

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## INTERVIEW: Lukianenko speaks on importance of foreign relations

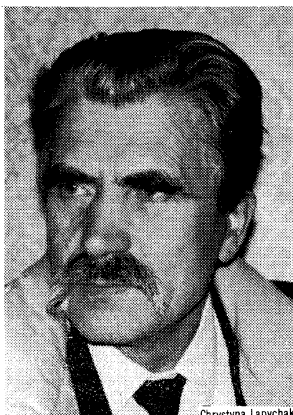
by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As of February 12, 102 countries of the world had recognized Ukraine. Forty-one of them have already exchanged notes of diplomatic relations with Ukraine, allowing them to set up embassies in Kiev.

Thus, Ukraine has the right to set up 41 embassies in such countries as the United States, Canada, Spain and Germany.

Recently, Levko Lukianenko, a democratic deputy in the Parliament and a presidential candidate in the December 1 elections, noted: "In reality, Ukraine has not yet established any embassy, and this is our greatest shortcoming."

Mr. Lukianenko, who is expected to be named Ukraine's ambassador to Canada within the next few weeks, is a former political prisoner who spent 27 years in Soviet labor camps because of his campaign to form an independent, democratic Ukraine. Over the last few years, he has been one of the most influential leaders in the nation-building process.



Chrystyna Lapychuk

Levko Lukianenko

Below, the 64-year-old lawyer, who has not yet confirmed the rumors of his imminent appointment as ambassador, offers his views on the current situation in Ukraine. The interview took place on Wednesday, February 12.

Mr. Lukianenko, it has been rumored in government circles that you will be named Ukraine's ambassador to Canada. Can you confirm this?

This problem has not yet been fully decided; it is currently being resolved. I am considering the future, assessing the situation. And, I find that at this point in time, it is unusually necessary for Ukraine to have a presence outside its boundaries in order to advocate its interests in the international arena.

This is an acute subject — for the Russian Federation has become the heir to the former empire's ministries, among them the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

Thus, all the embassies of the Soviet Union, which existed in France, Germany and in many other countries, are now working for the interests of Russia. And these embassies were very large — 100 to 150 people, including a large propaganda staff. Currently these embassies are working full steam ahead in the spheres of politics, economics, mass media — all for the benefit of Russia.

And at this time, the politics of Russia are directed against Ukraine, because Russia wants to once again occupy Ukraine, demobilize our people, sow the seeds of doubt among our citizens. And Russia is not only unsettling the people of Ukraine, but it is also spreading disinformation via the

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## First shipment of U.S. aid arrives in Ukraine's capital

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The arrival of a C-5 Galaxy cargo plane at Kiev's Boryspil Airport on Monday afternoon, February 10, signaled the first phase of the U.S. pledge to provide humanitarian assistance to former Soviet republics.

The 50-ton shipment, the first of 54 scheduled during the next two weeks as part of "Operation Provide Hope" for the newly independent states, is to be distributed through Ukraine's Ministry of Health, beginning on Friday, February 14.

An advance team of six U.S. government workers arrived in Kiev on February 5 to discuss which organizations will receive this medical aid. The U.S. "watchdogs" will monitor distribution of the aid. They also hope to include U.S. representatives of such organizations as the Red Cross to assist them in their mission, according to Sandy Seymour, a member of the U.S. government team.

The February 10 shipment, which carried only medical supplies and equipment for use in Kiev-area hospitals and clinics, landed a little before 3 p.m.

on aircraft that last year had carried military equipment to the Persian Gulf.

"This is the largest military plane in the free world," said Sgt. Kenneth Gilbert, one of the five crew members aboard the plane, which returned to Frankfurt that same evening. (The Antonov-225 — "Mria" — which was built in Kiev, is the largest cargo plane in the world.)

"With this shipment, our government begins the first step in bringing help to this country," said John Stepanchuk, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Kiev. "It is a true example of the good will of the American people," he added, during a press conference held at Boryspil.

Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy Komisarenko agreed that what is first and foremost is the atmosphere created by friendly relations between the two governments.

The second shipment of aid to Kiev arrived after midnight on Thursday, February 13, and a third to Kiev was scheduled to follow on Friday, February 14. Similar shipments to Kharkiv and Lviv were scheduled to land on February 12 and 17-18, respectively, but

(Continued on page 2)

## Second sarcophagus to be built over Chernobyl reactor

KIEV — A second sarcophagus is to be built over the one presently encasing the crippled fourth reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, reported the Press Service of the Ukrainian Republican Party.

An announcement about the plan to entomb the reactor within a second sarcophagus was made on February 3 by the president of Ukratomenerhoprom, Mykhailo Umanets.

Mr. Umanets noted that the first sarcophagus does not adequately ensure safety and explained that a French company, which has already constructed 39 atomic blocs, will build the second sarcophagus.

Representatives of the company recently visited the Chernobyl plant, examined the existing sarcophagus, and discussed technical and financial questions concerning the proposed second sarcophagus with Ukraine's vice-premier, Kostiantyn Masyk.

The French company is to complete work on the sarcophagus within three years. The work will be overseen by French experts, all required technology will be provided by the French firm, and one-third of the workers on the project will be brought from France.

## The Peace Corps in Ukraine

### Tremendous response to programs opens pre-recruitment process

by Kristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Having served 106 countries worldwide since its inception in 1961, the Peace Corps has now "extended the hand of people-to-people friendship" to the post-Communist world.

