the Kennedy Center for the Arts. In this capacity, she works closely with the local school system in providing a "Focus on



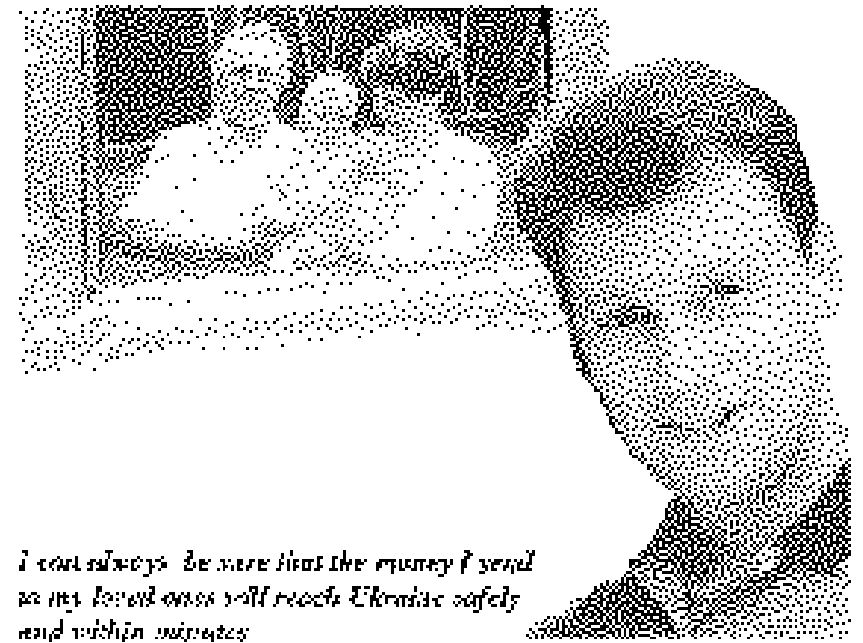
Larysa Martyniuk's "Sunflowers at Dusk" (1986).

the Arts Week" whose purpose is to expose students to a vast array of fine and performing arts. She also gets involved in her son's local school productions, building and setting up stage designs – tasks that she enjoys immensely.

Her work was prominently featured in the The Parade of Homes, a once-a-year event sponsored by the Housing and Building Association of Colorado that presents a display of the best new homes in an area, which are completely furnished and decorated. Open to the public, these homes showcase the latest technol-

(Continued on page 23)

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## Ottawa activists raise funds to help physician from Ukraine

OTTAWA – In the beginning of November 1998, the prospects for Dr. Ihor Homziak were dismal at best. The Lviv resident, being without hearing, found himself “psychologically very low.” Once a respected physician in his hometown, he had completely lost his hearing in 1988, when a police officer beat him at an anti-Communist rally in his hometown. This impairment left him unable to practice medicine and support his wife, Angela Ostapiuk, and his two sons.

But, eight years later, the doctor’s hopes were rekindled in anticipation of a fund-raising effort in Canada to restore his hearing. It went well at first, but in October 1998 the effort tapered off, having raised \$20,000 – half of what was needed to cover the cost of surgery.

Enter the selfless perseverance of the undaunted trio that began the fund-raiser. Comprising Vera Bociurkiw, Pearl Ford and Marta Talanczuk, the group dedicated itself to the task even when it seemed impossible.

It all had begun when Mrs. Bociurkiw was visiting relatives in Lviv in 1996. By chance meeting with the dejected doctor at a party, she opened her heart to his plight, and after returning to Canada, she approached the Ukrainian Catholic

Women’s League about the aforementioned fund-raiser. The league, affiliated with St. John’s Ukrainian Catholic Shrine in Ottawa, agreed to help. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Talanczuk joined Mrs. Bociurkiw, and, with the computer support of Mychailo Ryndzak, the three initiated the campaign with their own grocery money.

When Dr. Homziak came to Canada for pre-surgery examinations, they provided him with meals and accommodations. And when administration funds dwindled – as they often did – the women continued to contribute to the cause.

On November 2, 1998, the Ottawa Citizen published an article about their effort. This one story catapulted its progress, and by January of this year, over \$50,000 in cash and medical equipment was collected. Dr. Homziak went in to the Sunnybrook Health Science Center of Toronto for surgery on January 18. He successfully received cochlear implants and his hearing is now restored.

Several months later the 38-year-old physician returned to Lviv to help others in need in his native land, and the three selfless women to whom his surgery is indebted have been commended by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa as “truly inspiring examples of Christian values in action.”



Wayne Hiebert, The Ottawa Citizen

Members of an ad hoc committee in Ottawa that raised funds to help a Ukrainian doctor have his hearing restored: (from left) Pearl Ford, Vera Bociurkiw, Mychailo Ryndzak and Marta Talanczuk.

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## Ford donates \$5 million to Wayne State University

### Portion of funds to support programs with Ukraine

PR Newswire

DETROIT – Wayne State University and Ford Motor Co. have announced a five-year, \$5 million contribution from the Ford Motor Co. Fund, the philanthropic arm of the company, to support major initiatives at WSU in engineering, business, occupational health, libraries and foreign language instruction, including business programs targeted at Eastern Europe, such as an exchange program with the International Management Institute in Lviv.

“Wayne State is extremely grateful for this wonderful affirmation of Ford Motor Company’s continuing partnership with the university in so many important areas,” said WSU President Irvin D. Reid. “This grant will enable us to significantly advance our urban mission through high-quality research and increased access to higher education for all groups. It also helps us to provide the technological and curricular tools to assist students in meeting the challenges of today’s global economy.”

The grant marks the continuation of a well-established relationship between Wayne State and Ford.

“Ford Motor Company’s support for higher education continues to be a top priority as we strive to become the world’s leading consumer company for automotive products and services,” said Helen Petrauskas, Ford Motor Co. vice-president of environmental and safety engineering and the company’s executive sponsor for WSU. “Our relationship with Wayne State is a partnership in the truest sense. Together,

we are focusing on myriad efforts to further research and enhance educational opportunities. It’s a win for everyone involved.”

In the College of Engineering, the latest contribution will support high school programs for women and minorities. Both the Women in Engineering training program and the High School Engineering Training Institute were developed to increase the number of underrepresented minorities and women in engineering. The grant also will support the Higher Learning Education Program (HELP), which offers tutoring for undergraduate engineering students in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, computer science and engineering courses. HELP also offers personal counseling, career counseling and professional development assistance.

