

# FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

NO. 86

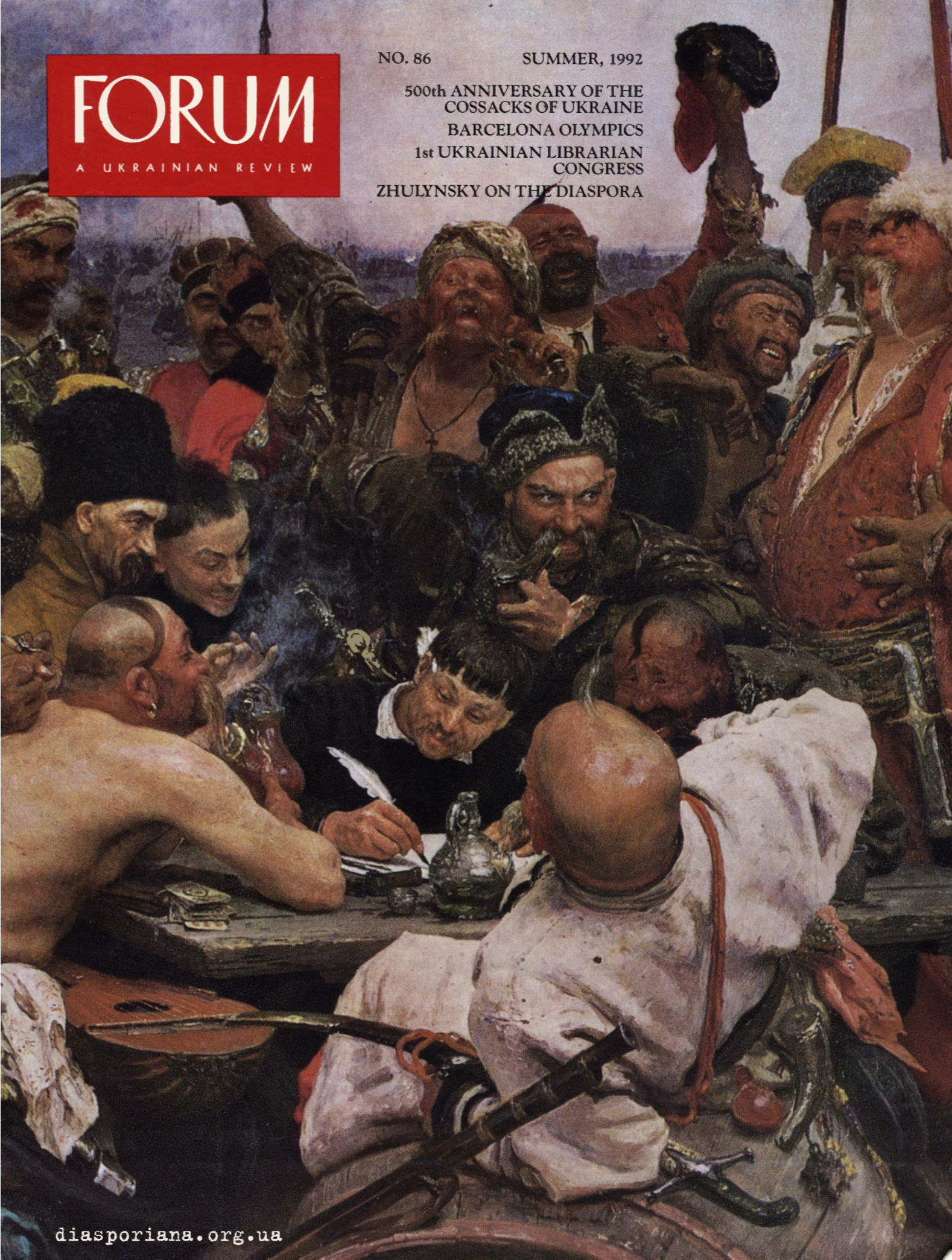
SUMMER, 1992

500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
COSSACKS OF UKRAINE

BARCELONA OLYMPICS

1st UKRAINIAN LIBRARIAN  
CONGRESS

ZHULYNSKY ON THE DIASPORA





# FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

NO. 86

SUMMER, 1992

ANDREW GREGOROVICH ..... *Editor-in-Chief*

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## FRONT COVER:

Detail of Illya Repin's famous painting "Zaporozhian Cossacks of Ukraine Writing a Letter to the Turkish Sultan" (1878-91) 6'8" x 11'9" (203 x 358cm), St. Petersburg Art Gallery.

## BACK COVER:

The magnificent Kiev Opera and Ballet Theater, built in 1901 and seating about 2,000 people in five tiers, was the location of the opening session of the 1st Ukrainian Librarians Congress.

# CONTENTS

## PAGE

500th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Cossacks ..... 3-9

Boyko Folk Architecture ..... 10-11

1st Ukrainian Librarians Congress,  
Libraries Strengthen Cultural Identity (IFLA) .... 12-17

Barcelona Olympics ..... 18

Ukraine's Olympic Medalists 1992 ..... 19

National Medals Standing ..... 19

Serhiy Bubka: Fallen Star ..... 19

De la Feuille's 1733 Map of Ukraine ..... 20

## Bookmark:

*Ukrainian Nationalism  
Byzantium and the Slavs,  
Newsletter, Rudnyckiana  
Selected Poetry of Lina Kostenko  
Ukrainian Economic History  
Holy Terror: Andy Warhol* ..... 21-23

Poetry of Peter Kuzyk ..... 24-25

Woodcut Artist Michael Korhun ..... 26-29

Chernihiv Church Reconsecrated ..... 30-32

Zhulynsky on the Diaspora ..... 33

Ukraine's Nuclear Arsenal ..... 34

Zaporozhets Car ..... 35

Cossacks Renounce 1654 Treaty ..... 35

Kiev's Irish Duty Free ..... 35

*FORUM wishes to thank all the readers who have sent us  
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# 500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ukrainian Cossacks

***The Zaporozhian Sich and the Tradition of Ukrainian Statehood***

by Olexandr Yushchenko



In 1992 Ukraine marks the 500th anniversary of the Cossacks and their first appearance in history. In Ukrainian, the word Cossack meant "free man." The Sich, pronounced seech, is the fortress and capital city of the Ukrainian Cossacks which moved to new locations through history. It was usually located in the heart of Ukraine on or near an island, such as Khortytsia, in the mighty Dnipro (Dnieper) River. Cossackdom with its colorful traditions, heroic courage and principle of democracy, forms the central part of Ukraine's heritage for three centuries, from the 16th to the 18th.

Moscow and the Soviet Russian government censored, distorted and suffocated the history of Ukraine to the extent that the Cossack tradition had almost disappeared from Ukraine's history by this decade. But the Cossack heritage lived on in the hearts of the Ukrainian people and increasing freedom the last few years has allowed Ukraine to openly celebrate its Cossack, or Kozak, history.

Pre-Soviet histories of Cossack Ukraine are now being rapidly reprinted to satisfy the hunger of a people who want to know their own historical tradition. The totalitarian version of Ukrainian history propagated for 70 years under Soviet Russian rule, has now been discredited.

For the past three years, 1990 to 1992, Ukraine has celebrated the 1492 founding of the Ukrainian Cossacks with huge programs attended by a half a million people. The following article was written especially to mark the events of 1990. Editor





**Opening ceremony of the 500th Anniversary of the Zaporozhian Sich on August 4, 1990 near the monument to Ivan Sirko, Kapulivka Village, Nikopol District, Zaporizhia Region.**

**T**HE COSSACK LAND had never known such a festival. Between August 3 and August 5 of 1990 some half a million people from every corner of Ukraine converged on the Dnipropetrovsk Region and Zaporizhya. They came from the Donbas and Kharkiv Region, from the Black Sea maritime regions and Galicia, from Polissya and the Carpathians to pay tribute to ancestors who had gained glory and charged their successors to fight for freedom.

They came in every way possible: by train and by air, by car and by bicycle, some even on foot or on horseback. They settled where they could — in hotels, in private homes, and some, according to an old Cossack custom, camped in the open air, in tents or simply on the ground.

More time is needed to fully comprehend the events during the Days of Cossack Glory dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the Zaporozhian Sich and, to be more precise, the 500th anniversary of the first mention of the Cossacks in historical documents.

The festival turned out to be so unexpectedly grandiose that 1990 took on an extraordinary significance in the rebirth of the spiritual and cultural legacy of Ukraine. People paid homage to their heroes and in so doing became newly dedicated to their country. The national history of Ukraine, which has been concealed or distorted for so long, seemed to come to life.

AUGUST 3, The Days of Cossack Glory began in Nikopol, Dnipropetrovsk Region, where a scholarly conference entitled "The 500th Anniversary of Ukrainian Cossackdom" was held, and in which scholars and men of letters from all over Ukraine took part. The Zaporozhian Sich, was a real "Christian Cossack republic" where a profound democracy existed and the social and political system was backed by a corresponding ideology. We ourselves have no real perception of what the Sich meant not only for Ukraine but for Eastern Europe as well, and indeed for the whole of mankind. The poet Ivan Drach, People's Deputy of Ukraine and President of the People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), stated that the experience of the world's first democratic republic and its ideas are now closely associated with the renewal of Ukraine's sovereignty, with the revival of a national self-consciousness. Respect for history is the principal evidence that the nation's intellect is alive, he said. Reports on the history of the formation and development of Ukrainian Cossackdom were delivered by writer Yuri Mushketyk and historians Mykhailo Braichevsky and Olena Apanovych.

The formation of the Zaporozhian Sich on Khortytsya Island in the great bend of the Dnieper River was not simply accidental. Khortytsya had already been mentioned in written sources dating back to the 10th century. The Byz-





Opening celebrations in Kapulivka, the village of Ivan Sirko.

antine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus described the island in his book *On the Administration of the Empire* (946-953), and wrote that the Slavs of Kievan Rus were still pagans, put up in Horthytsya on their long and hard journey "from the Varangians to the Greeks," and made sacrifices to their deities. The name of the island may have come from Hors, the name of the ancient Slavic god of the sun.

Khorthytsya was also a venue for the Kievan Rus' assembly of armed forces, which set out from there on their campaign against the hostile nomads, the Pechenegs and the Polovtsians. The Hypatian Chronicle under the year 1103 states that Svyatopolk, King of Kiev, came to Khorthytsya and together with other Rus princes and their troops gained a victory over the Polovtsians. Khorthytsya was also the site of the last battle of King Svyatoslav with the Pechenegs.

Under the year 1224 it is mentioned that Rus princes again gathered on Khorthytsya for a campaign against a new and ferocious enemy, the Tartar-Mongols.

On AUGUST 4th Cossack guns fired a volley in the village of Kapulivka, Nikopol District, Dnipropetrovsk Region. These guns were specially made by enthusiasts from Dolyna District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, who came to the festival of Cossack Glory together with the Pervotsvit (Primrose) folk choir from Ivano-Frankivsk. The choir's conductor, D. Sichinsky, said, "We have been preparing for the festival for some time. This is a special year for our company as well; the Pervotsvit folk choir has turned 90. It is a great honor for us to celebrate this jubilee in Cossack land."

It is difficult to say exactly how many people were in that unending stream which went from Nikopol to Kapulivka to pay homage at the grave of Ivan Sirko, a glorious chieftain of the Zaporozhian Army; some maintain two hundred thousand, others three hundred. In any case there was a veritable sea of Cossack banners, crimson and blue-yellow, banners that the people did not simply select but inherited.

Dust filled the air, as hundreds of thousands of pilgrims trampled down a mowed field around the grave of the glorious chieftain. There a panakhyda was held for the repose of his soul.



Poet and writer Ivan Drach, head of Rukh, and now President of the Ukraina Society, speaks at the Cossack celebrations. To his left is Dmytro Pavlychko and on the right is Borys Wrzeszniewsky of Toronto.



Ivan Plyushch, First Vice-Chairman of the Government of Ukraine addresses the crowd.



Cossack "Machine Gun"  
The Cossack 'orhanka,' a multi-barreled cannon was a precursor of today's machine gun. Kiev Historical Museum.





**Cossack Oles Suhovy, a Kiev worker, participated in full regalia and weapons.**



Ivan Sirko with his soldiers conducted over 30 campaigns against the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate, both by sea and by land, and he was never defeated. He did not bow down to anyone. He also taught this principle to his sons Roman and Petro, who gave their lives for Ukraine. This legendary military leader was elected chieftain by the Cossacks over 20 times. No one else enjoyed such respect.