In the past two years, the U.S. government agency has successfully placed 500 volunteers in the six former Soviet satellite countries of Poland, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. Poised to sign agreements with the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian governments, the Peace Corps has also been invited to hold discussions with the governments of Armenia and Ukraine.

Based on a meeting between Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and President George Bush last November, the Peace Corps has been working on a plan geared specifically toward Ukraine in preparation

for discussions between the two countries some time this month.

The proposed Ukrainian program would focus on small business development, teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) and environmental protection work. Informal discussions with the Ukrainian government indicate that Ukraine is indeed interested in the proposed programs.

"Our thinking inside the Peace Corps is that the transformation from central authority and a command economy puts the peoples in all the former [Soviet] republics in very great need of those who have skills in the area of free-market economies," explained the agency's director of the Pacific, Asian, Central European and Mediterranean Division, Jerry Leach, in an interview on January 24.

Faced with the task of obliging 15 newly independent states with separate country programs, the Peace Corps has in effect begun pre-recruiting volunteers.

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## Parliament considers tax reform

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — In order for Ukraine to get through these difficult economic times, it will have to cut back on various state programs, advised Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a democratic deputy from the Kirovohrad region and chairman of the Parliament's Chornobyl Committee, during a Supreme Council session on Wednesday, February 12.

"Once we've chosen freedom, we will have to waive the wealth, for the time being," he said as the deputies discussed tax laws for businesses and organizations.

Tax-favored status (i.e. lower taxes) for independent newspapers and magazines was also discussed at this session, but the proposal did not pass, which led some democrats to question their col-

leagues' position regarding the independent press slowly emerging in Ukraine.

Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch presided over this session, noting that of the 22 proposals on tax reform, only 15 were discussed. Instead of the work day continuing into the evening, the deputies broke early to give the agrarian deputies (councilmen from farmlands) the opportunity to discuss the privatization of land with President Leonid Kravchuk and Prime Minister Vitold Fokin.

During that day's work, the Supreme Council reported that 880 billion rubles were needed to carry out their scheduled state programs, and to date, the treasury's programs total only 400 billion rubles, leaving the nation with only 50 percent of needed monies (and these figures exclude funds needed for pensions).



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• KIEV — In response to Russia's claim to being the successor state to the USSR, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatched a note to its counterpart in Moscow. This note stated that no single state has the right to declare itself the successor to the Soviet Union, Radio Rossia reported on February 10, quoting Kharkiv-Novosti. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk said that the main danger to the CIS is coming from attempts to maintain a unified military, and that this question may become the primary bone of contention among the members of the CIS. He also mentioned the idea of turning the Black Sea basin into "zone of peace." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — A Ukrainian delegation refused to sign documents on the composition of the CIS military command and on the redistribution of forces among CIS states, Russian TV reported on February 12. Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov, however, had been "one of the most active participants in the dialogue between his counterparts and CIS commander-in-chief Marshal Shaposhnikov." The delegation from Belarus also refused to sign, as Mechialau Hrib, its representative, had warned. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — In spite of strained relations due to its claims on part of Ukrainian territory, Romania will be opening an embassy in Kiev soon, Radio Kiev reported on February 12. The Romanian government has expressed reservations about the legality of the December 1 referendum in the territories it is claiming. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Foreign Trade Minister Valeriy Kravchenko told a trade conference that Ukraine is entitled to more than 16 percent of Soviet assets and that Russia had frozen gold and hard currency reserves. At the U.N., Prime Minister Vitold Fokin circulated an appeal to international financial institutions to block Russia's rights to former Soviet assets until they are divided up among the republics, Western agencies reported on February 11. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• JADWISIN, Poland — A delegation from the Ukrainian Parliament visited Poland to attend a conference on "The Ukrainian Road to Europe" on February 10. The conference, organized by the Polish International Affairs Institute, focused on national security and hoped that the "big treaty" between Ukraine and Poland may still be initiated by the end of this month. Ukrainian-Polish relations were judged to be good, but Sejm deputy Bronislaw Geremek added that "friendly Ukrainian-Polish relations should not be developed in a way detrimental to [Poland's] good relations with Russia." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — A statement was issued by the Russian Ministry of External Affairs on January 20. The statement said that relations with Ukraine have top priority in Russia's foreign policy and that the decision of the Russian Supreme Soviet to review the legality of the Crimea's transfer from the RSFSR to Ukraine in 1954 is "non-confrontational and constructive." Russia's desire for a dialogue on all bilateral Russian-Ukrainian relations is reflected in the fact that the Ukrainian Supreme Council was also asked to review the Crimea's status, the statement says. It adds that the absence of this dialogue has aggravated the Black Sea and Crimea controversy. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Data provided by the Ukrainian Ministry of Statistics show that Ukraine's GNP fell by 10 percent in 1991, while labor productivity was also off by almost 10 percent from the 1990 level as well. Production of over 80 percent (118) of the country's most important products dropped — over-all industrial production was down by 4.5 percent. In agriculture, gross output was nearly 12 percent less than in 1990 and the grain harvest came in at 38.6 million tons — some 12.4 million tons less than in 1990. The 1991 budget deficit was 39.5 million rubles. Due to these developments as well as ecological problems the natural population growth in Ukraine has suffered a reduction. The number of deaths last year exceeded the number of births by some 20,000. (RFE/RL Daily Report)



Marta Kolomayets

During the current session of the Ukrainian Parliament the blue-and-yellow flag of Ukraine has been placed in the alcove above the presidium where a statue of Lenin once stood.