School of Business Administration programs supported by the contribution include the Student Honors Program for Minority Excellence, in which students work in Detroit businesses as their laboratory for study.

The grant also will fund the school’s Global Perspectives in Management program and Eastern European internships, which allow candidates for master’s degrees in business administration from abroad to study and understand the free market system. The programs include an M.B.A. exchange agreement with the Lviv Institute of Management in Ukraine

In the College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions, the grant will support the Environmental Exposure Facility. The school will use the facility to assess the effects of inhalation exposure to irritants, particulate and microbial products.

The department also will use a portion of

(Continued on page 21)

## Chicago society helps Plast in Ukraine



CHICAGO – On August 3-14, the Prosvita Society of Poltava, headed by Mykola Kulchynsky, organized a Plast camp near Poltava for 70 children and 10 counselors. These children very enthusiastically carried out all of the planned activities and afterwards, some of the young people had a chance to take part in Plast camps in Khmelnytski, Uzhorod, Bolekhiv and Lviv. A culminating point was the celebration of Ukraine’s Independence Day on August 24 when Plast members from all of Ukraine came to Kyiv. The Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago (TUM) partially funded the Plast camp in Poltava. The society is currently looking for sponsors to buy Plast uniforms for the “plastuny” of Poltava. For more information, or to support these projects write to: Ukrainian Language Society-Chicago, 425 Ridge Ave., Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.

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## The golden pectoral...

(Continued from page 15)

the main theme, which is revealed in the compositions of the upper pastoral section of the pectoral.

The focus of the entire creation is the central scene in the upper panel, where two men, stripped to the waist, sew what appears to be a woolly shirt, stretched between them (Figure 3). To fill in space and center the composition, the artist hung a quiver, called a gorytus, over the shirt. This bow-and-arrow case is so detailed that we can see individual arrows, which were placed inside a separate pouch next to the bow carrying section. A second gorytus lies next to the right figure (apparently Scythian warriors always preferred to have their main weapon close at hand). Both goryti even show miniature scenes of heroes battling monsters.

The Scythian on the left, partially turned from the viewer, pulls on the skin with his left hand. His right hand holds a needle, but this becomes evident only when one views the pectoral from the reverse side. The figure on the right sits on his left leg; he, too, pulls the skin taut with his left hand while his right, holds a long needle or awl. The detail on these figures is incredible: individual muscles rippling on the back and arms are easy to distinguish, as are tufts of hairs on the warriors' heads and beards.

To the right and left of the central group are cows and mares with calves and foals. The realism here also is noteworthy: a horse scratches itself with a hoof, young animals suckle or rest. Interspersed on each side are two other male figures. On the right, a young shepherd milks a ewe; on the left, a young man is shown holding an amphora in one hand, while with the other he prepares to stopper it with a bundle of grass – in the same way that various ancient peoples prevented their milk from souring too quickly.

Further along the panel on both sides, beyond the sheep, are goats and kids, and finally birds. The three panels are joined together at both ends by beautifully deco-

rated golden bands that display trifoliate, trident-like designs. All of the sculpted figures of four men and 44 animals were first manufactured separately and then carefully soldered into position on the pectoral.

Researchers feel that this pectoral is not simply a decorative ornament, but also served as a cult item. Its composition in three parts reflects the cosmic outlook of the Scythians, which was made up of three spheres of existence: the supernatural sphere found within or under the earth and populated by wild, dangerous and evil forces; the astral cosmic sphere; and the atmosphere, inhabited by men and creatures.

### Will we see the pectoral?

North Americans of Ukrainian extraction will now have an opportunity to view for themselves some of their ancient homeland's most prized treasures. Over the next 15 months, a fabulous exhibit titled "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine" will travel to four locales across the U.S.: San Antonio, Baltimore, Los Angeles and New York (see story on page 14). Included may be the famed golden pectoral itself, which has only once previously (1975) been allowed to tour North America.

Over the years, the notoriety achieved by this artifact has caused it to become a virtual national symbol and the Ukrainian government is now rather reluctant to release it for showings abroad. It is doubtful that the pectoral will appear in San Antonio, but negotiations continue for it to appear in Baltimore and the subsequent venues. Ukrainian officials have offered to substitute an exact replica of the pectoral, but American museums much prefer to display originals.

Whether or not the pectoral (original or otherwise) is presented, the plethora of spectacular objects that will be shown (see catalogue review on page 14 for highlights) promises to make this exhibition a truly not-to-be-missed event.

Dr. Ingerit Kuzych may be reached at P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150, or by e-mail at: [ingertjk@gateway.net](mailto:ingertjk@gateway.net)

## Scythian...

(Continued from page 15)

is responsible for the stories of half-man, half-horse centaurs in Greek mythology.

The Scythians left their mark on the names of the major rivers in Ukraine today, since the root "don" or "dan" means river in the Scytho-Iranian language. So, beginning in the west and heading east, we have the Danube, the D[a]nister, the D[a]nipro, the Donets and the Don Rivers.

Especially during their early wanderings in the late 7th and 6th centuries B.C., large groups of Scythians pillaged the ancient Near East and cities such as Nineveh and Babylon; they even terrorized Palestine. Some of these groups eventually settled down; one of the cities of the Decapolis (Greek-speaking eastern Galilee at the time of Christ) was named Scythopolis (city of the Scythians). It eventually became Beth Shan and is today Bet Shean.

Although the Scythians did have mounted spear men, their primary weapon was the double-curved bow (the type cupid is frequently shown using to shoot his arrows of love). A powerful weapon, its range, according to one ancient Greek inscription, could reach 570 yards – a phenomenal distance, if true.

Scythian tactics were to advance on an enemy shooting fusillades of arrows. They would plunge forward as if to attack, but at the last instant wheel away

and launch a fresh volley of arrows over the rumps of their retreating horses, thus leaving the dust-enveloped enemy in disarray. During the last centuries B.C., when the Scythians were already in decline, they taught this tactic to the Parthians with whom they sometimes warred. The Parthians used this knowledge effectively against the Romans who, in the end, were never able to conquer these eastern neighbors. The expression of a "parting shot," meaning a surprise attack just when the victim assumes the battle – verbal or otherwise – is over, may well come from the Scythian tactic directly, or indirectly through a "Parthian shot."