There was also a meeting under the slogan "From Cossack Liberties to the Liberty of Ukraine," at which Ivan Plyushch, head of the UkrSSR Supreme Rada delegation and First Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Rada spoke. He emphasized, "It is necessary for us, who are destined to live in such an exceptional period, a turning point in national history, to cherish not only the historical memory and truth about our people's past but also to make use of the invaluable spiritual legacy in carrying out the great and complicated work of establishing a sovereign Ukrainian state. Shouts of "Independence!" were the people's mandate to the Ukrainian Supreme Rada.

Speeches by writers Yuri Mushketyk and Volodymyr Yavorivsky sounded like calls to unity and were supported by shouts of "Glory!" Writer Dmytro Pavlychko, People's Deputy of the USSR and of the UkrSSR, spoke, as always, vividly and emotionally: "With such a large number of Ukrainian people on such a small area of land, this land should break under the burden of our national anguish, our age-long despair and our national affliction. But this land resists breaking under us because a great warrior, Ivan Sirko, lies in it. And he does not want us to leave this world before we gain our statehood, our free Ukraine and our national dignity!"

Tens of thousands of people with thousands of gonfalons (flags) and banners set out from the grave of Ivan Sirko to the Kapulivka crossroad, to the Memory Mound where an 11-meter-high (35 foot) cross was raised on the steppe. It is an exact copy of the cross which had graced the last church of the Zaporozhian Cossacks, which was demolished in the 1930s. According to a Cossack custom people brought with them small bundles of soil. They brought it from every region in Ukraine, from many of the cities and villages, even from faraway America, Canada and Australia where descendants honor the memory of Cossackdom. They brought it to spread on the Memory Mound so that the cross would stand firm in earth from all over Ukraine.

From now on this sanctified place will be considered sacred by all Ukrainians. A capsule containing an appeal to future generations was laid in the foundation of the cross. This appeal was newly adopted at the scientific conference and is to be read out during celebrations of the millennium of the Zaporozhian Sich in the year 2492.

AUGUST 5. Participants in this genuine people's festival travelled to Khortytsya along the same roads which were once trodden by "free people" — the Cossacks.

In the 15th century the legendary island evolved to become the center of the region where the bravest of warriors gathered to confront their enemies. From north and east Ukraine was devastated by raids of Tartar-Mongol hordes, and in the west, the Ukrainian population suffered under the yoke of the Polish-Lithuanian State. Thus Khortytsya



Cossack kettledrums call the people to march along the Cossack Circle in Khortytsia.

became the heart of Ukraine. Cossack strength in battles increased and by the mid-16th century the Zaporozhian Sich had already become a significant military-political formation with a single center, efficient organization and a well-armed and well-trained army.

In the late 16th century publications appeared in Germany and France, describing the feats of the Zaporozhian Cossacks in their battles with the Turks and Tartars. The authors cited diplomatic reports from the capital of the Porte, containing admiration for the "glorious brave Cossack nation." At a time when Europe as a whole could do nothing with the Porte, which had become a yoke for Greeks, Serbians, Bulgarians, Moldavians and other nations, a social organization was gaining strength on the Dnieper River banks, and resolved to fight the Ottoman crescent.

In the early 17th century envoys from Spain, Naples, France, the Maltese Order and Persia approached the Cossacks in connection with the war against the Turks. At that time the League of Christian Militia was established in Europe with the aim of liberating Europe from the Turks and, with his army, Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaidachny joined this League.





**A Divine Liturgy and Prayers are offered on the site of the Ascension Church in Zaporizhia.**

**100,000 people participated in the Cossack Festival at Voznesenivsky Square in Zaporizhia.**







People came from every corner of Ukraine to celebrate their Cossack heritage, Ivan Hryhorovich (left) and Maria (center) came from the village of Orelets on the Prut River near Sniatyn in western Ukraine.

But Hetman Sahaidachny became famous not only for his land and sea campaigns to defend Ukraine, which was surrounded by enemies. The Zaporozhian Army was also one of the founders of the Kiev-Mohyla Academy in 1615, Eastern Europe's first establishment of higher learning. A number of notable men of culture and education, writers, artists, architects and composers were of Cossack origin. Art from the Cossack region gave rise to the evolution of the Ukrainian Baroque, and, as foreigners testified, there were no illiterates even among the poorest people in Ukraine.

The rich experience of the construction of the Zaporozhian Sich state was used to the full by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky during the 1648-1654 Liberation war: that is, the period when the Ukrainian State existed already in a consummate form. After the Liberation war the Zaporozhian Sich endeavored to preserve its special status. However, Russia's violation of all the treaties of 1654 and later and the infringement upon the autonomy of the young Ukrainian State by Russian Tsarism led to the loss of socio-political institutions in Ukraine.

In the latter half of the 17th and in the 18th century the Zaporozhian Sich remained the last stronghold of freemen, and the Sich participated in the political struggle which was going on in Ukrainian territories. The Cossack "brotherhood" tried to arbitrate in home policy, supported Hetmans in their striving for an independent Ukraine, and defended it against Tartar and Turkish oppression. The Ukrainian Cossacks took part in Russia's military actions against Turkey, because the Russian army did not have the experience necessary for the struggle with the Ottoman Turkish Porte.

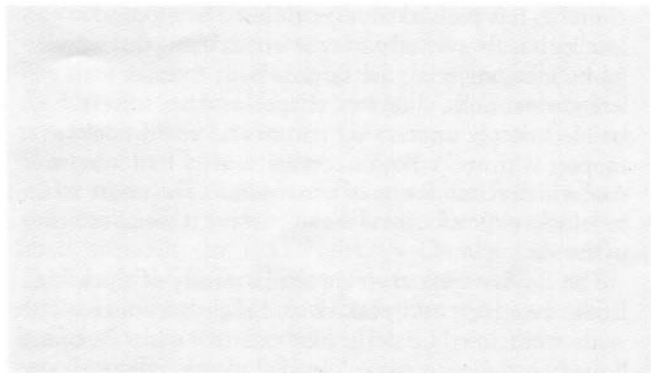
On June 15, 1775, Russian troops destroyed the Zaporozhian Sich by order of Catherine II, and its last Hetman, Petro Kalnyshesky, was shackled and exiled to the Solovetskiye Islands in northern Russia.

Old ballads and Cossack freedom songs resounded throughout Khortytsya. On the last day of the Days of Cossack Glory celebrations kobzars arrived and thousands of people listened to them in the "Cossack circle," on the place where traditions of Ukrainian statehood were cherished and promoted from the time of Kievan Rus to the 18th century. A cross was erected and consecrated in Khortytsya to honor the memory of the fighters for freedom. Festival participants then made the 10 km (6 mile) march to the center of Zaporozhyia. Here a meeting was held on Voznesenivsky (Ascension) Square, where there once had been a Cossack church.



Members of the Zaporozhian Cossack Equestrian Theater before their performance.

The festival has not yet come to an end, however. The rejuvenation of Sich is advancing: on July 4-7, 1991, the Forum of Spiritual Ukraine was held here and the organizing committee of the Festival of Cossack Glory asked UN-RSCO to add the birthday of Zaporozhian Cossacks to the calendar of memorable dates and to proclaim 1992 the International Year of Cossackdom. ■







Boyko Church in Matkiv, 1838, architect Vasyl Ivankovich. Drawing by V. Sichynsky.

# BOYKO FOLK ARCHITECTURE

By Arkhip Danyluk

**T**HE BOYKO AREA OF WESTERN UKRAINE embraces part of the Ukrainian Carpathians within the Uzh and San rivers in the west and the Limnitsya River in the east. Travelers visiting this area express their admiration for the evergreen forests, mountain ranges, swift streams and rivers. No less exciting is the history of the Ukrainian people living here, their customs, lifestyle, architecture and art.

Such hamlets as Sputnitsya, Pohonich, Stare Misto, Spas and Stara Sil had been famous for their crafts almost 1,000 years ago in the time of Kievan Rus.

The unique architectural style of the Boyko houses and churches has evolved over centuries. The more so as this locality has always had plenty of wood. Using this wonderful building material, the Boykos built cottages with galleries, water-mills, churches, chapels and bell towers. Folk builders deeply understood nature and could establish a rapport with it. A Boyko cottage usually had a massive roof which reminds one of a mountain. The entire structure looks so gracious and measured that it seems to hover in the air.

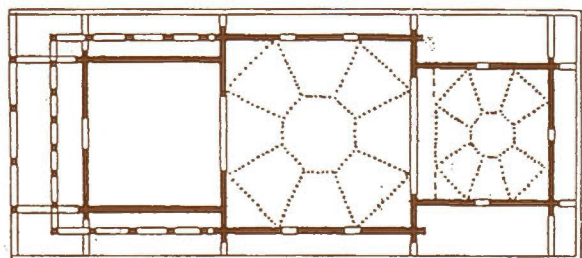
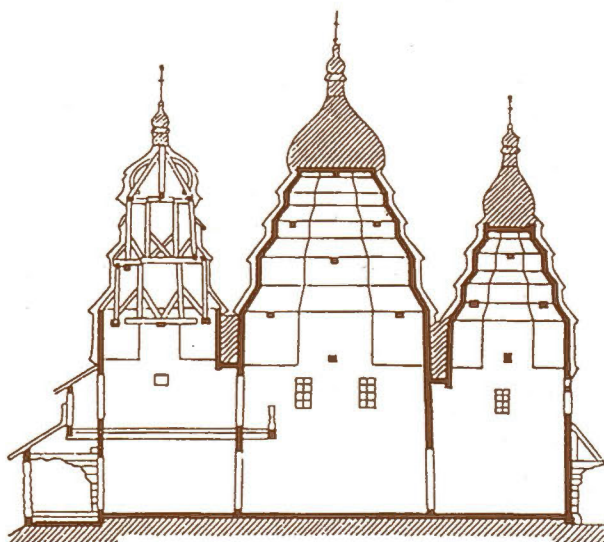
The Boykos built their dwellings mostly of thick logs. Roofs were high and peaked, and slightly concave. The walls were low. Looking like old firs with drooping branches, these structures blended wonderfully with the surrounding landscape.

The traditional Boyko farmstead had several buildings, the most important of which was the stable. It consisted of two parts divided by a *stodola* (barn for storing hay and different farm implements) and the *Polovnik* where hay was kept stretched along the wall opposite to the stable's entrance. While a peasant's cottage looked poor and joyless outside the interior of his domestic buildings fascinated the viewer with its great variety of brightly colored household things painstakingly stacked by the *gazda* (host).

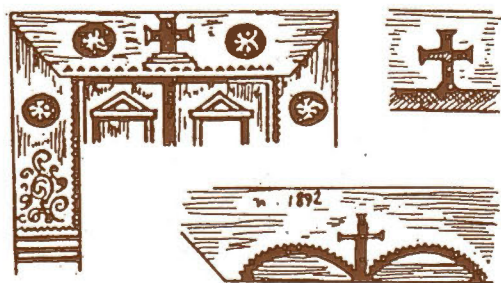
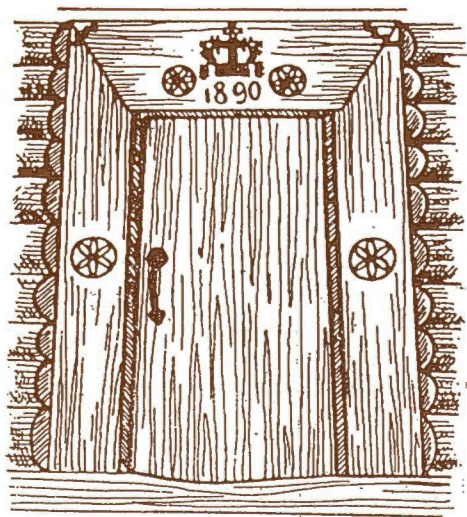
Monumental architecture reached the highest level of development. The Boyko churches and bell towers have unique construction forms and expressive ornamental elements. After studying the Boyko folk architecture for many years, Academician Igor Grabar wrote with admiration: "It is here that the original art of Precarpathian Rus celebrates its highest accomplishment! The light and graceful silhouettes of the temples point to the sky, the ingenuousness of their structure which makes them look like children's toys, reflect the unique beauty of genuine folk art.