## First shipment...

(Continued from page 1)

at press time, information on these airlifts was not available.

The U.S. intends for these medical and food supplies to go immediately to people in need, as part of a program developed at the Coordinating Conference on Assistance to Newly Independent States, held January 22-23 in Washington. According to Ambassador Richard Artimage, coordinator of the U.S. operation, it should serve as an initial step in a sustained program of cooperation and assistance.

During the conference on January 22, U.S. President George Bush addressed the 47 European, Asian and Arab foreign ministers, stating: "Let us bring equal commitment to the challenge of helping to build and sustain democracy and economic freedom in the former

USSR, just as we did to winning the cold war. Let us help the people throughout the independent states to make the leap from communism to democracy, from command economies to free markets, from authoritarianism to liberty."

Currently, arrangements for longer-term economic cooperation are being discussed in the U.S. American assistance to the former USSR republics is expected to total over \$5 billion during the next three years, which includes humanitarian and technical assistance, as well as commodity credits.

This would include \$500 million for a humanitarian/technical assistance account, \$85 million in economic support funds for technical assistance, \$25 million for medical aid, \$20 million for training in private farming and farm business, and \$15 million for development.

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## Russia's ambassador-designate: key player in dispute with Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Russian Parliament, has been named Russia's ambassador to the United States, reported The Washington Post on Friday, January 31.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Lukin has been involved in negotiations between Russia and Ukraine over the status of the Black Sea Fleet and in the continuing controversy over the status of the Crimea.

Yevgeny Ambartsumov, a political scientist and Mr. Lukin's deputy at the Foreign Affairs Committee, characterized Mr. Lukin as a "state democrat," meaning that he "combines democratic views with a determination to defend what he sees as Russian national interests."

According to The Post, Mr. Lukin, in a recently drafted secret memorandum, details of which were published by Komsomolskaya Pravda, called for a tougher Russian stand toward Ukraine, suggesting that Russia should use the territorial dispute over the Crimea to pressure Ukraine into relinquishing its claim to the Black Sea Fleet.

A proponent of taking a firm stand in negotiations with Ukraine, Mr. Lukin said that "concession would play into the hands of right-wing Russian nationalists opposed to Yeltsin," whereas "a firm stand on the issue would trigger a groundswell of support for the Russian leadership..."

The Post noted that Mr. Lukin "acknowledged that Russia might run the risk of a negative Western reaction if it reopened the territorial dispute, but predicted that the criticism would be short-lived. In the long run we will see an ever-growing respect for the Russian leadership and its ability to uphold Russia's state interests."

Mr. Lukin acquired the reputation of a reformist Communist from the time when he was posted in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 Prague Spring and became associated with Alexander Dubcek's reformist policies. Recalled to Moscow after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, he joined the U.S.A.-Canada Institute where he specialized in U.S.-Chinese relations and subsequently, he was with the Soviet Foreign Ministry as deputy head of the department dealing with the Pacific and the Far East. During Parliamentary elections, his reformist views earned him a place on Russian President Boris Yeltsin's Democratic Russia slate, reported The Post.

"Although Lukin was at Yeltsin's side during the August coup, he is not considered one of the president's inner circle, and he distanced himself from recent developments," said The Post. Characterized by The Post as an "occasional diplomatic troubleshooter" for Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Lukin has recently "lashed out at political leaders in general, describing the situation in the former Soviet Union as 'a complete mess, a bordello.'"

## U.S. names ambassadors to newly independent states

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has named its candidates for ambassadors to five newly independent states: Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia.

All five candidates, whose names were announced on February 6, have backgrounds in Slavic studies and are Foreign Service officers. They must be confirmed by the Senate.

As expected, Roman Popadiuk, White House deputy press spokesman, is the ambassador-designate to Ukraine. Mr. Popadiuk, 42, was born in a DP camp in Austria to Ukrainian parents brought to Germany as forced laborers. He previously served in the U.S. Embassy in Mexico.

The ambassador-designate to Kazakhstan is William Courtney, 47, previously the United States' consul general-designate to Kiev. Mr. Courtney, of late, was a member of the U.S. delegation to the conference on arms

reduction in Geneva. Administration officials cited his experience in arms control as being especially useful in Kazakhstan, one of the former Soviet republics where nuclear weapons still are deployed.

David H. Swartz, 51, has been selected to serve in Belarus. He has served in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and speaks Russian and Ukrainian. Mr. Swartz at one time was a member of the Kiev Consulate advance team.

Edward Hurwitz, 60, a senior U.S. diplomat who served in Afghanistan, was nominated as ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, and the nominee for Armenia is Nelson Ledsky, 62, who has been with the Foreign Service mostly in Europe.

U.S. flags were raised in Kiev, Alma Ata, Minsk, Bishkek and Yerevan on Monday, February 3, by State Department advance teams in those capitals.

## Soviet desk no more at State

NEW YORK — The U.S. Department of State no longer has a "Soviet desk," reported The New York Times. Instead there is the "Office of Independent States and Commonwealth Affairs."