Finally, much of what we know about the Scythians was recorded by the Greek historian Herodotus. Although up to a century ago many scoffed at his stories, most of what he set down has proven to be accurate. So, even his tales of Amazons, warrior women who inhabited the area east of the great bend of the Dnipro River (roughly today's Zaporizhia Oblast) need to be considered seriously. According to Herodotus, the Amazons initially skirmished with the Scythians but eventually intermingled with them. Many Scythian burials have been found of women buried with weapons. So, although most Scythian women probably did not fight, there may well have been a female warrior class.

It is not known, however, if they in any way resembled the comic book character Wonder Woman, who is supposed to be a Scythian Amazon princess.

# Cincinnati experts head for Kharkiv

CINCINNATI – A team of Cincinnati experts has gone to the Cincinnati's sister city of Kharkiv in Ukraine to run "train the trainers" programs for a growing body of people interested in addressing domestic violence issues. This work coincided with the designation of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month in the United States.

The team is led by Jody Grundy, a member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project. This non-profit organization won a grant to train law enforcement officers and social workers in Kharkiv in how to prevent domestic violence.

Ms. Grundy left October 15 for Kharkiv, bringing with her a team of Cincinnati experts: Ann MacDonald, executive director of Women Helping Women; Officer Jim Brown, recruit investigator and police trainer, Cincinnati Police Recruiting Unit; and Pamela Sears, chief assistant, Hamilton County Prosecutor's Office.

Besides her volunteer work on the board of trustees of the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, Ms. Grundy is a practicing psychotherapist.

Domestic violence often has not been considered a problem, however, a new awareness is growing, and counseling and facilities to deal with domestic violence must be established.

Ms. Grundy traveled to Kharkiv in May to speak with people in the fields of law, city government and non-governmental organizations to see what need to be done and how experts from Cincinnati can help. This contact already has been helping women's organizations work toward their goals of setting up shelters and crisis centers.

Working with the team of Cincinnati experts now in Kharkiv is a task force including representatives from the YWCA, Women Helping Women, county and city prosecutors, local courts, medical personnel and police.

The team's work is funded by a grant from the U.S. State Department, which came through Sister Cities International to the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project. The grant funds programs runs by six pairs of sister cities in the United States and the former Soviet Union.

# Ford donates...


(Continued from page 19)

this latest Ford contribution to support the Ford Motor Co. Minority Scholarship Fund, which provides financial assistance for minority students for tuition, books, research and travel-related expenses.

In addition, the contribution will support efforts by the Foreign Language Technology Center in the College of Liberal Arts to convert an antiquated language audio laboratory and a group instruction classroom into a modern 120-seat distance learning facility for foreign language and cultural instruction. The center will provide global television broadcasts of foreign languages, using advanced video and Internet technologies to reach learners elsewhere in Michigan and around the world.

The Ford grant will enable the David Adamany Undergraduate Library, operated by University Libraries, to immediately add another 10,000 volumes to its book collection. The move enables the library to take a significant step toward its long-term goal of 100,000 volumes supporting the full range of subjects in the undergraduate curriculum.

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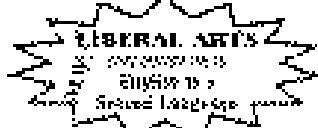
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We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed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

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




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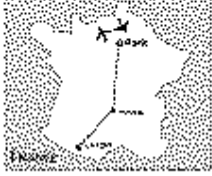
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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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According to Mr. Jarling, the Ukrainian United States Business Council is a coalition of U.S. trade organizations that in Ukraine, with a total and effective where to

that it not dominated by a and a group of women. The of the U.S. has an opportunity to be a part of it.

to the Mental Pain Institute after World War II. The U.S. was established to help and support the Ukrainian people.

# Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

## PRO MINOR LEAGUE WRAP-UP

The Providence Bruins completed a remarkable journey from worst to first. The American Hockey League's worst team in 1997-1998, the Baby Bruins completed a stunning reversal of fortune in 1998-1999 by winning the Calder Cup this past summer. Providence bested the Rochester Americans in the finals, four games to one.

Goaltender John Grahame posted 15 playoff wins while forward Peter Ferraro, the club's top post-season scorer with 21 points in 19 games, was named Most Valuable Player of the playoffs.

En route to the first Calder Cup title in the seven-year history of the franchise, Providence won 71 of 99 games, establishing an AHL record for most total victories (regular season and playoffs) in league history. The Bruins set four league records and established 26

franchise records on the trail to the Calder Cup.

"I don't have any hesitation in saying these guys are arguably the greatest team ever to play in the AHL," said their first-year coach Peter Laviolette. "When you consider the winning percentage, the records they broke, the banners they won, these guys are arguably the greatest ever in the AHL."

Below follows a comprehensive statistical listing of all professional minor league hockey players of Ukrainian descent (listed alphabetically) seeing action in 1998-1999. Many players flip-flopped between different leagues. The minor leagues are certainly well represented by Ukrainian hockey hopefuls. The professional minor league ranks have greatly expanded over the past several years, providing employment for many pucksters from overseas.

Stay tuned for the 1999-2000 season.

Player	Team (League)	GP	MINS	W	L	T	GAA	PCT
George Bosak	Waco (WPL)	19	785	3	7	3	4.74	.856
Mike Buzak	Albany (AHL)	48	2382	22	13	3	2.57	.915
	Phoenix (WCL)	6	357	3	3	0	4.53	.851
Chris Farion	Dayton (ECL)	2	27	0	1	0	8.70	.765
	Mobile (ECL)	1	12	0	0	0	4.63	.750
Igor Karpenko	St. John's (AHL)	23	1206	5	10	3	3.43	.890
	Johnstown (ECL)	7	369	4	3	0	3.25	.897
Dieter Kochan	Binghamton (UL)	40	2321	18	16	5	2.97	.907
Taras Lendzyk	Charlotte (ECL)	36	2004	14	14	6	3.32	.912
Randy Petruk	New Haven (AHL)	1	65	0	0	1	2.77	.912
	Florida (ECL)	25	1441	13	10	2	2.75	.896
Jeff Salajko	Portland (AHL)	2	80	0	1	0	5.25	.868
	Indianapolis (IHL)	2	80	0	0	1	3.75	.886
	Columbus (ECL)	54	3076	30	16	6	3.16	.899
Todd Shestok	Fresno (WCL)	12	637	5	5	0	4.90	.871
Konstantin Simchuk	Las Vegas (IHL)	30	1471	10	10	3	3.06	.901
	Port Huron (UL)	8	405	5	1	1	2.22	.928
Eddy Skazyk	Bakersfield (WCL)	32	1677	5	16	4	5.69	.850
Sergei Tkachenko	Anchorage (WCL)	56	3106	30	17	4	3.36	.897