The Boyko churches are three sectioned wooden structures with square and octagon multi-tier summits. As the tiers get narrow toward the top, the structure seems taller than it is in reality. Churches had small galleries at the entrance and their doorframes were often decorated with woodcarving.

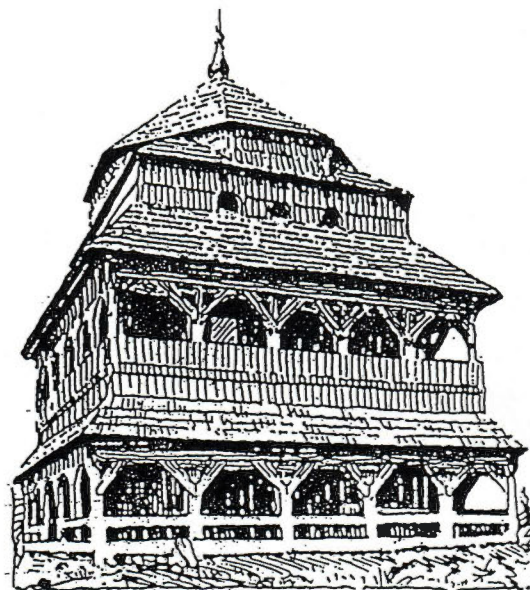




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Boyko architectural detail.



Bell tower of a Boyko Church in Yasenytsia, Zamkova, 1760.

Two wonderful samples of wooden church architecture are on display at the open-air museum in Lviv. Built in 1763 and 1863, the churches were brought from the villages of Kryvka and Tysovets in Lviv Region.

The Boyko crafts played an important role in the development of the culture of this ethnic group. They decorated their dwellings, domestic objects such as chests, tableware and others with skillfully done woodcarvings. Gaily colored striped vereta fabrics, fluffy sheepwool *lizhnik* bedspreads and beautiful carpets testify to the high-quality of weaving. Interesting are samples of *vibyiki* fabrics with floral patterns. Boyko needlework enjoys great popularity. The old garments, comfortable and simple in cut, show how creative and skillful the folk masters were. Girls wore embroidered blouses, white skirts with embroidered edges and aprons decorated with needlework. They covered their heads with a bright kerchief. Married women wore an *ochipok* (headgear) made out of a woolen color kerchief. Over blouses they wore a brown cloth *leibik* (sleeveless vest), worked with laces and homemade buttons covered with the same cloth. Men's clothing had a severe style. Shirts and trousers were of white cloth. Shirts were decorated with narrow bands of embroidery around the collar and on sleeves. Trousers were sometimes adorned with needlework along the seams and on the edges. The *Leibik* usually had modest ornamentation. In summer men wore a straw wide-brim hat (*kapelyukh*) and in winter a high sheepskin hat (*kúchma*). Men sported shoulder-length hair braided into a plait, and shaved their chins.

Easter eggs are masterpieces of the Boyko decorative art. The most ancient pattern, popular among peasants, was the sun sign, depicted in the form of a circle with radial rays fanning from its center. Geometrical patterns were predominant. Floral ornamentation was rare.

The traditions of Boyko folk art are carefully studied and developed in modern-day Ukraine. Exhibits are organized annually. In 1983 Naukova Dumka (Scientific Thought) publishers of Kiev put out a monograph, *Boyko Region* which was widely read. Once poor and ramshackle, Boyko villages have now changed beyond recognition, but people continue to build houses which preserve "Boyko national coloring."





The opening session of the Congress was held in the magnificent Kiev Opera and Ballet Theater.

## First Ukrainian Library Congress

*by Andrew Gregorovich*

*President, Ukrainian Librarians Association of Canada*

**T**HE FIRST Ukrainian Congress of Librarians planned by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and other organizations was held in Kiev on June 9-12, 1992 with about 400 people, including 301 delegates, participating. There were also about 100 other special guests in attendance including about 50 from about a dozen countries.

Paul Nauta from the Netherlands, the Secretary General of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) was one of the distinguished international guests who addressed the congress opening session in the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theater. Other prominent guests came from such countries as Austria, Belarus, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lithua-





nia, Poland, Russia and the United States. The Ministry of Culture and the General Sponsor, the Ukrainian Sugar Corporation, provided warm hospitality for the guests.

Valentina Navrotska, the Head of the Library Department in the Ministry of Culture and the Deputy Minister of Culture, Valentyna Vrublevska, both capable organizers, played the major role in planning, organizing and holding the Congress. All the participants, librarians from every corner of Ukraine including 212 directors, helped make the four-day congress a success. Paul Nauta and I were invited to meet briefly with the Minister of Culture of Ukraine, Larissa Khorolets at the Ministry.

The President of the Canadian Library Association, Margaret Andrews, extended official greetings to the library Congress in a June 5, 1992 letter in which she said: "We join you in celebrating your recent independence as a nation of people and recognize that your new freedom presents a tremendous opportunity and challenge for the Ukrainian library Community."

Incidentally, the letter of invitation addressed to me was dated and mailed in Kiev on March 3, 1992 but was only received in Toronto on July 27 almost 5 months later and six weeks after the event. Apparently mail going through Moscow was held up for a half a year there but now Ukrainian mail is going directly to Ukraine via Germany and not through Moscow. Luckily a phone call from a friend told me about the invitation in time.



Paul Nauta, IFLA Secretary General meets with Ukraine's Minister of Culture Larissa Khorolets (in white) Deputy Minister Valentyna Vrublevska (left) and Valentina Navrotska, head of the Library Dept.

Independent Ukraine faces massive problems in many areas but none is more severe than the crisis in libraries. Lack of modern technology, lack of fully trained staff, the financial shortage, and perhaps most important of all, a lack of Ukrainian books plague the dedicated librarians of Ukraine. The Soviet government for decades has been slowly russianizing the book collections of libraries in Ukraine so that today the libraries are unable to serve as the "historical and cultural memory" of Ukraine.

Because of the strict Soviet Russian censorship of books in the past modern Ukrainian librarians and most citizens of the country are unaware of the true history of their native land. Millions of outdated books on Marxism and Leninism with a pseudo-scientific content fill Ukrainian libraries. Apart from a very few subjects, such as military armaments and space, Soviet and Russian science ranks far behind much of the world. Ukrainians have been deprived so long of access to the world's science, scholarship and literature by the Kremlin that their knowledge of the modern world is defective in most areas such as business, economics, management, sociology, politics, history, electronics, technology and computers.

The massive information industry in the western world based on computers, huge databases, electronic networks, CD Roms and laserdisks which are basic to the success of any business and government project today, does not exist in Ukraine. By comparison the first computerized library in North America was Scarborough College Library of the University of Toronto established 27 years ago in 1965 with Andrew Gregorovich as head of Technical Services. Ukraine today is just thinking and planning to establish computer systems in libraries.





**Halyna Polozova, Deputy Director State Library, welcomes Paul Nauta, left, and Franz Kaltwasser of Munich, Germany, right.**



**Otto Sagner of Kubon & Sagner, Munich, tries out the mechanical listing of new titles in the State Library with Nauta and Kaltwasser.**

**Below: Mykola Senchenko, Director of the Central Scientific Library (center) welcomes (from left): F. Kaltwasser, V. Navrotska and P. Nauta in his office.**



Libraries are not a luxury in modern nations, they are a necessity. "Knowledge is power" and the possession of information which is the specialty of libraries makes them a key institution in the progress of any nation. Before Ukraine makes progress as a modern nation internationally, it will have to invest in its libraries as a basic resource to build its economic and cultural renaissance.

The Library Department of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture is in charge of about 21,000 libraries with about 84,000 librarians and library staff. These include the State Library of Ukraine, Public, Children, School and College Libraries. Ukraine today has about 50,000 libraries. This is too many and their consolidation was discussed.

The congress agenda included a discussion of all aspects of library life in Ukraine. These included: Preservation and Conservation, Legislation, Education, Labor conditions, Management, National Library, National Library Journal and Library Automation, which is one of the most pressing questions. Another dimension of the library situation in Ukraine is the question of solving the lack of Ukrainian books in the libraries. The topics were discussed by groups of librarians in sections and round table meetings with reports at plenary sessions. I visited a number of libraries.

### **State Library of Ukraine**

The State Library of Ukraine, formerly the Communist Party Library, with Anatoly Petrovich Kornienko as Director and blonde Halyna Polozova, Assistant Director, has four million volumes in sixty-six languages in its holdings. It is located in a 1911 building of the Kiev Public Library founded 1866 (at 1 Hrushevsky Street and Khreshchatik). It is funded by the Ministry of Culture. Located in an attractive old building, we were given a tour which started in Russian, but switched to Ukrainian on the request of the guests. All the signs in the library were attrac-



**Anastasia Kobzarenko, Director of the State Children's Library of Ukraine.**





**Minister of State Mykola Zhulynsky addresses the Congress' opening session.**

tively lettered in Ukrainian.

During the tour we were shown an exhibit room of new acquisitions. It seemed strange, however, to Paul Nauta and myself that out of 200 new books on exhibit, there was not one Ukrainian book acquired that week; they were all in Russian. The librarian leading the tour explained that, "It was a mere coincidence, normally there are Ukrainian books." There were also no English language books which is very unusual since one would have thought that English as the world language would be represented at least by a few books every week. There were some English authors, but they were in Russian translation.



**Congress audience at the Profspilok.**



**Anatoly Kornienko,  
Director, State  
Library of  
Ukraine.**

## **Central Scientific Library**

The Central Scientific Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, named in honor of V. I. Vernadsky, was founded in 1918 as the National Library of Ukraine. It is the largest library in Ukraine and one of the 10 largest in the world. Dr. Mykola Senchenko has been the dynamic Director of this library for 7 years. It has over 12.5 million volumes and a staff of 686, including 475 professionals and 60 computer specialists. It became a member of IFLA in 1991. The new impressive library building was opened in October 1989 and is considered one of the finest library buildings in all Europe. The Deputy Director is Anatoly Brovkin and Tetyana Arseyenko is the Assistant Director for international relations. In October, 1991, the library held an international conference which established the Association of Librarians of Ukraine. The library is located at 3 Prospekt 40-Richchia Zhovtnia, Kiev 34 (Telephone: 7-044-265-8104 Fax: 264-3398).

One of the topics discussed at the Congress was the question of establishing a National Library of Ukraine which will probably be based on the State Library or the Central Scientific Library.



**Final session.**



## Libraries Strengthen Cultural Identity

"Libraries are considered the historical and cultural memory of society, preserving accumulated knowledge for future generations. Using modern information and audiovisual technologies, libraries are able to preserve written and oral traditions and literary expressions in both the book and other information media and protect the originality of each culture by strengthening its cultural identity.

Libraries are generally recognized as educational and cultural institutions and are the main material resources for training and education. Similarly libraries function as information and cultural centers, and apart from their traditional library activities, organize exhibitions, conferences, concerts, etc. for their communities."

International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)



Congress delegates visiting the State Library of Ukraine.



Ludmila Kovalchuk, Director Kiev City (Public) Library.

### State Children's Library of Ukraine

I was reluctant to visit the State Children's Library of Ukraine of which the Director is Anastasia Kobzarenko, but when I did tour it, I marvelled at its unusually pleasant architectural plan and activities. It is really a children's cultural center in which the 200 thousand volume library and reading are the heart of its activities. But there is also a music room, a movie room and a heavily used computer games room (which needs new Atari and Commodore games). Ms. Kobzarenko gave us a marvelous tour of the facilities which took us into every corner even the two computer rooms.

The Rare Book room with 17,000 volumes has a collection of rare children's books from around the world. The English language section needs strengthening and the library would appreciate donations of children's books in Ukrainian and English. It is located at 60 Bauman Street, Kiev 190, Ukraine, telephone: 011-7-044-442-6587.

