

Interview with Lena Pogrebinsky, Ukrainian Federation  
Ukrainian Museum  
10-16-02  
Jessica (Group 1), Monica (Group 5), and Dr. Tebeau

Side A

Jessica: Was the radio show broadcasted out of Cleveland?

Lena: Yes, but it was a Ukrainian radio show, called Nipro (?), Nipro was a big radio station in the Ukraine. It was on the air for 3 yrs. And after that I stopped because it was very hard to get money for the air.

Jessica: What kind of things did you talk about on the radio? Was it mostly music?

Lena: No, it was different topics, interviews, a lot of music. It was about the history of Cleveland, the history of Ukrainian immigrants. I interviewed old people, they would tell me their stories, history of Ukraine. We would choose a topic, did a lot of fun stuff, we read poems with friends, that was fun.

Jessica: How and when did you family come over?

Lena: We came in 1991. I came with my husband and 2 kids. Both of them are now students at CSU. We came as political refugees.

Jessica: Can you expand a little bit, political refugee?

Lena: If you are not in agreement with your political status of your country, or not in agreement with your government you can gain political refugee status from America.

Jessica: Mark had mentioned something about Ukrainian Saturday school, what is it, do you teach there?

Lena: I taught there for 5 yrs. We have 2 schools in Parma. One is in St. Vladimir's Cathedral, and another one is in Normandy High School. I worked at St. Vladimir's. I worked for 5 yrs as a teacher of Ukrainian Literature, history, and culture. We had a lot of students and very nice teachers at that time. I cannot say anything about it now because I don't know. But, we had a real nice staff.

Jessica: So, for having lived in the US for 10 yrs now, what does your ethnic heritage mean to you today?

Lena: It means a lot because I believe that nobody can live without knowing his or her roots. When you're young, people can say I don't care who I am, I live here, and I don't care, but the older you get you miss who you really are, and the earlier you start the better. When I taught at Cuyahoga Community College, Ukrainian language, and I had students that were over 50, and they started to learn Ukrainian, because their Grandma spoke Ukrainian or Russian and they didn't care at that time, but now when they are 55 and it is not that easy to earn something, they have started to learn their native language.

Jessica: Describe to me what are your ethnic roots?

Lena: Let me tell you something, I had a Grandfather, who died almost 10 yrs ago, and he was a famous graphic artist for books. He designed logos, and graphic stuff. He was always telling me, "You have to remember who you are, and you are Ukrainian." In my family we don't have anybody, except Ukrainians. We had some Georgian people from Georgia that was a republic of the former Soviet Union. In my husband's family, we don't have anybody except Ukrainians. So we are all, I would say, pure Ukrainians. My Grandpa was always telling me, "Don't forget that." We had always a family tree. A big tree. It started in 1545 with something, we brought it here. It is very interesting, and I don't know any other way. This was the way I was raised. We never knew that we would be immigrated to another county. Especially to America, because we were such Soviet people. I remember my Grandfather always wore the Ukrainian shirt, and even when it was forbidden. So, it is kind of like, in me.

Jessica: Was it difficult to immigrate to the US, was it difficult for your family?

Lena: Yes.

Jessica: What were your difficulties and experiences?

Lena: It's a very long story and not the topic of our conversation.

Mark: Actually we would like to hear it.

Lena: That is a very long story, I can tell you that my husband was a famous artist in Ukraine, and people wanted him to be in top positions, maybe head of union for artists, a big powerful organization. To get to the top, he was already at the top, but did not have a position yet, he was still young, but to be on the top, and get these positions you have to be a member of the Communist party. If you are not, you cannot get there. It is only one way, and my husband never wanted to be a part of the Communist party, because my father and father-in-law were Communists, and we always heard disagreements, and they disagree with the party, and we saw with our own eyes, because I was very active, and my husband very active, so we saw a lot of things we could not understand. We saw a lot of things were wrong, when everyone was telling us it was right. We did not want that for our kids. We did not want them to live in a society where no one was telling the truth, no freedom, we did not see our future like that. We decided to immigrate. We filled out the applications, it is a process, you have to go to Moscow to the embassy, and fill out the application, and it was very hard, it was still the Soviet Union, very powerful. When you enter the embassy, the people, not the American people, but still the Soviet people take your passport and make a copy so everybody would know that you entered the embassy at a certain point, and that was scary. It was hard to get a Visa from outside, we had the interview 6/16/90. After the interview everyone immediately got his or her status, so we got our status, we tried to find a way to get out, but we couldn't. Our people were telling us we were not going anywhere because in America you'll be suffering, eating garbage, and sleeping under bridges. It was very scary. It had been one year, since we received status and got permission to leave. We didn't get permission to leave straight to the US, we got a Visa to Paris, because we had friends in Paris. We escaped, pretended to go to Paris, and switched trains, and we met a German businessman, he bought some artwork from my husband before, and he wanted to help us somehow. He met us and bought us tickets to New York. But when you have your documents from the embassy in an envelope, they track you, Americans track you from when you get to the train until you