Player	Position	Team (League)	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
Alexander Alexeev	D	Las Vegas (IHL)	10	0	3	3	4
		Tacoma (WCL)	26	2	11	13	28
Peter Ambroziak	LW	Detroit (IHL)	33	5	8	13	30
		Flint (UL)	40	19	27	46	90
Vitali Andreev	F	Alexandria (WPL)	53	13	9	22	46
Greg Andrusak	D	Houston (IHL)	3	0	1	1	2
Chad Antonishyn	D	Topeka (CL)	47	0	3	3	89
Jeff Antonovich	C	Tulsa (CL)	70	40	60	100	66
Mike Bajurny	LW	Odessa (WPL)	40	7	3	10	107
Shannon Basaraba	F	Charlotte (ECL)	58	10	21	31	34
Wade Belak	D	St. John's (AHL)	29	0	3	3	92
Frank Bialowas	LW	Portland (AHL)	30	0	0	3	52
		Indianapolis (IHL)	16	1	0	1	27
Aaron Boh	D	Toledo (ECL)	65	11	28	39	226
Steve Cheredaryk	D	New Orleans (ECL)	58	8	15	23	135
Dave Chyzowski	LW	Kansas City (IHL)	67	24	15	39	147
Dave Craievich	D	Chicago (IHL)	1	0	0	0	0
		Mobile (ECL)	60	10	38	48	90
Cam Danyluk	F	South Carolina (ECL)	3	0	2	2	8
Steve Dowhy	C	Bakersfield (WCL)	67	33	55	88	101
Jason Duda	LW	Wichita (CL)	34	13	24	37	20
Brad Federenko	RW	Jacksonville (ECL)	69	27	39	66	34
Brent Gretzky	C	Hershey (AHL)	6	2	2	4	2
		Chicago (IHL)	39	9	19	28	15
		Asheville (UL)	32	28	42	70	29
Garry Gulash	D	Portland (AHL)	2	0	0	0	11
		Quad City (UL)	56	10	35	45	342
Dwayne Gylywoychuk	D	Central Texas (WPL)	57	2	4	6	80
Steve Haiko	D	New Haven (AHL)	42	2	7	9	58
Todd Hlushko	LW	Grand Rapids (IHL)	82	24	26	50	78
Kelly Hrycun	RW	Bakersfield (WCL)	68	24	20	44	40
Scott Humeniuk	D	Baton Rouge (ECL)	53	9	27	36	88
Phil Husak	LW	Saginaw (UL)	36	2	4	6	27
Ryan Huska	C	Lowell (AHL)	60	5	13	18	70
Dave Ivaska	RW	Pensacola (ECL)	61	3	7	10	80
John Kachur	C	Wichita (CL)	65	32	25	57	60
Sergei Klimentiev	D	Philadelphia (AHL)	43	5	12	17	99
		Milwaukee (IHL)	35	4	11	15	59
Paul Koch	D	Chicago (IHL)	53	0	12	12	85
Jeff Kostuch	C	Miami (ECL)	37	8	10	18	32
Jack Kowal	RW	Miami (ECL)	65	14	32	46	44
Rick Kowalsky	RW	Portland (AHL)	47	6	15	21	85
Stu Kulak	D	Phoenix (WCL)	42	11	30	41	36
Corey Laniuk	D	Phoenix (WCL)	61	1	2	3	153
Andrew Luciuk	F	Florida (ECL)	11	2	0	2	4
		Asheville (UL)	38	16	16	32	31
Brad Lukowich	D	Michigan (IHL)	67	8	21	29	95
Yuri Lyaskovsky	D	New Mexico (WPL)	52	4	9	13	25
Dave Lylyk	LW	Abilene (WPL)	12	0	0	0	6
		Fort Worth (CL)	44	12	11	23	42
Eric Maksimenko	C	Monroe (WPL)	1	0	0	0	0
Dennis Maruk	F	Lake Charles (WPL)	6	0	2	2	4
Tom Maryschak	D	New Mexico (WPL)	21	1	3	4	10
Jay Mazur	RW	Alexandria (WPL)	61	22	53	75	12
Brad Mehalko	RW	Las Vegas (IHL)	8	1	0	1	7
		Tacoma (WCL)	49	14	22	36	75
Marty Melnychuk	D	Kansas City (IHL)	1	0	0	0	7
		Arkansas (WPL)	28	1	3	4	268
Glen Metropolit	C	Grand Rapids (IHL)	77	28	53	81	92
Chad Michalchuk	LW	Waco (WPL)	64	32	29	61	224
Jeremy Mylymok	D	Chicago (IHL)	63	4	6	10	194
Yevgeny Namestnikov	D	Lowell (AHL)	42	12	14	26	42
Nick Naumenko	D	Kansas City (IHL)	75	12	27	39	61
David Nemirovsky	RW	St. John's (AHL)	22	3	9	12	18
		Fort Wayne (IHL)	44	22	13	35	24
Mikhail Nemirovsky	RW	Flint (IHL)	40	17	16	33	28
Stewart Nowosad	F	Toledo (ECL)	3	0	0	0	0
Jaroslav Obsut	D	Worcester (AHL)	31	2	8	10	14
		Manitoba (IHL)	2	0	0	0	0
		Augusta (ECL)	41	11	25	36	42
Ed Olczyk	C	Chicago (IHL)	7	2	2	4	6
Keith Osborne	RW	Saginaw (UL)	73	20	49	69	72
Ron Paleczny	D	Asheville (UL)	9	0	0	0	8
Greg Pankewicz	RW	Kentucky (AHL)	40	12	17	29	91
Jeff Pawluk	D	Monroe (WPL)	68	5	26	31	40
Ryan Pawluk	LW	Arkansas (WPL)	69	43	58	101	20
Doug Pirnak	LW	Tulsa (CL)	68	11	13	24	254
Ryan Pisiak	RW	Pee Dee (ECL)	22	0	1	1	174
Mark Polak	C	Pensacola (ECL)	67	7	17	24	62
Jason Prokopez	F	Florida (ECL)	59	6	9	15	191
Boris Protsenko	RW	Syracuse (AHL)	65	24	24	48	84
Jay Pylypiuk	D	Wheeling (ECL)	10	0	2	2	15
		Memphis (CL)	33	3	6	9	24
Sergei Radchenko	D	Hamilton (AHL)	3	0	0	0	7
		Wheeling (ECL)	28	2	3	5	98
Peter Ratchuk	D	New Haven (AHL)	53	7	20	27	44
Dan Ratushny	D	Kansas City (IHL)	70	9	32	41	38
Russ Romaniuk	LW	Las Vegas (IHL)	82	43	20	63	91
Bogdan Rudenko	RW	Colorado (WCL)	51	13	11	24	174
Brandy Semchuk	RW	Fresno (WCL)	39	10	11	21	40
Curtis Sheptak	LW	Portland (AHL)	13	0	3	3	32
		Utah (IHL)	60	7	8	15	99
Dean Shmyr	D	Cleveland (IHL)	3	0	0	0	8
		New Mexico (WPL)	41	4	8	12	309
Jason Shmyr	LW	Manitoba (IHL)	15	1	1	2	262
		San Diego (WCL)	2	0	0	0	7
Ryan Shmyr	LW	San Diego (WCL)	27	0	0	0	176
Jamie Sokolsky	D	Huntington (ECL)	65	12	30	42	79
Lee Sorochan	D	Saint John (AHL)	19	1	5	6	37
		Fort Wayne (IHL)	45	0	10	10	204
Andrei Srubko	D	Las Vegas (IHL)	52	0	8	8	164
Wayne Strachan	RW	Thunder Bay (UL)	72	57	71	128	91
Mark Strohack	D	Fort Worth (WPL)	68	6	30	36	69
Joe Suk	C	Macon (CL)	68	15	26	41	63
Steve Suk	C	Macon (CL)	63	18	44	62	40
Chris Szysky	F	Grand Rapids (IHL)	0	1	1	2	10
Joey Tetarenko	D	New Haven (AHL)	65	4	10	14	154
Stanislav Tkatch	RW	Chicago (IHL)	1	0	0	0	0
		Memphis (CL)	30	12	19	31	24
Dean Trbojevich	D	Anchorage (WCL)	43	2	10	12	133
Josh Tymchak	C	Asheville (UL)	69	5	4	9	206
Troy Walczak	C	Madison (UL)	2	0	0	0	0
Chad Wilchynski	D	Mobile (ECL)	9	1	1	2	4
		Alexandria (WPL)	40	3	14	17	71
Casey Wolak	F	Baton Rouge (ECL)	3	0	0	0	17
Shawn Yakimishyn	C	Winston-Salem (UL)	65	24	26	50	172
Brendan Yarema	C	Kansas City (IHL)	69	11	21	32	163
Troy Yarosh	D	Phoenix (WCL)	4	0	0	0	19
		Wichita (CL)	35	1	3	4	76
Boris Zelenko	C	Hampton Roads (ECL)	29	11	10	21	20
Myles Zomok	RW	Asheville (UL)	65	2	3	5	58
Steve Zoryk	LW	South Carolina (ECL)	9	2	0	2	7
Shane Zulyniak	D	Abilene (WPL)	3	0	0	0	2