### Kiev City Library

The Kiev City (Public) Library is named in honor of Lesya Ukrainka and its Director is Ludmilla Ivanivna Kovalchuk. I visited the library after hours and enjoyed the proverbial Ukrainian hospitality here at a generous reception. The library had a large and impressive exhibit of 1,000 new American books donated by the Sabre Foundation which had made quite a stir in Kiev. There is a vital need for large numbers of books from the U.S.A. and other countries to fill in the large gaps in information now exist-

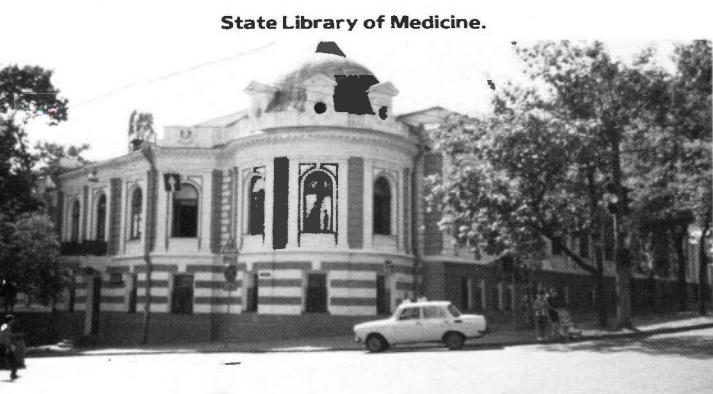




Ukrainian Folk Music Concert at the Institute of Culture. A portrait of Mykola Lysenko has replaced a removed, but still visible, quotation by V.I. Lenin on the wall, a relic of the past.



Library of the Ukrainian Diaspora.



State Library of Medicine.

ing in Ukrainian libraries.

### Ukrainian Diaspora Library

The smallest library I visited was the Ukrainian Diaspora Library which is collecting Ukrainian publications from around the world. Some 3,000 volumes are in this library which opened in 1991 and has been assisted by organizations in the United States, Canada, Australia and Germany. The Director of the library is Viktor Pohrebnyak and Kateryna Nulako and Valentyna Derykov gave us a tour.

### Kiev Institute of Culture

Part of the Congress sessions were held in the Kiev State Institute of Culture which was founded in 1968 and which has 6,000 students including 120 foreign students from 30 countries and 250 professors and instructors. According to Rector Hryhory Demyanovich, the Institute has four areas: Culturology; Folk Arts; Librarianship and Bibliography; Museum Studies and Preservation of History and Culture. When we arrived at the door, I heard the Glenn Miller song, "String of Pearls" playing and assumed it was a recording. When I got inside the lobby I was surprised to find that it was a live orchestra. It was the orchestra of the Institute of Culture and I was impressed with its talent which we later discovered also in a concert of Ukrainian Folk Music and song. The Institute of Culture is located at 30 Shchors Street, Kiev 195.

The economic crisis in Ukraine has created an unusual situation for the country. Just when this nation won its independence, and 52 million people now have the freedom to read any book printed in the world, they have almost no access to the books of the world. Previously Moscow's political censorship barred access to the world's literature for Ukraine, and now it is the economic factor which bars access except for a trickle of donated books. This country of immense natural wealth and human resources lacks the western currency needed to buy essential western books. Ukrainian publishers facing large cost increases in labor and a paper shortage cannot satisfy the needs of the libraries of Ukraine.

### Ukrainian Breakfast:

#### 80 cents & Dinner \$1.50

I stayed at the Bratislava Hotel during the Congress and discovered one of the benefits for tourists in the present economic situation. My last breakfast on June 14 in the hotel dining room cost 80 coupons, or 24 cents. It included fruit juice, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 3 slices of bread, 6 slices of cheese and coffee with sugar, but no milk. I passed up coldcuts of meat which were available. An entire meal in the newly renovated Dnipro Hotel Restaurant at 1 Khreshchatik is about \$1.50 and includes wine or liquor.

In conclusion it is clear that the first Ukrainian Congress of Librarians was a real success. It raised all the important questions in the discussions and planners will now seek answers and solutions. There is a need for Ukraine to draw on western library expertise to help analyze the present situation and to serve as consultants in planning for the future. It was a privilege for me to participate in the first historic Congress of Ukrainian Librarians in Kiev. ■





## **XXV Olympic Games in Barcelona**

**T**he spectacular 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games in Spain marked the first partial appearance of Ukraine as an independent nation although officially it was still part of the Unified Team representing the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Ukraine is finally starting to emerge from the long Russian shadow which in the past obscured the achievements of Ukrainian athletes in the Olympic Games this past forty years.

The biggest disappointment of the Olympics for Ukraine was the remarkable failure of pole-vaulter Serhiy Bubka, one of the great athletes of this century, to win any medal in his event. As a 1988 Olympic Champion and a World Champion with a world record of 20'1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" Bubka was expected to dominate his event and walk away easily with the gold medal. The feeling was that Ukraine had one gold medal for sure. On the day of his event, August 7, Bubka seemed completely distracted and was unsuccessful in his attempts to clear heights well below his best jumps finally placing 11th.

Although Bubka lost his aura of invincibility at the Barcelona Olympics he still remains a world champion and international sports personality possibly unmatched by any other Ukrainian athlete. Sponsored by Nike shoes, Bubka is now living in Germany and has been receiving \$50,000 from Nike every time he breaks his own 30 world records.

Ukraine, with 82 athletes competing, did spectacularly well at the Barcelona Olympic Games with a total of 40 Olympic medals including 17 Gold, 14 Silver and 9 Bronze. If the Ukrainian medals are separated from the Unified Team this places Ukraine in 5th place after the United States, Germany, Unified Team (except) and China. The Unified Team (formerly the Soviet Union) with Ukraine's medals placed first in ranking at the XXV Olympics with 112 medals ahead of the United States and Germany. ■



# Ukraine's Olympic Medalists 1992

## GOLD

Bebeshko, Serhiy (Kiev) & Yuri, Havrylov (Kiev) ..... Handball Team  
 Bryzgina, Olha ..... 4 × 400m. relay team  
 Dzyhalova, Lyudmyla (Kharkiv) ..... 4 × 400m. relay  
 Gutsait, Vadym (Kiev) ..... Sabre Fencing team  
 Hutsu, Tetyana (Odessa) ..... Gymnastics 2 gold (individual & team)  
 Korobchynsky, Ihor (Luhansk) ..... Gymnastics team  
 Kucherenko, Oleh (Luhansk) ..... Greco-Roman Wrestling, 48kg.  
 Misiutyn, Hryhorii (Luhansk) ..... Gymnastics team  
 Lysenko, Tetyana (Kherson) ..... Gymnastics 2 gold (individual & team)  
 Pohosov, Heorhiy (Kiev) ..... Sabre Fencing team  
 Sharipov, Rustam (Kharkiv) ..... Gymnastics team  
 Tkachenko, Maryna (Kiev) & Olena Zhyrko (Kiev) ..... Basketball team  
 Tymoshenko, Oleksandra (Kiev) ..... Rhythmic Gymnastics 2 gold (individual & team)

## SILVER

Bryzgina, Olha (Luhansk) ..... Track 400m. sprint  
 Dorovskiykh, Tetyana (Zaporizhia) ..... Track 3,000m.  
 Hutsu, Tetyana (Odessa) ..... Gymnastics uneven bars  
 Holubytsky, Serhiy (Kiev) ..... Fencing Foil individual tournament  
 Khnykin, Pavlo (Vinnytsia) ..... Swimming, 4 × 100m. freestyle relay and medley 2 Silver  
 Misiutyn, Hryhorii (Luhansk) ..... Gymnastics, overall, individual tournament, floor exercises, vault, cross bar 4 Silver  
 Slyvinsky, Mykhailo (Lviv) ..... Canoeing 500m. singles  
 Taimazov, Timur (Khmelnitsky) ..... Weightlifting 100kg.  
 Zaluchny, Rostyslav (Lviv) ..... Boxing, light heavyweight

## BRONZE

Bazanova, Maryna (Kiev) ..... Handball team  
 Horb, Tetyana (Kiev) ..... Handball team  
 Hutsu, Tetyana (Odessa) ..... Gymnastics, Floor exercises  
 Korobchynsky, Ihor (Luhansk) ..... Gymnastics, bars  
 Kyrychenko, Olha (Krvy Rih) ..... Swimming, 4 × 100m.  
 Lysenko, Tetyana (kherson) ..... Gymnastics, vault  
 Kravchuk, Serhiy (Kiev) ..... Fencing team, foil  
 Skaldina, Oksana (Kiev) ..... Rhythmic Gymnastics  
 Ustyuzhanina, Tetyana (Mariupol), Saria Zakirova (Dnipropetrovsk) & Inna Frolova (Dnipropetrovsk) ..... Quadruple Sculls team

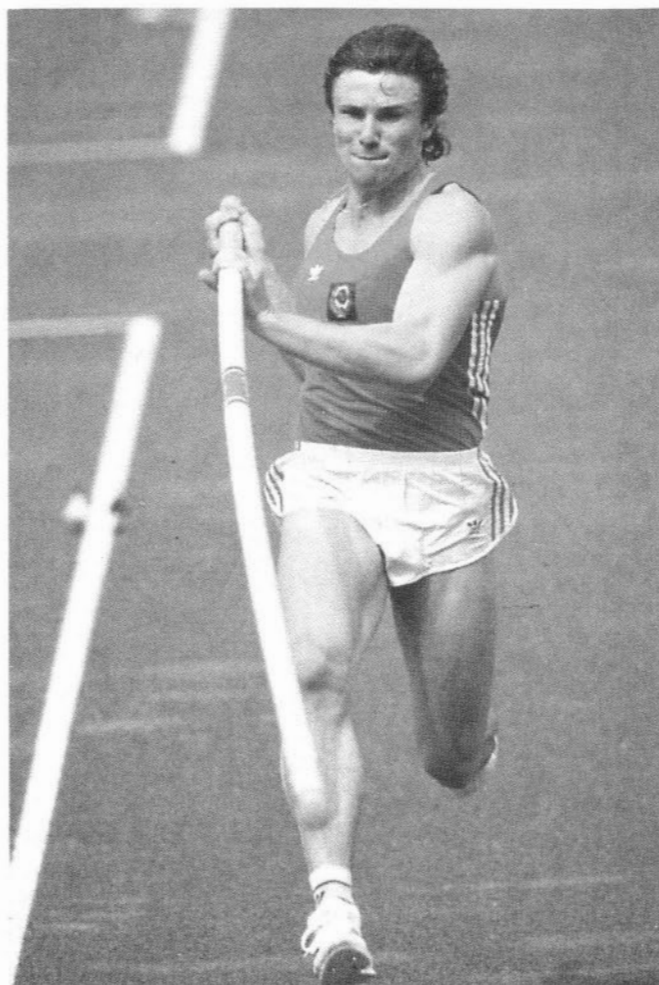
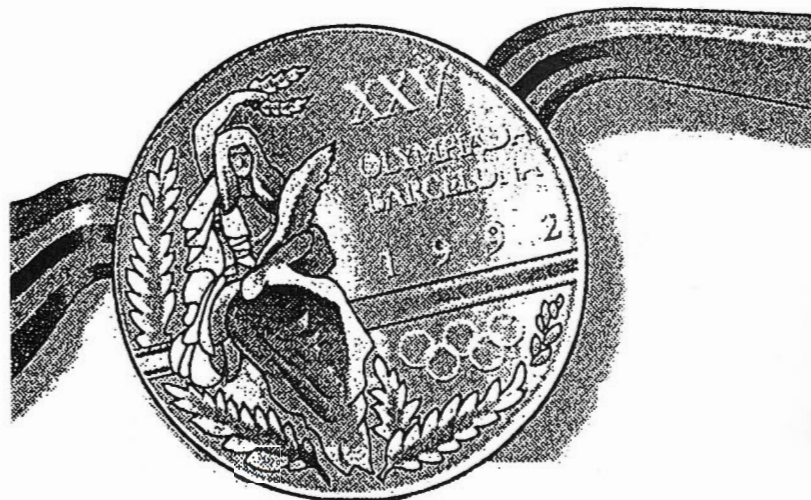
## 1992 Olympic Medals of Ukraine

17 Gold, 14 Silver, 9 Bronze.

**Total: 40**

Calculating medals won individually plus only one for all those on a team gives: Gold — 8, Silver — 13, Bronze 6 on Total: 27

Sources: Ukrainian Olympic Committee News From Ukraine, Daily Press.



**FALLEN STAR BUBKA.** Ukrainian pole vaulter Serhiy Bubka, 1988 Olympic champion and World Champion, who has set 30 world records, failed to win a medal in Barcelona. Photo: Barcelona Olympics.