get to Kennedy in NY. They tried to track us, but they lost us. So when we got to Kennedy, they put us in a special place with other immigrants. One woman came from immigration, and asked, "Where were you? We tried to track you, but we lost you. How did you get here?" We were so very tired, all we could say was we got here. So that is how we got here, our way was a little bit different from other immigrants.

Jessica: What made you guys come to Cleveland?

Lena: That was not our decision. That was when you enter and fill out the application at the embassy. There is something in it about relatives, friends or where you prefer to live. But we did not have any relatives or friends here, so the immigration office, government decided for us where we were to go. I think because we indicated our nationality, you have to indicate your nationality, they knew Cleveland had a big Ukrainian community, they put us here.

Jessica: When you first came to Cleveland did you connect with other Ukrainians?

Lena: What happens when you immigrate, they make a path for you, so you are not coming to the States on your own. You are guided where to go, you have to go and make sure all the papers are straight. It is a process. I don't know how it happened, but we got in with people from a Baptist Church. We lived in their house for 10 days, and they were very nice, he was a pastor, and she worked at a hospital. We told them from the beginning that we were not Baptist, we were Ukrainian Orthodox, and we were not going to stay in your Parish, but they persisted. You have to be or you will go to hell, I said let me decide what we are going to do. We had to tell them thank you very much, but we have to go our own way. I believe we called St. Vladimir's, and they came to our house, we met and that is how it happened.

Jessica: You mentioned St. Vladimir's a couple of times, can you tell us more about the church?

Lena: It is a very old church. Not really into the history about St. Vladimir's. Even a lot of people come here from former Soviet Union, and go to church every Sunday, it's not a custom for us because church was forbidden in former Soviet Union. I am not saying we are not believers. We believe in God. We are very much into faith, but we are not use to going to church every Sunday, and our church is open everyday, so you can go to church whenever you want to. I think our government looks at our church as a historic monument, or historic place, that's why it stays open. Church and state was separate in former Soviet Union, so you cannot go in and baptize your child, you cannot do a lot of things, but that is a different story. But anyway, we go to church.

Mark: Where is St. Vladimir's?

Lena: It is on State Rd. 3 streets south of Snow. It is a very beautiful cathedral, and a lot of nice people there. I know that the first St. Vladimir's was here on 11<sup>th</sup>, the yellow church that is now a Spanish church. It was the first site of St. Vladimir's here. I am not a good historian for St. Vlads.

Jessica: Do you know why they moved it?

Lena: I know why they moved because the majority of Ukrainians moved to Parma. They wanted to be able to walk to the church. When the church was built, they bought a lot of land around it and sold it to parishioners. On my street it is all Ukrainians, we have a Polish-Ukrainian woman on one side and a Ukrainian family on the other. Almost all of them are older. Now when I see them dying, and new generations of Ukrainian immigrants buying the houses. It is still Ukrainian street, our street is a corner. The church sits on the corner of my street and State Rd.

Jessica: Mark had mentioned in 1995-96 you became involved with the Cleveland Cultural Gardens.

Lena: Right.

Jessica: Can you tell me how did you become familiar with the gardens, and why you decided to become active in them?