"The whole job of the Soviet desk changed over the three years I was there," Alexander Vershbow, who headed the Soviet desk from 1988 until the fall of 1991, told The Times. "When I took over, the principal task was still carrying out the policy of containment in all its aspects — fighting Soviet imperialism in Afghanistan, arms control, monitoring

the travel of Soviet diplomats in the United States. Today, the central task of the Soviet desk is helping to refashion former Soviet society and bring it into the free world."

Previously expertise in the sub-nationalities "was a sidelight handled by a few odd folks who took an interest in Central Asia," as Mr. Vershbow put it. "Now, we are creating desk officers to deal with the individual republics, and we're stocking our missions inside the former Soviet Union with Ukrainian and Turkmenistani speakers."

## Tremendous...

(Continued from page 1)

The Peace Corps currently has 6,000 volunteers serving in 87 countries. Since it announced its plans to establish programs in the CIS and the Baltic states roughly a month ago, it has received in excess of 12,000 inquiries. And the numbers keep going up and up. According to Mr. Leach, the Peace Corps has set up a CIS task force and separate recruitment phone line. "We have a tremendous body of interest already and, of course, far more people expressing interest than we can actually take," he said.

Peace Corps volunteers span the ages of 22 to 80. The average age on a worldwide basis is 31; 50 percent of the volunteers are over the age of 50. The average age of volunteers serving in Central European countries, which is most comparable to the proposed programs in Ukraine and the Baltic states, is 35.

According to Mr. Leach, many of the people in the pool of 12,000 are retired and have business experience.

"We are looking for people with at least five years' business experience behind them, although we generally don't consider them experts in their fields," he said.

Peace Corps volunteers must be U.S. citizens — Canadians can apply through CUSO, a similar agency in Canada — and are chosen on the

basis of their background and skills, language abilities and medical histories.

"We do prefer people who bring language skills with them," said Mr. Leach, emphasizing, however, that language skills are not mandatory. "Anyone who can come forward and say 'I speak Ukrainian' will be given considerable attention when we're recruiting. In any case, if they can speak Ukrainian, we'll still be teaching them some Ukrainian when they get there."

**The Peace Corps currently has 6,000 volunteers serving in 87 countries. Since it announced plans to establish programs in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic states, it has received more than 12,000 inquiries.**

The 12-week training period for Peace Corps volunteers is conducted in the country being served. Although the Peace Corps runs its country affairs out of an office staffed by a bi-national team in the host country's capital, training takes place on site at a regional university.

The bulk of Peace Corps training rests upon language learning in the classroom and living with host country families. Language learning is buttressed with side trips and activities.

Trainees also work in the areas of their technical skills — small business, English-language teaching,

agriculture, health, etc. Technical training is meant to adapt the skills trainees bring to the Peace Corps to the needs of the host country.

The final element of training is cross-cultural, in which trainees are given an overview of the history, government, economic, social and cultural make-up of the host country.

At the end of 12 weeks, trainees officially become Peace Corps volunteers and are immediately sent to their site assignments. At this point, their obligation is for two years.

The Peace Corps prefers to assign its volunteers all around the country. "We don't assign many to capital cities and we don't look upon them as national policy advisors or people who engage in any kind of macro-economic or macropolitical work. We prefer to think of them as volunteers working grass-roots projects at the local level," he said.

Once the first group of volunteers has arrived and gotten started, the Peace Corps immediately begins recruiting and arranging sites for the second group. The agency provides at least one new group of volunteers every year and volunteers are even-

lapped and staggered until the end of the program.

The Peace Corps expects to have separate country programs in most of the CIS nations and is creating a pool of people with backgrounds in small business, education, environmental protection work, agriculture, health and urban planning, which could be quickly drawn upon to start new programs. As country agreements outlining programs and obligations have yet to be signed, Mr. Leach admits that the agency is "a little blind at the moment" as to who will be chosen and when.

The Peace Corps plans to start its program in Ukraine with 50 volunteers. According to Mr. Leach, the agency, which is funded by the U.S. government, cannot provide more than 50 volunteers at this time because of budgetary and operational restraints. He anticipates that the program could grow, "but we would have to establish that with the Ukrainian government."

As the Peace Corps sends its staff to the host country immediately after the signing of a government-to-government agreement and gives it six months to become fully operational, Ukraine's first group of Peace Corps volunteers could be on site by the end of this year.

For more information on the status of country programs, contact Toby Lester at the Baltics/CIS desk, (202) 606-3973. For applications and volunteer information, contact Mike Meyers at (202) 606-3780.

## Canada-Ukraine Business Council seeks to benefit both countries

TORONTO — The creation of the Canada-Ukraine Business Council was the main recommendation of the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference held in Edmonton, Alberta, on April 18-20, 1991. The conference, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation attracted speakers and participants from Ukraine, Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The recommendation was approved at the National Convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 1, 1991, and application to the government of Canada for incorporation was prepared.

The application to incorporate the CUBC was signed in Halifax by Paul Ortynsky (Canora), Roman Herchak (Vancouver), Peter Zakarow (Oshawa), Maurice Mack (Montreal), Eugene Zaraska (Toronto), Dmytro Cipywnyk (Saskatoon), Ivan Hrubowsky (St. Catharines), Bohdan Onyschuk (Toronto), Gerald Fedchun (Toronto), Michael Salyzyn (Halifax), Michael

Negrige (Winnipeg), Andrew Semoitiuk (Edmonton), Bohdan Shulakewych (Edmonton), Victor Lishchyna (Toronto), Roman Petryshyn (Edmonton), Gordon Conway (Edmonton), Eugene Zalucky (Toronto) and Ihor Bardyn (Toronto).