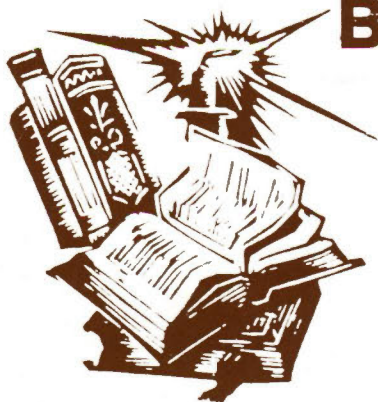




## Ukraine: Land of the Cossacks De la Feuille's 1733 Map

EUROPEAN MAPS for a century from about 1600 often described Ukraine as the "Land of the Cossacks." This French language map of the Kingdom of Poland, published in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1733 by the De la Feuille family clearly shows "Vkraine ou Pays Des Cosaques" (Ukraine or the land of the Cossacks) and the major cities of Ukraine. Ukraine stretches from the city of Premisia (Peremyshyl) on the left to the right edge, and from Czernihov (Chernihiv) and Czernobel (Chornobyl) in the north down to the Black Sea at the bottom. Today's capital city of Kiev (Kiouy) is on the map as well as the fortress Kudak, and the city of Lemberg (Lviv). The map measures  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{8}''$  (140x207mm) with the coats of arms. It is reproduced here full size from the original in the collection of Andrew Gregorovich.





# BOOKMARK

The World of Books  
and Writers.  
Reviews, News and Notes of  
New, Recent and Old Books  
and their Authors.

Available through your local or  
Ukrainian Book Stores.

Newsletter. Canadian Institute of Ukrainian  
Studies Fall 1991. 36, 40 p. illus. Text in En-  
glish and Ukrainian. Editor: Bohdan Klid.  
Published by CIUS, 352 Athabasca Hall,  
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta,  
Canada T6G 2E8 (403) 492-2972 FAX:  
(403) 492-4967. Free.

A wealth of information on Ukrainian schol-  
arship, CIUS staff, and CIUS books and publi-  
cations may be found in this well-edited newslet-  
ter distributed July 1992. ■

**UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM**, by John A. Armstrong. 3rd edition. Englewood, Col.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1990. xviii, 271 p. maps. ISBN: 0872877558 Hdbd \$35.00 in US, \$42.00 elsewhere. Available from: UAP Libraries Unlimited, P.O. Box 3988, Englewood, CO 80155-3788

Professor Armstrong's book **UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM** may be rightly called a classic since it was first published in 1955 and has remained the most authoritative study in English on Ukrainian nationalism in World War II. It is carefully researched and based on primary sources and interviews with many participants in the events Armstrong set a high standard of excellence for Ukrainian historical research in this book.

**UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM** focuses on the period of World War II but it also provides an introduction covering the first part of the century. It is not a general study of Ukrainian nationalism as the title may appear to suggest.

The third edition provided an opportunity for John Armstrong, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, to incorporate new material from the vast body of German archives now available plus new memoirs. Armstrong has helped to unravel some of the mystery in the archives of the Bandera and Melnyk factions of Ukrainian nationalists during the 1939-1945 war years. This is an essential book for all college, university and public libraries as well as for individuals interested in the period. ■

**BYZANTIUM AND THE SLAVS IN LETTERS AND CULTURE**, by Ihor Sevcenko. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; Napoli: Istituto Universitario Orientale, 1991. xii, 740 p. facsimis. ISBN 0916458121

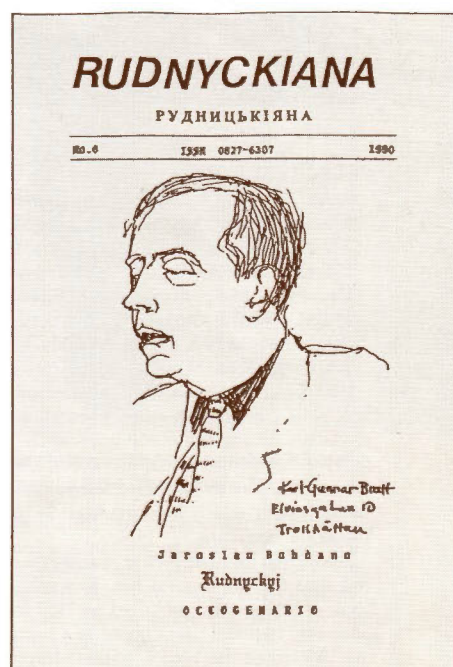
Professor Sevcenko, the distinguished Byzantinologist, is Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History and Literature at Harvard University. He has collected together in this volume some 35 papers, reviews and articles relating to Byzantine, Slavic and Ukrainian subjects. Some of the items of Ukrainian interest are two articles on the Slovo of Prince Ihor; "Byzantine Elements in Early Ukrainian Culture," sources for the Izbornik of King Svyatoslav and "The Many Worlds of Peter Mohyla" about the famous 17th century Ukrainian Church leader. *Byzantium and the Slavs* is an impressive selection of scholarship. ■



Professor John Armstrong. Forum photo.

**RUDNYCKYIANA**. Yearbook sponsored by International Committee of Friends of J.B. Rudnyckyj. Published by Ukrainian Language Assn., 911 Carling St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 4E3

One of the best documented scholarly careers of any Ukrainian is that of Prof. Jaroslav Rudnyckyj who, as a linguist, made a major contribution to linguistics and onomastics (the science of names) in Canada and the world. He served as founding chairman of the Slavic Studies Dept. at the University of Manitoba (1949-1977), was a founder and editor of 16 series and journals such as *Slavistica* (1948-), *Onomastica* (1951-) and is the author of a fundamental work of lexicography, *An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language 1962-1982*. Anyone interested in the diverse life of a dedicated emigre Ukrainian scholar in the Western world will find a wealth of information in this series. Four issues in **RUDNYCKYIANA** (IV-VII) have appeared since 1988 with 32 to 48 pages per issue published partly from typewritten copy. No. VII is devoted to Rudnyckyj's contribution to onomastics. Many obscure and interesting facts of Ukrainica may be found in these pages and in other works by him. ■







group. They included Ivan Drach, Vitaly Koro-tych, Vasyl Symonenko, Vasyl Stus and Mykola Vinhranovsky; all very famous names today.

This collection includes 94 poems from her books *Prominnia zemli* (*Earthly Rays*, 1957), *Vitryla* (*Sails*, 1958) and *Mandrivky sertsia* (*Wanderings of the Heart*, 1961) plus other poems. Because of her poetry she was fired from the Editorial Board of Dnipro Journal and the onslaught of the 1968 repressions of Ukrainian intellectuals meant she could not publish for a decade.

Her historical novel in verse *MARUSIA CHURAI*, about a legendary 17th century folk song writer and singer, published in 1979 was a sensation in literary circles. Her popularity today may be judged from her new book *Vybrane* (*Selected Works*), published 1989 in 60,000 copies in an uncensored version.

Lina Kostenko has been compared to Anna Akhmatova (also a Ukrainian whose real name was Horenko) who chose to write in Russian. The genius of Kostenko places her as an equal to her very famous countrywoman Akhmatova.

Lina Vasylivna Kostenko was born on March 19, 1930 in the Kiev region and in 1956 graduated from the Moscow Institute of Literature. She has written for film productions as well as poetry. The editor of the volume, Professor Naydan, teaches Russian at Pennsylvania State University and is a prize-winning translator. Along with translations which read well in English he has provided a very useful concise biography and criticism of the poet. This is an attractively published volume enhanced with art. ■



Illustration above and left from *Selected Poetry* by Kostenko.

**SELECTED POETRY:** *Wanderings of the Heart*, by Lina Kostenko. Translated from Ukrainian with an Afterword by Michael M. Naydan. Illus. by Roksolana Rubak Naydan. New York-London: Garland Pub. Co., 1990. 150 p. illus. ISBN: 0824029992 Hdbd \$40.00 Garland Pub., 717 Fifth Ave., Suite 2500, New York, N.Y. USA 10022. FAX (212) 308-9399.

Lina Kostenko is not only the greatest living poetess of Ukraine but also a poet whose work places her among the major poets of the world today. A highly individualistic writer, Kostenko refused to fit into the standard Soviet mold of socialist realism which Moscow had decreed for Ukrainian literature.

She looked into her own soul and experiences and into the life around her. Kostenko's first book of poetry was published in 1957 but she came into national prominence as a member of the "Writers of the Sixties" (*Shestydesyatnyky*)

**UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY:** *Interpretive Essays*. I.S. Koropecykj, editor. Cambridge, Mass.: Distributed by Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1992. xiv, 390 p. maps. ISBN: 0916458350. Hdbd \$24.95 Available from: Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 15813 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138

This publication is a collection of 14 papers presented at a conference held in 1985 at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Prof. Koropecykj of Temple University, Philadelphia, organized the conference with the assistance of Prof. Frank Sysyn.

In order to provide a framework for the papers, which range over the past 1,000 years, a useful Chronology of Ukraine from 892 to 1914 is included. In the first essay Prof. Koropecykj analyses the millennium-long history of the "Periodization of Ukrainian Economic history." Three contributors deal with the economy of Kiev's trade: Daniel H. Kaiser, Peter B. Golden and Thomas S. Noonan.

Part two covers the 17th and 18th centuries including Cossack Ukraine. Stephen Velychenko, Carol B. Stevens, Bohdan Krawchenko and Robert E. Jones discuss the grain trade and Tsar Peter I's policies against Ukraine which restricted Ukrainian trade and commerce. Krawchenko says "The import regulations liquidated at a stroke half the commercial operations of Ukrainian merchants." Russian merchants were given advantages that effectively destroyed the Ukrainian merchants. Under Tsar Peter I (so-called the Great), "graft and corruption became the order of the day."

Part three deals with the 19th century and includes an excellent contribution by Ralph S. Clem on the population change in Ukraine in the 19th century. For example he provides useful information such as the ethnic population of the Ukrainian SSR in 1962 which was: Ukrainian 72.4%, Russian 8.4%, Jewish 6.3% and Others 12.9%. Other contributors to this section are Leonid Melnyk, Martin C. Spechler, Boris Balan, Patricia Herlihy and Richard Rudolph.

There is the occasional typo such as *Accutely* (i.e., *acutely*) on p. 207. More serious is the awkward and incorrect use of the definite article "the" before the name Ukraine which is completely unnecessary in English. This very interesting volume provides a valuable context for understanding the past economic history and the economic exploitation of Ukraine by Russia. With all the serious economic problems that bedevil independent Ukraine today there is a serious need for a volume on the Ukrainian economy today. ■

BOOKS

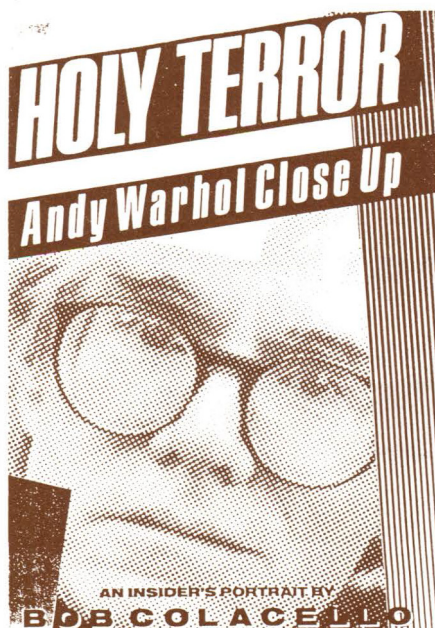
GIVE US

WINGS

EXPLORE NEW WORLDS—READ!