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# Olyphant choir...

(Continued from page 10)

but their forebears, who came to work in the Anthracite capital of the world, are from many foreign lands – primarily from Ukraine, but there are also Irish, Italian, Polish and Slovak progeny.

The choir's mission is to perpetuate the Church Slavonic a cappella tradition, primarily through pilgrimages to early Ukrainian Catholic churches in America, and to reintroduce it to areas where it has succumbed to the English vernacular. Already, the choir has performed at the oldest parish of its kind, St. Michael's in Shenandoah, Pa. They traveled to Washington, to the National Shrine of the

Holy Family, in the autumn of 1997 and also twice visited Toronto.

Through fund-raising and sales of its audio and video tapes, the choir continues its pilgrimage each year to bring the divine liturgy to its sister parishes in this original, virtually obsolete format, proving that the Ukrainian Catholic Church not only survived in the underground, behind the Iron Curtain, where it was deemed illegal, but here on the American soil as well, where it faces other, more obscure adversaries.

Respect for the patron saints and the consciousness of the sufferings and sacrifices of the parish's early pioneers prevails, thus motivating this choir to do what it does best, sing in the language of the "Doctors of the Slavs," Ss. Cyril and Methodius.

# Leo Mol retrospective...

(Continued from page 13)

Holowacky, expertly sorted the sculptures into groups: Shevchenkiana, politicians, Church fathers, nudes, Ukrainian themes and nature. A selection of paintings, drawings, prints and photos was hung on the walls to back up the theme of each group.

Excited art lovers, from as far away as Edmonton, and as nearby as Hamilton, pressed into the gallery – almost crowding out the sculptures they came to see. Hostess Ms. Duncan expertly calmed the guests and proceeded briskly through the program. Welcoming remarks and congratulations were offered by: Mr. Wrzesnewsky, chair of the board of directors; Robert McNeill, president of the Sculptors Society of Canada; Andrij Babytsch, president of the Canadian Ukrainian Artists Society of Canada; and Dr. Irena Moroz, chair of the Cultural Council of the Ukrainian World Congress. Mayor Mel Lastman, mayor of Toronto, expressed congratulations in a letter.

Guest Speaker Joan Murray, director of the Robert McLaughlin Gallery in Oshawa, expressed her delight at discovering Mr.

Mol's work, especially his powerful portraits of prominent people. All the formalities were concluded in 30 minutes – a new record for brevity in this venue. As pianist Taras Chmil tinkled the ivories of the baby grand, award-winning Canadian wines flowed profusely, and delectable cheeses and pates were served.

### The anniversary banquet

Interior designer Tatiana Martschenko, of T<sup>2</sup> (T-Squared), singlehandedly imbued the prosaic room with a dash of Mediterranean charm. Twinkling lights, wrapped in gauze and attached to the ceiling, suggested a starry night, while a dozen full-size photos of Mr. Mol's classical "Nude," arranged around the room in a column-like fashion, sketched in a Greek Temple. To complete the illusion, exotic floral scents wafted from bouquets on sparkling tables.

Harpist Alyssa Mychalsky of Ancaster, Ontario, caressed the strings of the heavenly instrument in a soothing performance of Pachelbel's Canon in D and a medley of Ukrainian folksongs.

Next, Christina Bidiak, perennial mistress of ceremonies, hosted the evening with great skill and just the right dose of formality. Maestro Mol and his wife, Margareth, were greeted by Roman Wrzesnewskyj of the UCAF and Ariadna Stebelsky from the Association for the Development of Ukrainian Culture.