The charter incorporating the CUBC was received on November 27, 1991.

The CUBC is a national non-profit corporation dedicated to promoting business, trade, investment and research activities between Canada and Ukraine.

Chairman Ihor Bardyn of Toronto said "CUBC has the potential to become one of the most important vehicles to help Ukraine in its quest to become a free-market economy and one of the superpowers of the 21st century. It will be up to the newly elected board of directors and the executive directors in Canada and Ukraine to develop the activities of the CUBC for the benefit of both countries."

The first meeting of Directors of CUBC will take place in Toronto on February 29, 1991. For further information, contact the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation in Toronto at (416) 920-2111; fax (416) 920-5899.

## Vatican, Ukraine establish relations

NEW YORK — The Holy See and Ukraine, desiring to promote friendly mutual relations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of apostolic nunciature on the part of the Holy See and of an embassy on the part of Ukraine, reported Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations.

In the diplomatic notes exchanged between foreign offices of the Holy See and Ukraine, it is stated that diplomatic relations between the two parties will be based on principles of international law and will contribute to fostering bilateral relations for the benefit of the Catholics in Ukraine and of all the Ukrainian people.

## Pope names Msgr. Walter Paska auxiliary bishop to U.S. metropolitan

PHILADELPHIA — Pope John Paul II has appointed Msgr. Walter Paska, pastor of parishes in Cherry Hill and Williamstown, N.J., as auxiliary bishop to Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The appointment was announced on February 4 in Washington, by Archbishop Agostino Cacciavillan, apostolic pro-nuncio.

In his capacity as auxiliary bishop, he will assist in ministering to the approximately 80,000 Ukrainian Catholic faithful of the 80 parishes and one mission of the archdiocese located in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The pope made the selection upon the recommendation of candidates submitted to him by the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Upon hearing of the announcement, Archbishop Sulyk said: "I wish to thank the holy father for granting to our archdiocese a new auxiliary bishop, and I am extremely pleased with the naming of Msgr. Paska to this position. He has many years of pastoral, administrative, and canonical experience in serving the needs of the faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church throughout the United States. We have been personal friends

for many years and I now look forward to working with him as a brother bishop in the service of the Lord."

In May, the new auxiliary bishop will travel with Archbishop Sulyk to participate in the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which will be held in Lviv.

The episcopal ordination of Bishop-designate Paska will take place in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, March 19.

Bishop-designate Paska, 68, was born November 29, 1923, in Elizabeth, N.J., the son of Wasyl and Rosalia Paska. After attending elementary schools there and in New York, he graduated from St. Basil's College Preparatory School in Stamford, Conn., 1940.

He enrolled in St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., and completed his undergraduate studies at St. Basil's Seminary College, Stamford, Conn., with a bachelor of arts degree in 1944.

That summer he was admitted to the School of Theology, The Catholic University of America, Washington and was ordained to the priesthood on June 2, 1947, by the late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky in Philadelphia.

His first assignment was as an instructor at St. Basil's Preparatory School, during which time he continued his studies at Fordham University in New York receiving a master of arts degree in Medieval literature in 1952. From 1955 through 1958, he also served as an instructor at St. Basil's College.

His parochial assignments included Brooklyn, N.Y.; Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, Chester, Pa.; St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Elizabeth, N.J.; St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hempstead, N.Y.; St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md.; and as director of the Diocesan Boys Camp, Stratford, Conn.

He served as chancellor and vicar general of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in Chicago in 1961-1971, and then was appointed provincial vocation director for the years 1971-1976. During this time he completed studies in Canon Law at the Catholic University of America, and was awarded the degree of doctor in canon law in 1975.

After serving as pastor in St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Curtis Bay, Md., he was appointed rector of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington for the term 1979-1984.

Msgr. Paska was on the faculty of the canon law department, The Catholic University of America in 1974-1984, as lecturer in oriental canon law.

He has been a consultant for the Pontifical Commission for the Revision of the Code of Oriental Law since 1975, and continues to function as the vicar judicial of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, a position he has held since 1981.

In addition to his present pastoral assignments as pastor of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cherry Hill, N.J., and St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Williamstown, N.J., he also serves as dean (protopresbyter) of the South Jersey Deaneary (protopresbytery), is an archdiocesan consultant, and is a member of the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary Advisory Board.

The title of monsignor was conferred on him by Pope John XXIII in 1962, and the title of domestic prelate by Pope Paul VI on September 7, 1963.

## A White House view of Yeltsin

*In reporting on the scheduled meeting between President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, The New York Times of January 30 commented on the agenda for the February 1 tete a tete. Following is an excerpt from that news story.*

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The White House views the meeting as a chance for Mr. Bush to impress on Mr. Yeltsin the need to

continue political and economic liberalization without Russia imposing its will on other former republics.

"We believe there is a need for the former Soviet republics to move forward along these lines, mutually and not in Big Brother fashion," an administration official said. "The Russians have shown a tendency to confuse their national interests with those of the peoples surrounding them."