Lena: I had my radio show, and I have a friend, and she told me about the Ukrainian garden and sometimes she goes there to plant flowers. I said take me with you, but she had kids, and I had small kids, we were always busy. When I had my radio show I interviewed a lot of people from city hall. I tried to interview Michael White, I never got that interview. I got to know a lot of people from city hall. I was passing our gardens a lot of times, and I was looking at the statues, and the only statue left in our garden was of Lesya Ukrainka. I was looking at the abandoned garden and thought, that doesn't look good. My Ukrainian pride, no this has to be nice. It has to look alive. One day I went to city hall for something, and met with Richard Konochevich (Sp?). He was ethnic liaison in Michael White's office at that time. I stopped by his office and told him I saw the Ukrainian garden, but I had never heard of it, and no one told me about it except for my friend. I want to take care of it. He was so excited, because it had appeared that he was president of the CCGF at that time. He said, "I am so happy." Richard is a very nice and happy person. He said this is the only thing, you have to go to your community, and they have to appoint you to do that. So I said that is ok. I called some I knew that we have the Ukrainian organization of Greater Cleveland, and I called the chairperson, and he thought that was nice and good, and said, "You are appointed." There was another lady who was taking care of the garden at that time, but she was very busy taking care of her sick mother. She was living in Florida almost all the time. She collected a lot of documents, and did a good job. She went to all the events and meetings, but I never had the opportunity to talk to her because she was always in Florida. She died I think 3 yrs ago, and when I looked through her papers I saw my postcards I sent to her, she even put them in the records which was nice. I was asking her if it would be okay if I helped her with the garden. I didn't want to push her, and put myself in her position, which is not a very big position anyway. I never talked to her. I started going there with my family, we cleaned, planted flowers.

Mark: What did you plant?

Lena: We planted everything we could get from Rockefeller Botanical Garden because they give us plants for free. It was the time of year they gave each garden plants for free, because all gardens are city property. They were taking care of their property, but we planted them. I normally planted marigolds. It is a Ukrainian flower

Jessica: Does it have any other significance other than being a Ukrainian flower? Does it represent anything?

Lena: No. Also, if you go to a Ukrainian house you will see the red poppy flowers. People consider those Ukrainian too. But as long as I lived in the Ukraine we never had our own flower.

Jessica: How many statues were in the garden originally? Mark had mentioned you have a great statue story, can you talk about that?

Lena: When I stopped by the garden I saw one statue of Lesya Ukrainka, it's a beautiful statue, but I saw 3 other pedestals empty. I went to the Ukrainian museum and asked the director to show me whatever he had on the Cultural Garden. He gave me a lot of materials, very helpful. I looked through, and talked to people, and discovered there were 3 more statues, a lot of plaques. Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Volodymyr the Great. Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko were Ukrainian poets, and Volodymyr the Great was the prince that baptized Russia before Ukraine existed. I looked at the pedestals, and thought they looked awful. I looked at the other gardens and they were trimmed and flowers and statues, and I saw a lot of people working in them, and no one was working in our garden. And it is empty. I called city hall again, and asked Richard where are our statues, and Richard said they are somewhere, we have to find them. I wrote my first letter asking for our statues back. I didn't know anything, I just wrote the letter, to Richard. He was my liaison to city hall Richard said he would give the letter to Michael White, and we will go from there. After that I had meetings with Michael White's assistants from the Parks and Recreation office, and wrote letters, but no one could tell me where the statues were. One day we were sitting at the meeting, I remember, it was Michael White's assistant and someone else and Alfred Miller, assistant director of Parks and Recreation department. We were talking in the meeting and I said, you what, this is not the first meeting, this is not the first letter, I am tired of it, just tell me where the statues are. If you have it, we will go from there, if you don't, you don't. One lady, one of assistants, perked up and said you have a beautiful ring. I said thank you, and said I want to see the statues. I started to talk to Alfred in the meeting, he was a very serious person in the meeting. I asked that Mr. Miller and myself talk about it, let's see the statues. After the meeting he called somewhere, and then called me and said you can go and see if you can find your statues in the garage. We went to the garage, it is opposite corner the Rockefeller Botanical Gardens, city worker opened the door for us, and I am telling you it was awful. There were rats, and spider webs, and water dripping and oil on the floor, some cages, and I don't know. It was a horrible site. We saw the statues, the busts standing in the corner. Our bust of Ivan Franko, bronze, standing in the corner in horrible condition. But it's bronze, it can be cleaned up. But I saw other stone bust there, some from the British garden, and other gardens. I thought Oh my God! He asked me not to take any, he knew that if I were to see that, I would probably take them. I am not that bureaucratic person, I can just grab things and say look at what I got. He told me please don't take it because we have to go through a process first. So I said okay, and we locked the garage and went home. I started to call more intensely, saying our statues are in horrible condition, we have to get them. The secretary at Alfred's office knew me, and when I would ask for him she would tell me he wasn't there. So I called and asked if Alfred was there, like I was a friend calling and she put me through. After a while she