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK



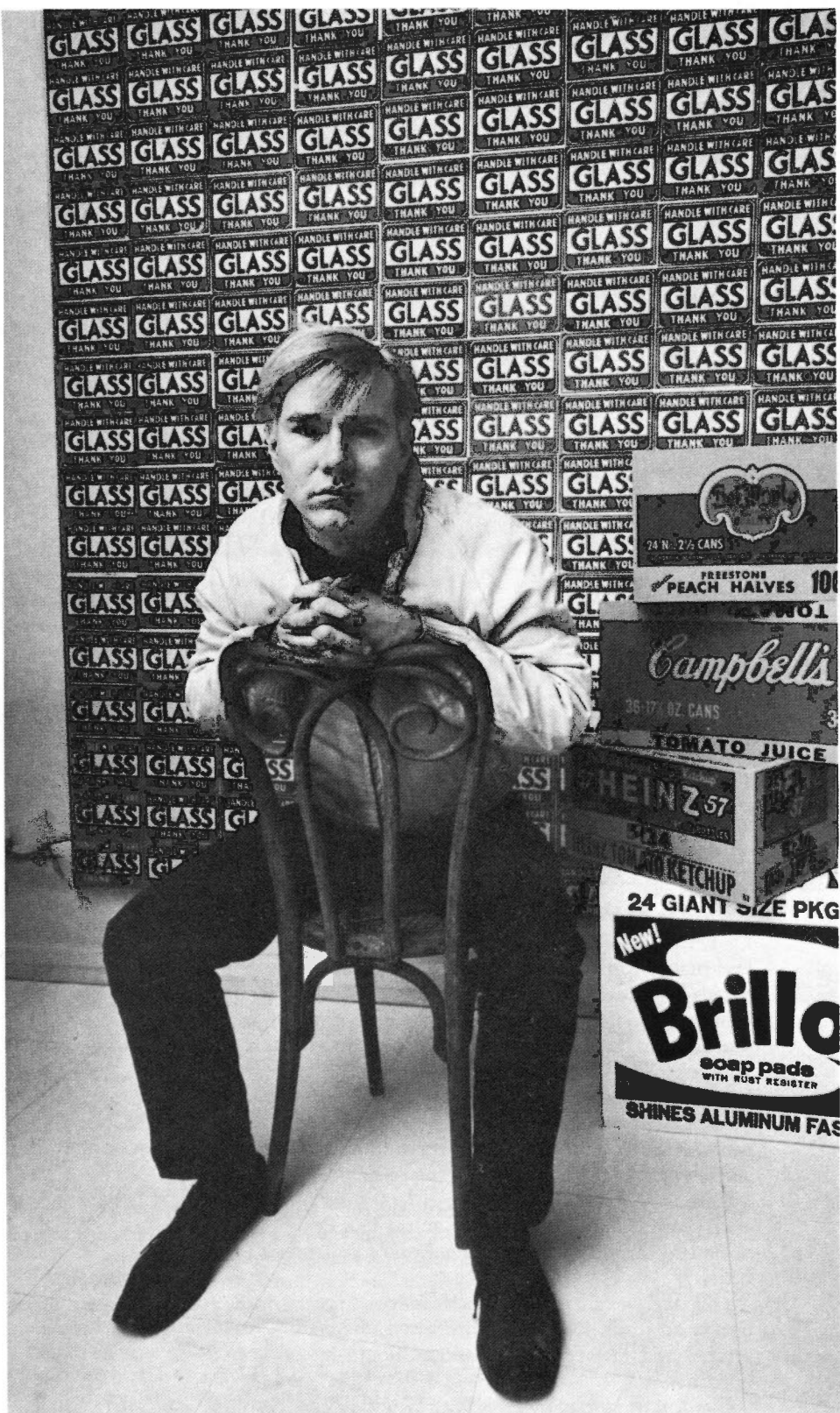


Andy Warhol and Liz Taylor,  
photo by Ron Gallela.

**HOLY TERROR:** *Andy Warhol Close Up*, by Bob Colacello. New York: HarperCollins, 1990. xii, 514 p. illus. \$22.95

Andy Warhol (1928-1987), the Ukrainian American artist whose name is synonymous with pop art, has been the subject of many books recently because of his status as an international superstar. As an artist he is considered a genius by many and a charlatan by others. Among the better books on Andy Warhol's life is that of Colacello who was a member of Andy's art Factory for many years. The man who transformed modern art is portrayed here in all his insecurity, vulnerability and loneliness. Colacello writes frankly.

Andy Warhol was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but his parents were immigrants from the Ukrainian village of Mikova in Austria-Hungary. Mikova is in an area called Priashivchyna, a



Ukrainian American pop artist Andy Warhol won fame with his Campbell's Soup cans and Brillo cartons. Photo by Ken Heyman, 1964, from *Holy Terror*.

completely Ukrainian enclave located today in Eastern Slovakia, or formerly Czechoslovakia, not too far from the border of Ukraine.

In Austria-Hungary all Ukrainians were called "Ruthenen" in German or, in English translation, "Ruthenian" and it was under this name that many Ukrainians were known in North

America until the independent Republic of Ukraine was established in 1918. Colacello uses the old name "Ruthenian" to describe Warhol's origins but the term today is equivalent to Ukrainian. The language the Warhola family speaks is a Ukrainian dialect. ■



# P O E T R Y



## Poetry of Peter Kuzyk

### The Poet

Peter Kuzyk was born in 1923 and was raised in Manitoba, north of Dauphin. At 18 he moved to Windsor, Ont., and then served in the Canadian Armed Forces in World War II. After the war he joined the Police Force and then the Board of Education in Windsor. He now lives with his wife, Jennie, in Leamington, Ont.

*Garden of Verse*, is a selection from the poetry Kuzyk has written over the past 60 years including his first poem "February Morn" from 1932 written at the age of 9. The book's 154 poems cover a great many subjects, many are romantic and there is a great deal of human emotion and sensitivity in the poetry which makes it a joy to read.

There is love and romance, female beauty, nature and humour to be found in these pages. There is even one acrostic poem from a dozen years ago titled "Andrew Gregorovich" (page 68) in honor of the Editor of FORUM. There are about a dozen intelligent poems dedicated to Ukraine which reveal Kuzyk's deep love for the land of his ancestors but there is also "Oh Canada Our Pride". One poem is dedicated to the assassination of President Kennedy.

This is a book for anyone who loves good poetry or the beauty of words, ideas and sentiments. The book is well printed and attractively bound. It should be on your bookshelf.

*Garden of Verse*, by Peter Wasyl Kuzyk. Leamington, Ont.: The Author, 1991. x, 185 p. \$24.95 including postage. Available from: P. Kuzyk, 25 Evans Ave., Leamington, Ont. N8H 4X2

AG ■

### To a Free Ukraine

Oh land of breathless beauty still, hope ushers in a reign  
Of joyous, sun filled, summer skies to warm you,  
dear Ukraine!  
To drive the clouds of many years, to heal the ache  
and pain . . .  
That you may know, at last again, a freedom's sweet refrain!  
It is your independence now that nations rise to cheer.  
With due respect they pay small heed to calls of gloom  
and fear.  
For, you have proved to all the world that justice  
is your aim . . .  
Your people proved, beyond a doubt, your right unto  
this claim!  
Rule then my country! Wisdom, guide her every move  
and thought . . .  
That in her realm all may achieve the dreams that they  
had sought.  
Where none will bear eternal scorn, nor fear the blight  
of hate . . .  
Where reverence, humility and freedom will relate!  
For as democracy once ruled within the Kozak Sich,  
Today, democracy returns, it is within your reach!  
Rule, rule Ukraine, you are to us wherever we may roam,  
The pride, the joy you are again the master of your home!

### The Passing Summer

Mark, my dear, each moment thirsting 'ere your sun set down  
to rest,  
And each bud that swells to bursting . . . pluck them at their  
very best!  
Rather you should lived the gladness of life's golden,  
summer ways,  
Than be doomed to bitter sadness and the gloom of winter  
days.  
Hark unto the breezes sighing, whispering onward to  
their fate.  
And nearby a wild dove crying softly gently to its mate . . .  
Gladness is the key to living, with the heart exposed and bare;  
And what joy there is in giving, others seek what you  
would share!  
Life is love and like an ocean, vast and endless like the time.  
And each thought a seed, a notion, like a melody or rhyme;  
Dare you linger . . . tempt emotion, to a life of love sublime!



## Dearest

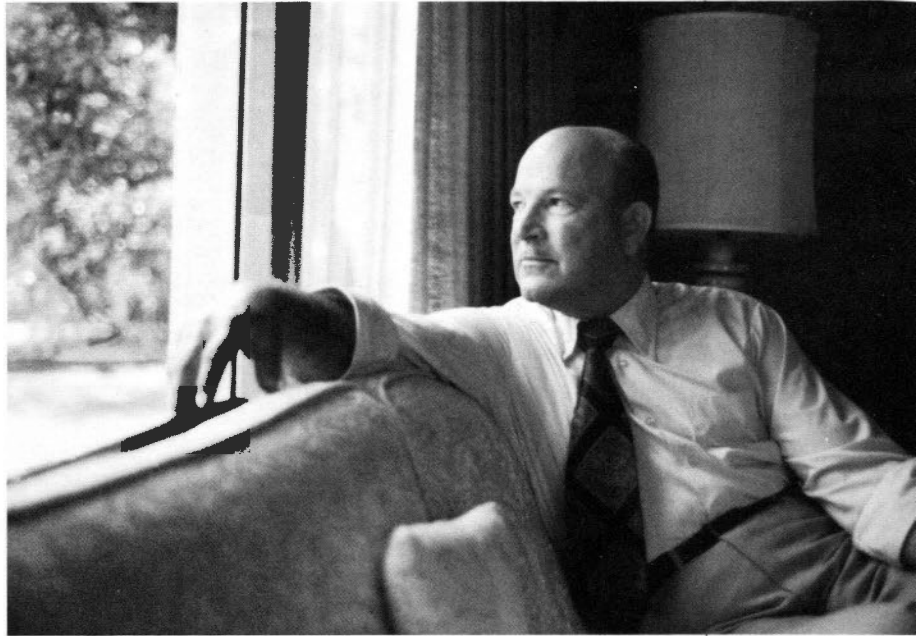
Let the night with its magic and moonlight,  
Let the stars and the heavenly blue  
Tell you in more than my words, dear,  
Of moments when I am with you.  
Let each little breeze whisper: "I love you."  
And the madness you stir in my heart,  
Every moment I hold you and kiss you . . .  
Every moment that we have to part!  
Let the night with her magic and fragrance  
And the sweet scent of all of her flowers,  
Charm and caress you forever  
Throughout these enchanting hours!  
For in my album of beautiful memories  
I mention of things that we do;  
Then through the day I relive in contentment,  
All my beautiful memories of you!

## Night Time is Dream Time

Night time is dream time  
Of roses and spring time  
And beautiful you.  
Night time is dream time  
Of music and swing time  
And dreams come true!  
Night time will fashion  
Dreams filled with passion  
And blue skies above.  
Night time is dream time  
It's love land and scheme time  
When you're in love!

## My Ukraine

My Ukraine, you have awakened...!  
Welcome to our sunning skies!  
Welcome to these breezes blowing!  
Welcome to the joyous cries  
That we share in boundless measure!  
Deep within our hearts we knew  
You would come to us with freedom,  
All who tried could not subdue!  
Rapturous the steppes so greening!  
Laughter in each bursting stream!  
In the sky the birds are singing:  
"Freedom! Freedom!" It would seem  
That e'en Dniepro, proud and mighty,  
Hastens to the Black Sea shore,  
Calling out to all the message:  
"Subjugation is no more!"  
My Ukraine, humbly our heads bow  
With, but a sincerest prayer,  
With, but a sincerest yearning  
None may doubt how much we care!  
That we give of our compassion  
To this land that we so love...  
Hear us, Lord, and fill our hearts then,  
With these blessings from above.



Peter Kuzyk

## Summer Sunset

Swiftly the flaming, summer sun descends  
Away to westward from the sapphire high;  
Now in unequalled, breathless grandeur blends  
Deep magic on the woodland, cloud and sky.  
Resplendent beauty, rich beyond my phrase . . .  
A wondrous sight for man to awe and praise!  
Such is the setting sun's, quaint specimen!  
Purple and gold and pink, the panorama lies  
A fleeting moment there . . . and quickly then  
Reforms and darkens, fades and swiftly dies.  
King of the heavens now dims out His light,  
Shadows of twilight fall, then comes the night.

## Cherry Tree

Springtime . . . and the cherry tree,  
What a spectacular sight to see!  
Of tender leaves in quivering green,  
Displaying still the newborn sheen!  
Green leaves, but hidden from the ground  
By bursting blossoms that abound  
On branches, limbs and every stem,  
A million . . . and each one a gem!  
And all about, a fragrant find,  
To soothe the heart and thrill the mind  
With its sweet, aromatic scents  
Of cherry blossom innocence!  
But, should you find you hunger still,  
There is an added nature's thrill.  
For 'mid the blossoms of the tree,  
'Mid butterfly and bumblebee,  
You'll hear him pouring out his soul . . .  
The ever welcome oriole!





Michael Korhun and 200th Anniversary Plaque for City of Troy.