## Ukrainian delegation from U.S., Canada meets with Kravchuk



President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine received a delegation of Ukrainian community activists from the United States and Canada on January 24. Present were representatives of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, Dr. Bohdan Burachinsky, Walter Baranetsky, Dr. Anatoly Lysy, Osyp Zinkewych and Judge Bohdan Futey; as well as Erast and Lydia Huculak, representing the Canadian Friends of Rukh. Also in attendance were People's Deputies Dmytro Pavlychko, Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn and Larysa Skoryk, as well as Oleksander Lavrynovych of Rukh. Foremost among the myriad topics discussed was how the diaspora can assist in the rebuilding of Ukraine. President Kravchuk also addressed the issue of Ukraine's military and recent chauvinistic actions by Russia's leaders.



## NEWS AND VIEWS: Ukrainian studies specialists meet during Slavists' convention

by William Noll

The 1991 national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) was held on November 22-25 in Miami. This is a large yearly affair in which some of the leading scholars and experts in various academic disciplines meet to give papers, to discuss current trends and policy issues and to socialize with colleagues. Occurring in conjunction with the AAASS was the second meeting of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies.

At the AAASS convention there were 10 panels that featured Ukrainian studies either as a central topic or as part of a broader focus. Nine participants from the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute attended the convention, with six of these giving papers and/or participating as discussants or panel chairs.

In order of presentation the panels that included Ukrainian topics were: "Ukrainian Self-Assertion in the Soviet Period" (November 22); "Modernism in Ukrainian Literature" (November 22); "Ukrainian Culture and Glasnost" (November 23); "Who Governs?: Local Soviet Politics in Transition" (November 23) which included Harvard's Timothy Colton as a discussant; "Problems of National Attribution in Literature, Music and the Arts" (November 23) which was an all-Harvard panel consisting of George Grabowicz, Natalia Pylypiuk and William Noll; "Popu-

*William Noll is academic coordinator at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.*

lar Culture in Soviet Ukraine" (November 24); "Borderlands: Regional Consciousness vs. Compelling Nationalism" (November 24) which included Harvard's Roman Szporluk as a discussant; "Political Beliefs at the Time of Great Political and Social Change" (November 25) which included Prof. Colton as a discussant; "International Dimensions of Ethnopolitics in the Soviet Union" (November 25) which Prof. Szporluk chaired. Harvard's Michael Flier was a participant on the panel "Eschatology and Ideology in the Muscovite State." Prof. Szporluk attended the meeting of the AAASS board of directors, of which he is an elected member. In addition, all of the HURI participants attended other panel sessions and contributed to the discussions on topics ranging from history and literature and culture to politics.

On November 24 during the AAASS convention, the American Association for Ukrainian Studies (AAUS) was convened in a meeting attended by about 35 people. This organization is open to U.S. and Canadian citizens with demonstrated academic achievements in Ukrainian studies. One of the association's aims is to expand the mandate of Ukrainian studies, bringing them into a more visible and viable role in the academic mainstream. This is of increasing importance to all who are engaged in studies dealing with any part of the former Soviet Union, for much of the scholarship that has traditionally been known as "Sovietology" is grounded in a "Russia only" approach.

This approach is still very much in evidence today, as demonstrated at the AAASS meeting. Although Ukrainian

studies were well represented by the panels noted above, the lack of perspective that many other colleagues continue to have with regard to Ukrainian studies was truly disturbing. A significant percentage of the AAASS papers ignored the moves toward independence in the countries of the now-defunct Soviet Union. An astounding degree of open hostility to the successful efforts to break-up the Soviet empire was implicit, or on rare occasions explicit, in the positions taken by several scholars.

The most disturbing trend was the continuation of a narrowly defined "Sovietology" (in November this term was still in use) which has as its subject matter an almost exclusive concern with Russia and Russian culture, particularly as manifested in the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. By extension, this leaves most of the countries of the former union out of the research plans of "Sovietology," except in a peripheral manner. This anomaly has unfortunately long been characteristic of far too many scholars who conduct research in Eastern Europe. They helped create a false reality by focusing on small groups of people in Russia, then pretending that this research had widespread implications.

Having high quality research and panels on Ukrainian studies at international conferences is an effective counterpoint to these narrow concerns. Panels and papers dealing with Ukraine are an increasingly important alternative to a "Sovietology" point of view which takes development from the past empire's administrative center as the main point of scholarly interest in the area.

The meeting of the AAUS and the organization's focus on promoting Ukrainian studies is for these and other reasons significant. Of course, the panels by individual scholars were important unto themselves, but it was clear to most of those involved in Ukrainian studies that a more focused effort in broadening the perspectives of what used to be known as "Sovietology," and of all research involving Eastern Europe, is a major element in the mandate of AAUS. Much of the discussion that took place during the meeting focused on this.

The meeting was opened by the AAUS's temporary president, Omeļjan Pritsak, who then turned it over to the vice-president, Dr. Szporluk, who presided. George Grabowicz, president of the International Association for Ukrainian Studies (with which AAUS is affiliated), reported on plans for the next International Congress for Ukrainian Studies in 1993, to take place in two phases, the first in Ukraine, the second at Harvard. The secretary-treasurer, Prof. Flier, reported to the membership about the association funds and prospects for their use. Among items mentioned were subscription reductions to major scholarly periodicals in Ukrainian studies, an AAUS newsletter, and an annual prize competition for best article and book by junior and senior scholars working in Ukrainian studies.