The highlight of the evening was guest speaker Dr. Darewych's scholarly overview of Mr. Mol's life and work – illustrated by a selection of slides that gave the viewers an opportunity to admire the artist's monumental work not available in the exhibit.

### The film screening

An intimate group of loyal fans of Mr. Mol, artists and film buffs gathered at UCAF Gallery on September 21 to view "Leo Mol: In Light and Shadow" – an excellent hourlong film produced by the National Film Board of Canada. After the film, Dr. Darewych introduced the artist and encouraged questions from the audience. The status of the installation of Mol's Shevchenko in St. Petersburg (Russia, not Florida) seemed to be the topic of the moment. Mr. Mol explained that the project is presently tied up in red tape, but he hopes to see a positive resolution of the problem by the year 2000.

# Larysa Martyniuk...

(Continued from page 17)

ogy, styles and materials, and are professionally landscaped.

Ms. Martyniuk's work has also been showcased at various national exhibits, including the Connecticut Painters and Sculpture Exhibit at the Stamford Museum, the Woodstock Gallery in upstate New York, New York City's Lincoln Center and the Invitational Exhibit – Artists of the West at Pikes Peak Center in Colorado Springs.

She is showing her work at Maxim's of Greeley, Colo., and has exhibited at the Aspen Fine Art Gallery in Aspen, Colo., as well as the Hayden-Hays Gallery in Colorado Springs. Her prints are on display at the Colorado Springs Fine Art Gallery Museum Shop and the Cogswell/Squash Blossom Gallery in Old Colorado City.

Her work is found in the collections of The Hunt Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, the president of United Technologies Microelectronic Center, the Behesda Corp., as well as others.

# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

will feature cellists Natalia Khoma and Suren Bagratuni, and soprano Oksana Krovytzka stepping in for the previously announced soprano Olha Pasichnyk, winner of the first prize in the Mirjam Helin International Singing Competition in Helsinki, Finland, in August. The complete cycle of "Treny" (Laments) appears as a tetralogy inspired by poems by the Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski. "Treny" was commissioned by Dr. W. Howard Hoffman and written for the evening's soloists. Tickets, priced at \$20, are available at the institute, (212) 288-8660, with senior and student discounts available. The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., beginning at 8 p.m.

Revutsky, Skoryk, Tartini and Hubay. The concert will be held at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m.

**SAN FRANCISCO:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will celebrate its patron saint's feast day in San Francisco's historic church with the participation of the Rev. Sviatoslav Kowaliv. Divine liturgy will be celebrated in Ukrainian at 10:30 a.m., followed by a dinner at 1 p.m. in the parish hall at 345 Seventh St. (between Folsom and Harrison streets). Donation: \$10, adults; \$5, students. For reservations call the parish, (415) 861-4066. (Regular divine liturgy is celebrated each Sunday starting at 10:30 a.m., followed by luncheon or coffee and snacks in the parish hall. These meals are a form of fund-raising for the parish.)

### Saturday, November 27

**CHICAGO:** In celebration of the 50th anniversary of Plast in Chicago, we invite the entire Ukrainian American community in North America to "Come Celebrate With Us!" Our golden jubilee banquet and dance will be held at The Westin O'Hare, 6100 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. The evening will begin with cocktails at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. and a program filled with reminiscences of our 50 years in Chicago. The dance will begin at 9:30 p.m. with music for the evening provided by Good Times. Reservation for dinner must be made in advance. Admission for the dinner and dance is \$85 per person; \$70 for students; and \$25 for the zabava. For more information call (312) 829-8146, or visit the Plast Chicago website at <http://www.ukrainianchicago.com>.

### ADVANCE NOTICE

### Wednesday, December 1

**PAOLI, Pa.:** Join Roman Hrynkyv, the virtuoso bandura master from Kyiv, for an enchanting evening of bandura sounds featuring a rich medley of folk, classical and contemporary music. Hear "Schedyrk" ("The Carol of the Bells") performed the way it was meant to be. This is a fund-raising gala dinner sponsored by The World Affairs Council of Greater Valley Forge as part of its "Holidays Around the World" celebration series. In addition to a delicious dinner, the evening will include a sampler of traditional Ukrainian holiday fare. Additional entertainment will be provided by Paul A. Goble, a former U.S. State Department officer and now communications director for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, who will weave a medley of Soviet and post-Soviet humor as a reflection on the realities of that region. This wonderful gala event will be held beginning at 6 p.m. at the Waynesborough Country Club, 440 Darby-Paoli Road. Tickets for the event are \$75 per person. Send checks to the World Affairs Council of Greater Valley Forge, P.O. Box 632, Southeastern, PA 19399-0632. Deadline: November 19. Black tie optional. For additional information, call Andrew Fylypovych, (215) 575-4136.

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will feature special guest speaker Myron Holubiak, president of Roche Laboratories, who will speak on the topic "Why Ukrainian Americans Should Consider a Career in the Pharmaceutical Industry." The presentation will be held at the Ramada Hotel, 130 Route 10 (westbound), at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.:** The University of Michigan Ukrainian Club is sponsoring a lecture in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk's death. Guest speaker is Iryna Shamraj of the Ukrainian Music Institute, Detroit branch. Topics will include his biography, composition and distinct musical style, as well as insight on his untimely passing. The lecture will be held in Room D on the third floor in the Michigan League, 911 N. University Ave., University of Michigan, at 7:30 p.m. For additional information contact Petro Lisowsky, (734) 214-3829, or Vera Slywinsky, (734) 764-9640; or e-mail [um.ukes@umich.edu](mailto:um.ukes@umich.edu).

### Saturday-Sunday, November 20-21

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.:** The University of Michigan Ukrainian Club is inviting high school juniors and seniors to participate in its third annual "Ukrainian Student Weekend" at the University of Michigan. Activities will include a lecture by Iryna Shamraj commemorating the 20th anniversary of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk's death; a tour of University of Michigan Central and North Campuses; a tour of Ann Arbor; a visit to the University of Michigan Museum of Art; and an introduction to university life at the University of Michigan. Registration is free. For additional information, contact Petro Lisowsky, (734) 214-3829, or Vera Slywinsky, (734) 764-9640; or e-mail [um.ukes@umich.edu](mailto:um.ukes@umich.edu).