recognized my voice, and would say, Alfred it's the Ukrainian lady. Alfred was very nice and serious about it, and you could tell he had feelings towards the mission, and really wanted to help. He told me where to write letters and what to write, and to whom. When I started calling people, I called the director of Parks and Recreation at that time, but he never talked to me. I always talked to his secretary, but I said I had seen the statue, and wanted to get it, it was in very bad condition. We gave the statue to the city, but not to sit in the corner of some old garage, it has to be somewhere. It was very frustrating talking all the time, but not getting any answers. I was real intense about it. In 3 weeks, I came to work. I was teaching at Tremont Elementary. People there knew about what I was doing, I was always writing letters, and people calling from city hall. At work, people kept asking me if I had seen the news the day before, they were talking about my statues. Because I was so intense and writing letters, and letterhead was from the United Ukrainian organization. They got those statues out of that garage, and cleaned them up a little bit, put them in new crates and put them in a very nice new garage behind the new stadium. Our statue went from old garage to new garage, but we can't get it because it is city property. I asked if we could switch the statues, give them 2 replicas, and we'll take our originals back. They said no way, we want to keep them. But they did not take care of them. Conversations went like that, and it took a very long time.

Mark: How long?

Lena: The whole process took about 3 yrs. So they said they would give us the statues, but when we went to the garage it was locked. We asked what happened, and they said we needed this paperwork and that paperwork, and this ended up happening about 3 times. At that time I decided to get the chairperson of our organization involved more intensely to push them. He helped me a lot during the process. We all went to city hall, talked to Mr. Miller. Said we were willing to spend \$20,000 for 2 replicas, but we needed the statues to do so. I said give me something in writing showing me you are thinking about this seriously. That is when they started to write those legal documents about our exchange. They ended up rewriting the agreement 3 times, they thought we were nuts. We got the agreement that was more suitable to our community, and we started looking for the artist to do the replicas. I already knew that one of the best artists from the Ukraine, Evhen Prokopov, had immigrated to Chicago, we asked him, and he agreed. They look exactly like bronze, but they are fiberglass. We wanted something that would not be stolen. Ivan Franko ended up in the city garage because, the Taras Shevchenko was stolen about 25 yrs ago, and the city took the other to save it. Nobody knows what happened to Volodymyr the Great. It is a legend that Alexander Archipenko's wife, she was the original sculptor for all the Ukrainian statues, she may have taken it with her to Israel. It is speculation. Unfortunately, I never saw it, not many remember it, and we have very bad pictures of it. But I still think we can reproduce it. We have to earn money somehow, but we will do it because it is the last empty pedestal in the garden.

Mark: Is that the same St. Vladimir that the church is named after?

Lena: Yes.

Side B

Mark: If you were looking through the eyes of the statue of Ivan Franko, could you phantomlike tell us what he may have seen? What do you think he might have seen since 50-60 yrs ago being put up in the gardens?

Lena: First, he was seeing a lot of people in the gardens, because it was a more popular place. He saw how gradually this place was destroyed by time and vandalism. There was a lot of vandalism in the gardens, if you go through the history of this place. It's a hard question, I think he would suffer with our Ukrainian people who were forced to leave the country when they wanted to raise their kids and be proud of their heritage on the land they belong too, not far away from their homes. I think that would be his pain to see a lot of good people leaving the country for foreign land, and none of them lived happy life, and 90% had their hearts in Ukraine.

Mark: What about the garage? What do you think it was like for him in the garage?

Lena: He probably thought he was old enough to be there. You never know, when you will be that age. So I don't know, he had very sensitive soul and very philosophical mind. If you have a philosophical mind then environment doesn't mean that much to you. It is just what you have inside. Sometimes in your life you have to be quiet and wait, and that was just his time. Now he is in Ukrainian museum, cleaned up, and looks beautiful, everyone looking at him.

Jessica: I want to ask you about the monument that was resurrected at St. Vlads? What is it?

Lena: That is a monument of the Ukrainian famine. It was a very horrible thing, we call it Ukrainian holocaust because millions of people were killed, especially Ukrainians. It's a very interesting topic.