A new president of AAUS was elected: Basil Dmytryshyn, formerly of Portland State University, now retired. Prof. Dmytryshyn is one of the founding members of AAASS. The other nominee for the post was Orest Pelech of Duke University. Also elected was a new member-at-large, Natalie Kononenko of the University of Virginia. The

other nominees for this post were Leonid Rudnytsky of La Salle University and Rex Wade of George Mason University.

A special concern addressed at the meeting was how to bring more people into the organization in order to broaden its impact. Discussion centered on ways to bring this about. Convening part of the International Congress in 1993 in North America (the other and main part to be held in Ukraine) was considered by Alexander Motyl of Columbia University, and by others, an excellent way to increase public exposure in North America to Ukrainian studies. Prof. Rudnytsky suggested that any association of Ukrainianists would be welcome to establish ties of cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York.

Also discussed was establishing a formal affiliation between AAUS and AAASS, already in progress. Dr. Dmytryshyn and others noted that by affiliating with AAASS, the American Association for Ukrainian Studies would be in a position to focus attention on Ukrainian studies as an integral part of the study of Eastern Europe every year at every convention of the AAASS, bringing a high visibility to the subject. Profs. Flier and Kononenko and others noted that by establishing awards for best articles and books in Ukrainian studies, the AAUS would encourage scholarship on Ukrainian topics.

(Continued on page 14)

### "Teach English in Ukraine": project draws many volunteers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Response to the Ukrainian National Association's project "Teach English in Ukraine" so far has exceeded the expectations of all involved parties.

There are now 121 groups that have applied for English language courses in Ukraine this summer. The geographic areas represented range from Eupatoria, Symferopol and Alushta in Crimea to Cherkasy, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Poltava, Kirovohrad, Sumy, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv, Kiev, Uzhhorod, Chernivtsi, Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Vinnytsia and Rivne.

Requests are for both day and evening courses at zero, beginning, intermediate and advanced levels. As agreed, the groups do not exceed 15 students and indicate interests in conversational, business, architectural, construction, business, technical, agricultural, medical and academic English.

The UNA project to date has received 111 applications from volunteers. Persons from Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec in Canada, and New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Montana, Arizona, Oregon and Texas in the U.S. have expressed their interest and desire to participate in this project.

The deadline for receiving applications is February 22, 1992. Applicants will be matched with their geographic preference and the desired level of instruction wherever possible.

(Applications should be mailed to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.)

A workshop is planned for early April to prepare the teachers for their assignments and to answer any questions that they may have.

"At this point there is every indication that the UNA has initiated a very successful project that will bring greatly needed help to Ukraine. At the same time, it will offer the North American volunteers an opportunity to participate in one of the many processes in free Ukraine and hopefully return with a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction," noted Zirka Voronka, the initiator and director of the project.

The teaching project is being organized with the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society in Ukraine, and courses are to be offered this summer.

The UNA will screen applicants and train those who are selected as participants in the project. All necessary textbooks and teaching materials will be provided by the Ukrainian National Association.

The Ukrainian Language Society is responsible for determining what types of English language programs are to be offered in areas throughout Ukraine. Regional branches of the society are also expected to offer food and lodging to teachers and teaching assistants.

For further information, interested readers may contact the UNA at (201) 451-2200.

### New world order and the CIA

In a New York Times article about the CIA's new role in a rapidly changing world ("CIA Casting About for New Missions," February 4), reporter Elaine Sciolino shed light on the CIA vis a vis the USSR and the CIS. Following is an excerpt from her report.

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Critics argue that neither the CIA nor the State Department can cope with the deluge of newly available material since the Soviet collapse. They say that the government is woefully lacking in language skills at a time of need — when, for instance, Ukraine's Foreign Ministry has switched its news conferences from Russian to Ukrainian, and when a recent oil deal between Azerbaijan and Iran was announced in Azerbaijani.

"Before last September you could follow the non-Russian republics by reading only Russian, because the Russian press was at least as official as the non-Russian press," said Paul Goble, until recently the State Department's leading expert on Soviet nationalities and now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "Now the opposite is true, and you're in big trouble if you can't read the local language."

Asked whether it was difficult to find people to translate newspapers from the various republics, an intelligence official remarked: "Translate them? We don't even get them!"

Mr. Gates, during his confirmation hearings, acknowledged that the agency had been so focused on the inner workings of the Kremlin that it had to rely on travelers for information about the republics.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## UNA anniversary

In two years, the publisher of this newspaper, the Ukrainian National Association, will be celebrating its centennial. This oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the diaspora (we used to say "free world") will mark 100 years as a fraternal organization helping its members, their communities, the Ukrainian nation and the public at large.

The UNA's roots may be found in the coalfields of Pennsylvania where immigrants from the old country worked under the horrible conditions of the day. Theirs was a pitiful existence. Svoboda, in a front page editorial on November 1, 1893, called for establishment of a national organization to take care of the needs of the Ruthenians (as these early immigrants called themselves):

"... in unity there is strength, and it is not easily defeated. Therefore, let us unite, brothers, voluntary exiles from our native land, our fatherland. Let us come closer together and get to know each other better, and take a closer look at our poverty, our want, our shortcomings, our needs..."

"You have eyes, look at what is happening around you, how you are being abused and ignored, and how only your work, bathed in sweat and blood, is appreciated by those who care solely for their own pockets..."

The result, on February 22, 1894, was the creation of the Rus'kyi Narodnyi Soyuz — today's Ukrainian National Association. In 1894 that organization had 439 members and assets of \$220.35.