### Sunday, November 21

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents a concert featuring pianist Myroslava Kysylevych and violinist Solomia Soroka in a program of works by

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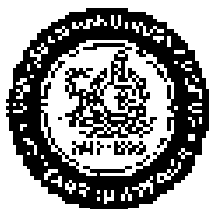
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Woman-Wisdom Community Theatre  
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- BAIRD BROOK, NJ** Fri. December 3, 1999 7:30 pm  
Ukrainian Cultural Center  
135 Dawson Ave. Somerset, N.J.
- PINE ACRE PHILA, PA** Sat. December 4, 1999 7:30 pm  
Sisters of St. Rose Augustine  
400 Fox Chase, Jenkintown Pa.
- PITTSBURGH, PA** Sun. December 5, 1999 2:00 pm  
Pittsfield Hall, University of Pittsburgh



**COMMUNITY CHRONICLE**

**UNWLA branch showcases Ukrainian heritage**

WOODBIDGE, N.J. – Branch 100 (Carteret, N.J.) of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, took part in Cultural Heritage Day on October 3 at the Hungarian American Citizens Club here.

As part of the various ethnic exhibits, Branch 100 displayed Ukrainian folk art, as well as samples of Ukrainian Christmas and Easter traditional foods. Among the exhibited items was literature about Ukraine, The Ukrainian Museum in New York and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. In addition, this year the dancers of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Carteret, N.J.) took part in the program.

The Ukrainian exhibit and perform-

ance drew a lot of attention and praise, and several local government officials stopped by the exhibit table to express their appreciation.

The branch has also received an invitation from the American Hungarian Foundation in New Brunswick, N.J., to participate in the 11th annual Festival of Trees which begins on December 5. The foundation encourages different nationalities to present their Christmas traditions and share their customs and traditional foods with other participants and guests.

Colonia High School's Ambassador International Club extended an invitation to the branch to visit the school and tell students about Ukraine's folk art, holiday traditions and other topics of interest.



Seen at Cultural Heritage Day are Maria Wasichko (left) and Oksana Kuzyszyn (right) with Mayor James McGreevey of Woodbridge Township, N.J.

**Coalition members meet speaker of Polish Senate**



PHILADELPHIA – Holy Family College in Philadelphia awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree to Alicja Julia Grzeskowiak, speaker of the Polish Senate, on October 1. Members of the Action Ukraine Coalition were invited as special guests for this event and later met Speaker Grzeskowiak at a reception. From left are: Sister Francesca Onley, CSFN, Ph.D., president of Holy Family College; R.L. Chomiak, director of the Washington Office of Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC); Stephan Romanko, treasurer of Ukrainian Federation of America (UFA); Ihor Gawdiak, president of the UACC; Daria Fedak of Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Dr. Zenia Chernyk, chairman of the UFA; Bohdan Korzeniowski, president of the UFA; Speaker Grzeskowiak; Vera Andryczyk, public relations director of the UFA; Marijka Tatunczak and Ksenia Korzeniowski of the UFA.



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## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

ous day, the Associated Press reported. National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko said the loss in value is due to "negative political expectations" on the eve of the presidential election. The latest slide brings the rate outside of the Central Bank's trading corridor for this year, which was set at between 3.4 and 4.6 hrv to \$1. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Belarusian Popular Front has new leader

MIENSK – The Belarusian Popular Front, the country's main opposition party, has elected Vintsuk Vyachorka as its new leader, the Associated Press reported on October 30. Mr. Vyachorka replaces Zyanon Paznyak, who had held the post for more than a decade. Mr. Paznyak fled the country in 1996 and was granted political asylum in the United States. Mr. Vyachorka said that "[President Alyaksandr] Lukashenka is ready to give up our independence, and we must resist not in theory but in practice." Mr. Vyachorka's election ends a leadership crisis in the party after a meeting in August resulted in a disputed and inconclusive vote. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Belarusian opposition defies ban

MIENSK – Some 200 members of Belarusian opposition parties on October 31 ignored a state ban on processions and marched to a Soviet-era execution site, the Associated Press reported. Several hundred other people joined the marchers at the Kuropaty mass grave just outside Miensk. Miensk city officials had banned the march this year. According to the opposition Belarus Popular Front, 10 people were arrested before the march began. As many as tens of thousands of people were killed at Kuropaty in Communist purges during the 1930s. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Exiled leader urges Western pressure

COPENHAGEN – Syamyon Sharetski, the chairman of Belarus's dissolved Parliament, said in Copenhagen on October 28 that Western countries must pressure Russia to cease supporting Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Sharetski, who lives in exile in Lithuania, said that if a union between Belarus and Russia comes to fruition, Mr. Lukashenka will be elected president of the new entity. Commenting on the rousing reception President Lukashenka received after an address before the Russian State Duma earlier this week, Mr. Sharetski called the Belarusian president a "brilliant demagogue" whose populist message of "taking all from the rich and giving everything to the poor" resonates well in the Duma, most of whose members "want to re-establish the Soviet Union." Mr. Sharetski met with Danish officials in Copenhagen and said he is working on "getting Belarus back on track to democracy." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### U.S. envoy responds to Lukashenka

MIENSK – Daniel Speckhard, the U.S. ambassador to Belarus, said on October 28 that the Belarusian government is responsible for human rights abuses as well as for the country's "worsening relations with all Western countries and its self-imposed isolation," Belapan reported. Ambassador Speckhard was responding to President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's comments at a Commonwealth of Independent States youth conference in Miensk the previous day in which he accused the U.S. of sucking money out of Russia and other former Soviet republics and of not respecting Belarusian traditions and "ancient civilization." Speaking of the U.S., Mr. Lukashenka had also commented that "its history goes back [only] 300 years, when all of those riff-raff from Europe moved there." Ambassador Speckhard said he is convinced that Belarusians will not fall for the Belarusian government's "Cold War tactics." He added that it is time for Belarus to join "the family of democratic nations," release "political detainees," and stop harassing opposition parties, NGOs and the media. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine dismisses Lukashenka criticism

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma's office on October 27 dismissed charges by Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka that Kyiv is yielding to U.S. pressure, the Associated Press reported. President Kuchma's spokesman Oleksander Martynenko said "the relations between Ukraine and the U.S. are those of two civilized nations. Nobody has exerted any pressure [on anyone]." Mr. Lukashenka said in Moscow that Washington offered Mr. Kuchma financial support in exchange for a meeting between him and Belarusian opposition leader Syamyon Sharetski. The Belarusian president said the secret meeting took place earlier this month, but President Kuchma denies there was such a meeting. Mr. Lukashenka added that "Ukraine is looking to the West and aspires to join NATO. It is practically isolated from us and conducts pro-Western policies." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Sea Breeze '99 to simulate flood relief