Mark: Tell us a little bit about it. When did it happen? Give us some background on the monument that is at St. Vlads.

Lena: It happened from 33-37. Villages were emptied, people died by the hundreds. It was horrible times, parents ate their children. I know my Grandmother lost her daughter at that time, and it was so horrible she never went to the cemetery after they buried her. It was a horrible time for her to lose (the child) at 2 yrs old. There are a lot of materials here about the famine. President Eisenhower made a special day in America to honor the Ukrainian famine.

Mark: How many people died in the famine?

Lena: I don't want to tell you the wrong number, so don't use this. But I think we have 3 books on it. You can go through them. We have one in English. (Looking through books). You can read about it.

Mark: A Commission on the Ukrainian famine was authorized by Congress to report 1988, from 32-33, a critique of the Soviet system.

Jessica: This says there is a figure of 7 million people, but not complete, it should be calculated in terms of about 37 million people lost.

Mark: We'll read more about it for research.

Mark: What was erected at St. Vlads, and what does it look like?

Lena: The monument looks like a trident. Ukrainian sign, have you seen it? (No)

Normally I have it on me. (She is drawing)

Jessica: It looks like the top of a fork.

Lena: It's our sign, nobody actually knows what it is, there are a lot of hypothesis on how it became. Some say it's the initials of a prince, but no one actually knows. It is a beautiful sign. This is what the monument is, a big trident standing beside the church. 5 yrs ago they decided, the church, decided to erect this monument because of the famine. We as Ukrainians wanted a lot people to now about the famine because it was a national tragedy. No one knows about it and how many people died in it, but it was definitely more than 10 million. It was a very tragic time for Ukrainian nation. I am not sure if in Ukraine if they built some monuments, but I am sure they did.

Mark: Why is it at St. Vlads and not the Cultural Gardens?

Lena: The Cultural Gardens are city property. Whatever you do there you have to have a permit. That was another part of getting the statues back, everything needs a permit. To put a new monument in there is a process. That is probably one of the reasons they didn't do it. I never was on the executive board of the church, so I cannot tell you the real reasons. I think they wanted to have it near the church because it is ours. They probably talked about putting it in a public space, but it was probably money, or something like it.

Mark: Whom should we call about that?

Lena: You can call Ihor Mahlay. (At the church?) He is listed in the book, he is a deacon at the church, and a dentist. He would know a lot, he could tell you the history of everything. I translated a book on St. Vladimir's history, but that was 5 yrs ago.

Jessica: From you viewpoint what do you think the garden symbolizes, and how do you think that has changed since the early part of the century until now over the past decade?

Lena: It's hard for me to say because, it symbolizes peace between nations, and they are all together on that street. It's definitely about peace. It's absolutely a unique garden because it is the only garden like it found in the US. They are beautiful.

Jessica: What does the Ukrainian garden mean to you personally?

Lena: I think for every nationality that little piece of land is just a part of their own country. Maybe not. It is very personal for everyone. For me, when I saw something with a sign "Ukrainian Cultural Garden," and so abandoned without statues. For me it was a shame to leave it like that because it said Ukrainian, and I am a Ukrainian. It is very interesting for me to talk to Ukrainians who told me their stories about how they would spend time there, going to picnics, taking their children t the gardens, and talking to the people who are now involved in the Federation. These people involved in the Federation have been for a long time, and with other gardens. Some of them for like 30 yrs. They know a lot of history, not only on the Cultural Gardens, but on Cleveland also. It is very nice to talk with them and volunteers. Because volunteers do the job not for the money, but because they want to, because they love it, because they want to give something back to the community. I think that every person has to give something back. Yes, we all go to

work, and have obligations, we family, but something else we have to add to the general community.

Jessica: It seems like people were very active in the gardens when they were first started, now their seems to be a rebirth of that. Why do you think there was a long period of decline.

Lena: There is not one reason why. One reason, what I heard from people stories. In the late 50's and early 60's ethnicity was not that popular. People were not comfortable to speak their own language I public. Another reason was probably every new wave of immigrants ended up in the inner city. All the ethnic groups lived inside the city limits. At that time a lot of ethnic groups lived in Cleveland, they used city facilities more than now. Now they are moving to the suburbs, they are not that close to the CCG anymore. Believe it, or not, 7 yrs ago nobody even knew about the Cultural Gardens. It wasn't in any paper, guide, Internet, no one knew. People would ask me where is it, never heard of it. There was not a lot of publicity. I can't tell you for sure because I have only lived here 11 yrs.