## **Wood Artist Michael Korhun**



**M**ICHAEL KORHUN, one of the outstanding artists in wood in the United States, finally fulfilled his dream. He recently was able to exhibit his highly original works of art, including wood relief carved plaques and decorative designed plates and vases, in Ukraine. He exhibited a selection of his art in the Kiev Museum of Arts and Crafts and in Poltava with the help of the Ukraina Society.

Born in Yatsyny, Poltava Region of Ukraine, he survived the terrible 1933 famine in which his father, a violin maker, perished. In 1942 at the age of 17 he was arrested in a movie theater by German soldiers and taken as a slave labourer to work in Germany during World War II. He was one of over two million Ukrainians forced into such labor. In Europe, after the war, he married Maria Baran and they have a daughter Ulyana and a son Ihor, who is a graduate in computer science.

For the last forty years in the United States he has developed his technical, design and artistic skills and produced many works of art in wood as well as some paintings. Korhun learned his skill in wood from his father and his Ukrainian roots have been the inspiration of most of his art. His major interest is in Ukrainian style and design. He uses a variety of woods and his woodcarving works include figures, low and high relief cut, Ukrainian relief cut, chip



Left: 20" x 8.5" vase, below intricate 15" walnut plate.



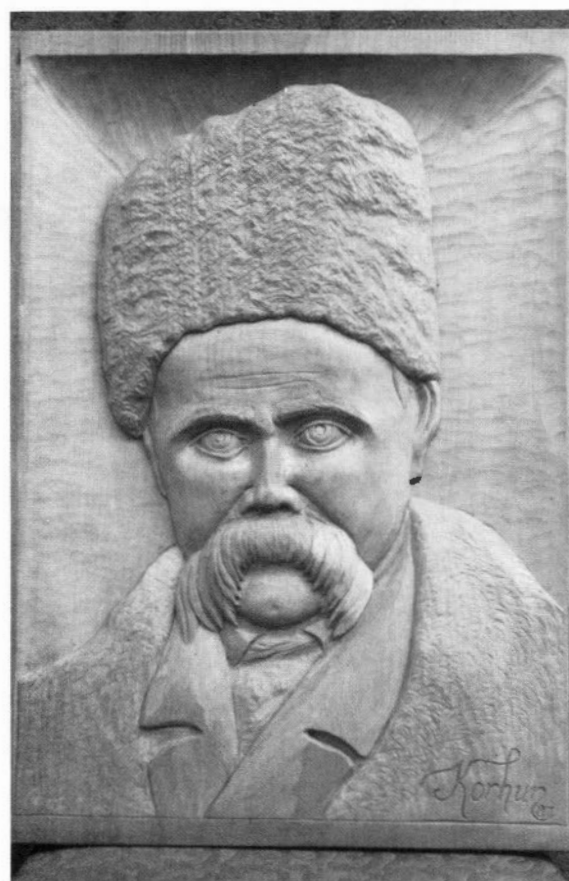




Above: Saint Olga, 18" x 24", basswood. Above left: Founders of Kiev: King Kie, Shchek, Khoriv and Lybid, their sister; 18" x 24" pine; Below left: St. Volodymyr 18" x 24", pine.



Saint Volodymyr



Taras Shevchenko





carving, inlaid, veneer, color bead decorated wood, sculptures, and architectural miniatures of churches. As a painter he has used oils, water colors and pen and ink.

Among his bas-relief works he created a series relating to Ukrainian history in honor of the 1988 millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine. One plaque is dedicated to the founders of Kiev, the 3 brothers Kie, Shchek and Khoriv and their beautiful sister Lybid. Other plaques include Queen Olha, Ukraine's first Christian ruler, King (St.) Volodymyr who baptised Ukraine and his son King Yaroslav the Wise. The great poet of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, has inspired Korhun to do two portraits, one on a plaque and another on a plate.

He has created many vases and plates with Ukrainian designs in a variety of sizes, some sculptures and plaques of female nudes. Perhaps most outstanding for their meticulous execution and unity of design are his geometrically designed and decorated round wooden plates and large vases. Some of these works rank Korhun with ancient Greek vases as lasting works of art.

Korhun regularly exhibits his works at the annual July Ukrainian festival in Verkhovina, Glen Spey, N.Y., which is sponsored by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. He founded the Ukrainian Arts League, where he teaches woodcarving, at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy. He has also taught woodcarving since 1970 at the Rensselaer Community Council for the Arts in Troy. He has won many awards for his art carvings. In 1989 he was nominated for a National Heritage Fellowship Award.

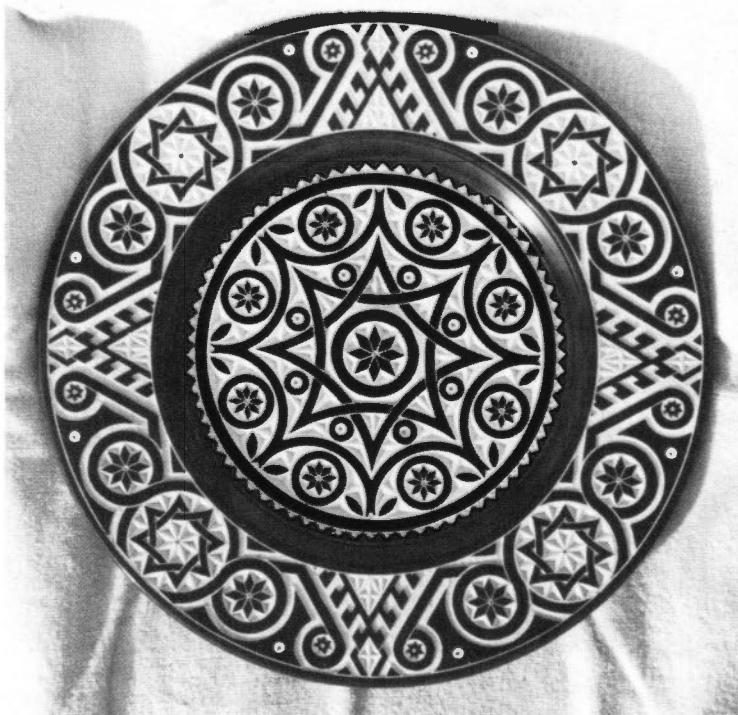
A native of Troy, N.Y., Korhun honored his native city in 1989 by carving a large and imposing wooden plaque celebrating the 200th anniversary of the founding of Troy. *The Record* newspaper in Troy on May 16, 1989, published an editorial: "Salute to Michael Korhun" which said in part:

"Troy is proud of her many talented, civic-minded and generous citizens, but none more than this immigrant from war-ravaged Europe who takes so much pride in his adopted home that he will devote so much time and effort in honoring her.

"We salute you, Michael Korhun. You deserve the thanks of our entire community for your generous effort."

The Ukrainian community also salutes the multi-talented Michael Korhun for his art in wood which reflects so well his love of his Ukrainian heritage.

AG ■





# Chernihiv Church Consecrated

**T**HE 800-YEAR-OLD Pyatnitsky Church in Chernihiv in northern Ukraine was converted back into a Christian church by reconsecration in September 1991, by the clergy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC). It had been turned into a museum and art gallery by the Soviet government when it was persecuting the Ukrainian church. In World War II it was badly damaged by a German bomb.

The Pyatnitsky Church in Chernihiv, a beautiful city, seems to embody the spiritual awakening of the people evident in its inherent beauty and strength of design. It was built about the year 1200 with money collected by the common people. Experts believe that the architectural design belongs to Petro Mylonih (Milonieg), a celebrated architect who worked in the Kievan and Chernihiv territories at the end of the XIIth century.

The church was named pyatnitsa, meaning Friday in Ukrainian. In terms of world architecture, this structure means as much as *The Epic of the Host of Ihor* in terms of world literature. The church has a striking tower-like design and was built by the inimitable skill of medieval masons from unusually shaped bricks.

One can imagine the terrible ordeals this House of God has suffered over the past eight centuries, especially during World War II when it was hit by a German bomb. It was only thanks to the tireless efforts of Petro Baranovsky, a patriotic and dedicated restorer, that the surviving fragments were preserved in 1943-45. By 1962 the church had been restored to its original medieval form.

Until recently the building was used to accommodate various museum expositions, including those commemorating *The Epic of the Host of Ihor*. It was only in September 1991 that the church was reconsecrated by the clergy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the church resumed ownership.

Ever since, people have been visiting the Pyatnitsky Church to attend morning and evening Divine Liturgy services. Here young couples are again married in the old Ukrainian Orthodox Christian rites, children are baptized and adults as well now that they can enjoy freedom of religion in independent Ukraine.

The interior of the church still lacks the usual colorful and sparkling grandeur of Orthodox churches. There aren't many old icons but one can see everywhere traditional embroidered *rushnyks* created by the women of the parish. *Rushnyks* even cover the *amvon* pulpit resting on "holy stones" left by the restorers from some of the ancient masonry. The tragic exhibit of some of the original masonry is to be placed outside the church, perhaps by the main entrance.

**A**N EPARCHY or diocese of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church has been established in Chernihiv. It is headed by the Right Reverend Archbishop Simeon from the Ivano-Frankivsk Region. This clergyman is a correspondence student of Chernivtsi University and he is striving to understand better Ukraine's national history. At one time he was enrolled in the Odessa Seminary but he was expelled for his "autocephalous mood" in supporting the Ukrainian church.

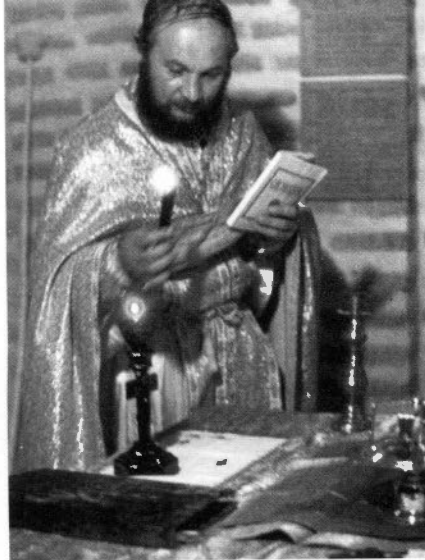
Here on the banks of the Desna River Father Simeon has had time to make good friends among the Rukh activists, members of the local Prosvita Society and the Ukrainian Women's Association. Simeon has a natural gift of eloquence, which he skilfully uses in addressing parishioners inside and outside the church. His sermons are willingly received by students at the Taras Shevchenko Pedagogical Institute, the Technological Institute and also by grade school students. He is a frequent visitor to the Lev Revutsky College of Music with its choir that performs such splendid religious hymns.





The Pyatnitsky Church, the way it looked before being handed over to the faithful.





**Rt. Rev. Simeon**

Outwardly the Pyatnitsky Church doesn't strike the on-looker as something out of the ordinary. Towering in the center of the city, it borders on the Taras Shevchenko Musical Drama Theater on one side and the statue of Bohdan Khmelnytsky on the opposite side. Now that this Temple of Our Lord has been brought back to life it is filled every day with worshippers offering up their prayers to the accompaniment of the choir singing Glory to the Creator, in which the congregation joins.

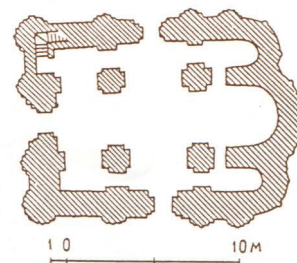
An increasing number of people visit the church. On one occasion Frieda Derewjanko, a Ukrainian Belgian, joined the audience. Twice she had delivered valuable packages to an area beyond the Desna for the victims of Chornobyl. This church also gratefully keeps a visiting card left by Prof. Oxana Pawlikeowicz-Jonan of the USA who was so deeply moved by the amount of aid the church is giving to the children of Chornobyl. This tireless woman, scientist and skilled cyclist has traversed the Chernihiv Region and is dedicating a tremendous amount of energy to the promotion of the charitable ecological campaign Heart Travel which includes Ukraine, Japan, Western Europe, Canada and the United States.

On occasion Father Simeon leaves the church and heads somewhere in search of understanding. It was thus that he visited Zaporizhia to attend the 500th Anniversary Cossack celebrations. In Baturin, the former headquarters or capital of the Hetman of Ukraine, he blessed the tombstone memorial to Ivan Mazepa who died in Bendery, Moldavia in 1709 after his defeat at the Battle of Poltava by Tsar Peter I.