ODESA – Ukraine is preparing to host the Sea Breeze '99 international naval maneuvers scheduled for December 8-16. The theme of this year's practice will be the simulation of a peacekeeping operation and provision of humanitarian aid under flood conditions. According to the plan, the event is to be held in Odesa. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukraine in Interparliamentary Union

KYIV – Ukraine was accepted into the Interparliamentary Union on October 11 in Berlin. At present the organization consists of 138 national parliaments and five interparliamentary assemblies. The union was created in 1889, and is considered to be the oldest international organization in the world. (Eastern Economist)

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**Tuesday, November 9**

**CHICAGO:** In conjunction with the exhibit "Generations: A Documentary of Ukrainians in Chicago" being held at the Harold Washington Library Center, singer-actress Mariana Sadowska of the Gardzienize Theater in Poland will present "Folk Songs and Traditions of Ukraine." The performance will take place at the library center, Video Theater, at 400 S. State St., at 5:30 p.m.

**Friday, November 12**

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian League of Philadelphia presents its first annual "Beef and Beer Ukrainian-Style Event – Halloween po Staromu"; costumes are highly recommended. Festivities will be held at the League Hall, corner of 23rd and Brown streets, (just blocks away from the Art Museum). The fun starts at 7:30 p.m. Donation: \$10 in advance, \$15 at the door. Must be 21 to attend; proper ID will be required. There will be plenty of free food, soda and beer for all, supplemented by a cash bar, as well as music contests and great prizes. So, come on out and have some fun! To order tickets and for further information, call Lesia Holowchak, (215) 543-9253, or Chrystyna Olearchuk, (609) 795-1937. Proceeds and donations to benefit the renovation effort of the hall.

**Saturday, November 13**

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Yaroslav Bilinsky, professor of political science and international relations, University of Delaware, who will speak on the topic "Ukraine's Admission to NATO: Military, Diplomatic and Political Aspects of the Issue." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

**Saturday-Sunday, November 13-14**

**NEW YORK:** The Yara Arts Group, the New York Bandura Ensemble and the Ukrainian Institute of America present "Harvest: Ukrainian Folk Song Today." The two-day festival of song will include three major events: "Sing with the Ancestors," a Saturday afternoon workshop at 1-5 p.m. in Ukrainian folk song; a Saturday evening event at 8 p.m. titled "Ancient Song, New Voices," featuring a presentation of ancient folk songs in Ukraine today by Maryana Sadowska and a concert of new interpretation of traditional songs by Alexis Kochan and Julian Kytasty; and a Sunday afternoon concert at 5 p.m. titled "New Music from Old Sources," with performances by bandurist Roman Hrynkyv from Kyiv and the Experimental Bandura Trio. All the events will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at Fifth Avenue. Tickets: \$20 per event with discount for festival. Participants for the workshop should pre-register with Yara. For information call Yara Arts Group, (212) 475-6474, e-mail yara@prodigy.net, or visit the website <http://www.brama.com/yara/>.

**Sunday, November 14**

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** For those who are interested in learning more about finding the proper career path or interested in returning to learning, Manor College, 700 Fox Chase Road, is holding an Open House/Career Day at 1 p.m. An introduction to the college, complete with faculty, staff and student discussions, as well as presentations on the various programs offered, provide a complete overview of Manor. Special seminars will be given on "I'm Undecided About a Career," "Financial Aid" and "Return to Learning for

Adults." For more information or reservations for the special seminars, call the Admissions Office, (215) 884-2216.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Ladies Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its 24th annual Christmas Bazaar to be held in the parish hall at 74 Harris Ave., at 10:30 a.m.-9 p.m. Featured will be the Ukrainian Restaurant (eat in or take-out), Santa's Attic, craft items and pastry table. For further information, contact Sandra Hreczuck, (508) 883-4327.

**SILVER SPRING, Md.:** As part of its 50th anniversary celebration, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will have a luncheon to launch its jubilee year cookbook, "Traditional Ukrainian and Other Favorite Recipes." The event will be held at the cathedral's parish hall, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., at 1 p.m. Cost: \$7 per person; tickets available at the door. For further information call Luda Murphy, (301) 657-9719. The cookbook may be ordered from Ms. Murphy for \$8, plus \$2 for postage and handling.

**Monday, November 15**

**NEW YORK:** Freedom House, jointly with the Ukrainian Institute of America, presents a meeting with Dr. Robert Conquest, senior research fellow and scholar-curator at the Hoover Institution, on the occasion of the publication of his new book "A Ravaged Century," by W. W. Norton of New York. The meeting will be opened by Adrian Karatnycky, president of Freedom House, with introductory remarks by Leonard R. Sussman, former executive director and currently senior scholar in international communications at Freedom House. Dr. Conquest's talk will be followed by a question-and-answer exchange. Dr. Conquest is author of numerous books on Soviet and international affairs, including the classic work on the Stalinist era, "The Great Terror" and "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine." Dr. Conquest's newest book will be available for signing and sale. The meeting will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 6-8 p.m. Contribution: \$10; reception to follow. For further information call (212) 288-8660.

**Tuesday, November 16**

**SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.:** The Seton Hall International Music Festival will feature Adrian Bryttan conducting the New Jersey Youth Symphony in works by Rossini, Mascagni and the Rachmaninoff Second Symphony. Soprano Liuba Shchybychuk will sing arias of Verdi and Puccini. For tickets call Seton Hall University, (973) 761-9098

**Friday-Sunday, November 19-21**

**BOSTON:** Jacques Hnizdovsky's woodcuts and linocuts will be on exhibition and for sale at William Greenbaum Fine Prints at the New England Antiquarian Print Fair, Hynes Convention Center, 900 Boylston St. Hours: Friday, 5-9 p.m., admission, \$10; Saturday, noon-7 p.m., and Sunday, noon-5 p.m., admission, \$5. Works by Louis Lozowick will also be shown. For more information call (978) 283-0112.

**Saturday, November 20**

**NEW YORK:** The world premiere of Virko Baley's "Treny" for Two Violoncellos and Soprano (1996-1999) will be presented at the Ukrainian Institute of America as part of its "Music at the Institute" series. The new work

(Continued on page 23)

**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.