Mark: Where did you get the \$20,000 to restore the 2 statues, and what are you current strategies for bringing back the bust in Israel?

Lena: First, we do not know for sure if the bust is in Israel. There was money from every Ukrainians pocket in the Greater Cleveland area. The same as it was in 1939, when people put their money to open the garden and pay Alexander Archipenko for his beautiful sculptors. Same as now, people just collected money. Some came from the United Ukrainian Organization and some from private people, and sources.

Mark: When you say people put their money towards it, how was it collected?

Lena: We still have an account in our Ukrainian band, and we advertised to people through the radio and newspapers, and through meetings in community churches. People knew we had this account and it still exists, and we still collect money because we still have to pay.

Monica: How would you like your work in the gardens to be remembered?

Mark: What's next?

Lena: Volodymyr the Great is next. I want to put his statue on the pedestal. How I would like it to be remembered, I don't, it's not up to me. People will remember it, or they won't. People will decide. Look, Chereshevsky was the beautiful sculptor that put Lesya Ukrainka in the garden, and no one even knows him, and Archipenko put the statues in the garden. If I did not do this, no one would have ever known the statues were really there. 10 yrs from now, no one would remember. I don't even worry how I would be remembered, I don't care about that. What matters to me is, my kids saw that I did something for other people, not only for me, and I did something for the Ukrainian community which is a part of me now, I am a part of the community. And, I am a part of the Cleveland community. They will have an idea of the great volunteering feeling that you do something and it doesn't matter if people thank you or not. You do something for yourself or for kids, or just because you wanted too. My reward is, when I go through MLK and see those statues. My reward is when my kids are calling me on the phone

saying, “Mom we just passed the statues and something doesn’t look right to me, you have to stop by and look.” That is my reward. They have now the responsibility to look over it, and it will grow into an understanding, and they will do the same, not necessarily for the garden, but for something else, somewhere else.

Mark: How many people were at the rededication?

Lena: About 300. It was very nice, we had a couple of speeches, and they unveiled the statues. It was very interesting, I forgot to tell you earlier, when we got permission to go get the statues from the new garage. So I went there with my husband, and it was a beautiful garage, it was huge. When you enter it, it’s practically empty. There are workers there, and golf carts going through the garage. I said Hi, where’s the statue. They said, what statue? Tell us about the statue. I told them about. One man asked if it was a man with the book. He took me to a room, and there must have been 100 statues. Which one was our statue? We thought that the city just put everyone statues in one room, all in crates. So we went to the first crate and opened it, and it happened to be our statue. That was funny. We called them to help us open the crate, and I still have the photos of that day and the people. (She shows us the photos of loading the statues and of the sculptor of the replicas)

Mark: If you could add another bust to the garden, who would it be?

Lena: I would definitely add Skovoroda. Because he was a Ukrainian philosopher. He was an amazing person, he was the person who started to study at the academy, and he did not finish, he started to teach, and then to travel. He was traveling all over Eastern Europe living in monasteries. Some monasteries you can still see the rooms that say “Skovoroda was here.” He was a person that everyone wanted to meet. He wrote a lot of poems. His only possessions were a flute and a sack of his stuff. It was a honor to have him stay in your home. He lived in 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century. H was a very fine person who educated himself. The history of his death was interesting, he was staying at a price’s house and he wanted to spend time with the guests and then go to sleep. First he dug a whole for himself in the garden, then he met with the guests telling stories, went to his room, bathed, put the flute and book under his head and died. They have his books here, and I have some at home.

Lena: (She says her name in American and Ukrainian, and then reads a poem in Ukrainian that was read by chairperson Maletski during the rededication of statues in the Ukrainian Cultural Garden.) That was very nice, that was from the speech of the chairperson of Ukrainian United Organizations at that time, Mr. Maletski, and he saying this is the biggest action of Ukrainian community to build this cultural garden, and the acts. It is probably a lot of facts, but the main part is that people in Cleveland and Amereica will know about Ukrainian culture that goes back in 1,000 yrs ago as a great culture.