The text on the stone reads:

**Bow your head low to this land! It was from this land that Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine, drew his strength, and with whose name tragic and glorious entries in the history of your homeland are so closely linked.**

ON ANOTHER occasion Father Simeon went on a long trip to Novhorod Siversky to celebrate a memorial service for Ivan Bohun, one of Khmelnytsky's closest military advisers. He was captured by the Poles and shot in 1664. The grave had been opened by a team of archeologists who were looking for antique chronicles. This Ukrainian Cossack hero of the Battle of Bereshtchko has gone down in history as the leader of the 1659



**Plan of Pyatnitsky Church 12th Century.**



**Consecration of the Church.**



**Wedding couple at Baturin Festival by Mazepa's monument.**

rebellion against the Russians. Bohun was buried near the village of Koman beyond the Desna.

It is thanks to the efforts of Father Simeon that the Pyatnitsky Church has a library of its own. Ukrainian communities overseas have contributed to this library to expand the collection. The church also has copies of the Bible, the Gospels, books of Scriptures and histories of Ukraine for sale.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church had to travel a thorny road to take this church under its wing. Now, however, the UAOC has also been made the owner of the Church of St. Michael and St. Theodore on the banks of the Strizh River, on the former estate of a Chernihiv Colonel who was Cossack under-Hetman of Left Bank (Eastern) Ukraine in 1660-1723. The local seminary was also included in this architectural complex prior to the 1917 Revolution. There is still the hope that the UAOC will eventually take over the Cathedral of Sts. Boris and Hlib in Chernihiv, built on the historical rampart and dating back to Kievan Rus.

We can imagine that the creator of these churches, Petro Mylonih, would rejoice to see how the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church with Christian dedication is solving its organizational and religious problems in such difficult times. M. Romanika





Mykola Zhulynsky

## Zhulynsky on the Diaspora

*After the First Ukrainian World Forum which was held in Kiev on August 21-24, 1992 it might be appropriate to publish the remarks of the prominent Ukrainian parliamentarian, philologist, and literary scholar Mykola Zhulynsky which he made some time ago. Dr. Zhulynsky is the Minister of State in the Ukrainian government and Director of the Shevchenko Institute of Literature in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Zhulynsky was the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Forum. The following are his remarks:*

**T**HE UKRAINIAN DIASPORA is very diverse today. But I think I must tell our readers about the following aspect of today's reality of the Ukrainian world. In 1989 I visited the United States and Canada and stayed there for half a year. And I had a chance to become convinced of the tremendous potential in the Ukrainian diaspora. It would be unwise to turn down the aid which is proposed to us on their part. We must not turn away from the hand of help extended out to us: it is probably for the first time that it opened so sincerely for the good of Ukraine.

I am glad that January 15, 1990 witnessed the ceremonial opening of the International Management Institute (IMI-Kiev) initiated by Professor Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, member of the Board of the Club of Rome and now Chairman of the IMI-Kiev Supervisory Board. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences had played the main role in the founding of this independent research establishment. Ukrainians from both the United States and Canada, such as, for instance, Dr. Andrew C. Masiuk of Harvard University, are ready to teach at this first Ukrainian establishment for managers' training. The establishment of the International Association of Ukrainian Scholars on October 19, 1989 also became an outstanding event. In August-September of 1990 the association organized the 1st International Congress, the Ukrainian Scholars in Kiev. Also a Chornobyl Children Relief Fund, and the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society were organized in the United States.

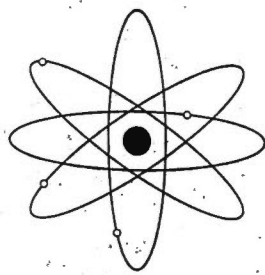
Such organizations as the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ukrainian American League and other organizations are intended to develop common platforms in the name of the future of the Ukrainian nation.

Scientific cooperation is being established with the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of Harvard University and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Hopefully, programs will be worked out concerning cooperation with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts & Sciences in the USA, the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York, the V.K. Lipinsky Institute of East European Studies in Philadelphia, many libraries and universities of the USA, Canada, Australia and Germany.

All this demands from us the creation of a Ukrainian scientific association which must dynamically join international scientific organizations and joint research programs. We must unite on the basis of the priority of human values, and work in the name of progress. And not only socio-economic but also cultural and educational progress. Developed states spend 10 to 12 percent of their budget on education, whereas we (Ukraine) spend only 5 to 6 percent. And this state has existed for decades. All this is just a small part of the problems that need to be urgently solved.

Thus we hope that the unity of the Ukrainian diaspora will become one of the important factors for the renewal and development of our culture, overcoming the spiritual crisis we face and protect us against further immorality. ■





# Ukraine's Nuclear Arsenal

**I**T HAS BEEN estimated that almost one-third of all the former USSR's military power was located in Ukraine at the time of independence. The armed forces consisted of about 1.5 million and the weaponry was third in the world after the USA and the rest of the USSR. For decades the wealth of the people of Ukraine had been drained by the Soviet military-industrial complex which built this monster military. Compulsory military service of two years for all Ukrainian men meant two years of intensive Russian language for each recruit usually posted far from Ukraine in places such as Afghanistan.

On December 1st, 1991 the American government was shocked to discover that a new nuclear power had arisen which was capable of destroying the United States. The President and American planners set as their first objective in relation to Ukraine to eliminate the nuclear arsenal and this has been the priority of the government in applying pressure on Ukraine to transfer its weapons to Russia for destruction. However, it has not been certain that Russia is actually destroying the weapons and some Ukrainians fear that they could be turned against Ukraine some day. For this reason President Kravchuk halted weapon transfers to Russia but eventually resumed them under pressure from the USA.

Although the former USSR military in Ukraine (apart from about 400,000 who have now sworn allegiance to Ukraine) is nominally under Moscow's control it is actually an unknown quantity. A very large percentage of the middle ranks of officers (an estimated 40%) of the entire former Soviet armed forces, are Ukrainians. The Kremlin knows it cannot depend on them.

Because Ukraine is an industrial powerhouse many of the missiles, tanks, aircraft carriers and other weapons have been built by Ukrainian factories with the scientists, engineers and resources of Ukraine. For example, the largest airplane in the world is the Ukrainian *Mriya* which even the USA has not been able to match. The "invisible scientist" who conquered space in 1957 with *Sputnik* and who was in charge of the entire Soviet space program until 1966, was the Ukrainian Serhiy Korolev.

For the record here is a list of the nuclear and military arsenal in Ukraine at the time of independence:

*"Ukraine's nuclear arsenal includes the most modern, accurate weapons, including 46 SS-24 missiles, each of which packs 10 thermonuclear warheads, and at least 15 Blackjack bombers, planes designed to carry long-range cruise missiles. Both vehicles are capable of hitting targets in the U.S."*

John J. Fialka, *Wall Street Journal*  
Dec. 6, 1991, p. A12.

## Strategic Nuclear Weapons

- 130 SS 19 missiles with 780 warheads capable of hitting all Europe and all of North America.
- 46 SS24 missiles with 460 warheads in silos. Making a total of 176 ICBM missiles mentioned by President Kravchuk on Ukrainian national television on October 5, 1991.
- 21 Strategic bombers

## Tactical Nuclear Weapons

- 175 Scud missiles
  - 90 SS21 Frog missiles
  - 750 Artillery weapons to fire nuclear-tipped shells
  - 300 Aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons
- Total nuclear bombs is not known.

## Naval Nuclear Weapons

- No estimate is available of nuclear weapons in Ukraine's Black Sea Fleet. Moscow has reported that there are none although the ships are capable of carrying and launching them.

## Armed Forces

- On independence day there was between 1.3 and 1.5 million armed forces in Ukraine. This was reported as larger than any other army in Europe.
- About 400,000 have pledged allegiance to Ukraine. Those refusing the oath are being sent to Russia.
- 7,000 tanks

**Source:** *International Institute for Strategic Studies in London is the principal source of the above statistics supplemented by others.* ■

## World Nuclear Arsenal

1. United States.....	19,000
2. Russia.....	19,000
3. Ukraine.....	4,000*
4. Kazakhstan.....	1,800
5. Belarus.....	1,200
6. France.....	600
7. United Kingdom.....	400
8. China.....	250
9. Israel.....	150

\*Strategic: 1,300; Tactical: 2,700

Statistics from Frank Barnaby, former Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (*New Statesman & Society*, January 31, 1992, p. 14-16.)





Brand new Zaporozhets ZAZ 1102 1990 model.

## Zaporozhets Car Built in Ukraine

THE ZAPOROZHETS automobile is a small car manufactured in Ukraine, in the city of Zaporizhia. Seen here is the 1990 Zaporozhets Model ZAZ-1102. Ukraine has had such a shortage of cars that there has been a 10-year waiting list for them. At the present time the gasoline shortage is highly critical in independent Ukraine with very long lineups at pumps. Ukraine was heavily dependent on Russia for gasoline. It is hoped that a recent agreement between Ukraine and Iran will ease the gasoline shortage. ■

## Cossacks Renounce 1654 Treaty

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 21, Ukrainian Cossacks held a rally in the city of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky under the leadership of Vyacheslav Chornovil. A member of Parliament and a Presidential Candidate last year, Chornovil was elected Hetman, or Commander-in-Chief, of the Cossacks.

The participants formally disavowed the oath of loyalty to Russia sworn by their ancestors at the Treaty of Pereyaslav over 300 years ago. It was in 1654 that a military alliance was concluded between the Hetman of Cossack Ukraine, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and the Kremlin. This ultimately led to the incorporation of Ukraine into the Russian Empire. (NFU) ■

## What is Black Sea Fleet Worth?

The Black Sea Fleet has about 80,000 servicemen, 69 major combat ships including 3 carriers, 6 missile cruisers, 29 submarines, 235 combat planes and helicopters and scores of support and supply ships. According to some reports Moscow has already sold several ships from the fleet without informing Ukraine.

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies and New York Times, January 13, 1992



Manager Jerry Slattery and staff at Kiev Irish Duty Free.

## New Bright Spot in Borispol Airport Kiev Duty Free

ONE OF THE brightest spots in Kiev is the Duty Free Shop at Borispol Airport which opened on June 10, 1992. Actually there are two, one in the Arrivals/Baggage Lounge between the Visa Section and the Customs Section and one in the Departures Lounge. The Departures one has a bar where you can get a cold Pepsi for \$1.50 (Pepsi is usually served warm in Kiev.)

Since western products, such as liquor, cigarettes and perfume are generally unavailable in Kiev stores this is a very good place to stop if you need to get gifts for people you will meet in Ukraine. A pack of Marlboro cigarettes will convince any taxi driver to take you wherever you want. They are very choosy about their customers.

FORUM talked to the Manager of the Duty Free one week after it opened. Manager Jerry Slattery, who is from Ireland, was pleased with the early success of the Kiev Duty Free shop. Next time you visit Kiev Airport drop into the Kiev Duty Free and Jerry will give you a warm Irish welcome. ■





- FORUM has fascinating articles on Ukraine and the Ukrainians in Europe and America.
- FORUM is unique as the only English language magazine for the young adult reader interested in Ukraine and Eastern Europe.
- FORUM has stimulating articles with high-quality illustrations which reveal the art, music, past and present history, culture, famous people and present-day personalities.

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### **IN THIS ISSUE:**

500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
 UKRAINIAN COSSACKS  
 BOYKO FOLK ARCHITECTURE  
 FIRST UKRAINIAN LIBRARIANS CONGRESS  
 BARCELONA OLYMPICS 1992  
 UKRAINE'S 1992 OLYMPIC MEDALS  
 DE la FEUILLE'S 1733 MAP  
 UKRAINE: LAND OF THE COSSACKS  
 BOOK REVIEWS  
 POETRY OF PETER KUZYK  
 WOOD ARTIST MICHAEL KORHUN  
 CHERNIHIV CHURCH  
 ZHULYNSKY ON THE DIASPORA  
 UKRAINE'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL  
 ZAPOROZHETS CAR

### **IN COMING ISSUES:**

UKRAINIAN WORLD FORUM  
 UKRAINIAN CANADIANS  
 MOL SCULPTURE GARDEN  
 AMBASSADORS: UKRAINE: USA: CANADA  
 UKRAINIAN POSTAGE STAMPS  
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