It's come a long way since then with membership of more than 70,000 and assets of over \$65 million. The focus of its activity and its methods of operations have changed, but the UNA's principal founding goal has always remained the same: to help one another as brothers.

The UNA's history is an illustrious one. The organization has earned a reputation as a staunch supporter of Ukrainian causes, a charitable organization that helps those in need, a patron of the arts, a promoter of sports, a provider for our youths and the elderly, a publisher, and a benefactor of myriad educational and scholarly endeavors.

In this small space, one can hardly hope to do justice to that history, but suffice it to say that the UNA's many accomplishments — and those of its subsidiary operations, the UNA Washington Office, Soyuzivka, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly — speak for themselves. There is also the fine — indeed, irreplaceable — work of the Kiev Press Bureau and the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, recent additions to the constantly growing list of UNA-sponsored entities. And then there are all those projects sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association. Perhaps the "Teach English in Ukraine" project is the most exciting at this point in time (see story on page 5), but it is just one of many, many more that exist due to the Ukrainian National Association's largesse.

Thus, it is certainly appropriate for us to mention the Ukrainian National Association — or "Batko Soyuz" as it has become known due to its fatherly devotion and assistance to Ukrainians worldwide — on the occasion of its 98th birthday. May this peerless organization enjoy many more fruitful and beneficial years in service to others.

Feb.  
19  
1969

### Turning the pages back...

Mykola Kapustiansky died on February 19, 1969, after a long career in the Ukrainian military.

Born on February 1, 1879, he was a senior officer of the Ukrainian army from 1917 to 1920 and a member of the leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine contains the following entry on Kapustiansky.

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"A graduate of the General Staff Academy in St. Petersburg (1912), he fought in the Russian-Japanese War and the first world war, and by 1917 reached the rank of colonel. After the Revolution he joined the Ukrainian units of the Russian army and served as their delegate to the Second All-Ukrainian Military Congress. In August 1917 he was appointed chief of staff of the First Division of the First Ukrainian Corps, and in early 1918 chief of staff of the southwestern front.

Under the Directory, he served as operations chief and then as general quartermaster of the UNR Army. In 1920 he was promoted to brigadier general.

After the war he emigrated to Poland and then France, where he organized and headed the Ukrainian National Union. Kapustiansky was a founder of the OUN and a member of its leadership (1929-1969). In 1935-1936 he visited Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada to gain support for the OUN.

During the second world war he served as vice-president of the Ukrainian National Council in Kiev, and was imprisoned by the Germans. After the war he was the first chief of the military section of the Government-in-exile of the UNR.

He wrote "Pokhid Ukrainskykh Armiy na Kyiv-Odesa v 1919 Rotsi" (The March of Ukrainian Armies on Kiev-Odesa in 1919; 1922, 2nd ed. 1946) and numerous articles on military affairs."

## Reporter's Diary

by Chrystyna Lapychak

### A fond farewell, sort of...

I believe in the theory that coincidences don't just happen. At least not in my experience.

Take for instance, the absurd typo that appeared in the over-head of my last column: "Reporter's Diary." The typo was truly ironic, for it awoke in my random-access memory a specific incident that evoked a range of emotions, among them nostalgia, sadness and good humor, in some odd way connected with my five-and-a-half year career with The Ukrainian Weekly.

Yes, you did read it correctly in my last Reporter's Diary (as it should have appeared), that I am taking leave of The Weekly staff for new professional horizons in the world of free-lance journalism in the homeland.

I had the privilege of witnessing the birth of the baby (i.e., independent Ukraine), and now I feel I must be there to watch the toddler take its first steps.

Anyway, the incident I recalled occurred one sunny late November day last year when this writer joined the Kravchuk presidential campaign as the future Ukrainian leader stumped in the Zakarpattia region.

After spending the early part of the day visiting factories in Uzhhorod, wooing the support of the urban working class, the Kravchuk entourage paid a visit to a collective farm in the Carpathian mountains.

Forget the candidate's campaign rhetoric, or his anecdotes, or the behavior of his "loyal" press corps — it was another moment that remains forever engraved in my memory.

While browsing through a barn full of rather indifferent cows, Leonid Kravchuk paused suddenly as he encountered a cow which stared directly into his eyes. Suddenly, in a panic, Mr. Kravchuk looked directly at me with a sort of je ne sais quoi look, then, turning back to the cow, returned the stare.

As I traded glances with the cow and Mr. Kravchuk, and then the cow again, it dawned on me — I was standing in ankle-deep mud and manure in a barn on some farm somewhere in the Carpathians next to a cow and possibly the future president of the new Ukrainian state.

This scene and this interesting exchange of glances represented for me a classic illustration of the motto: It's not just an adventure, it's a job.

No, it's not the other way around.

I'm somehow grateful to that cow for challenging Leonid Kravchuk, as well as for creating one of the great absurd incidents of the momentous half-year I spent working for the UNA's Kiev Press Bureau, capping off my career at The Weekly.

I've selected this incident not to make

light of the matter. It honestly reminded me of all the funny and absurd moments I've shared with colleagues past and present at The Weekly. We've certainly shared serious experiences, but if one may be selective when one waxes nostalgic, I believe we all developed a fine-tuned appreciation over the years for the absurdities of our profession.

I look back in stunned amazement at how much has happened in the seven years since I first worked as a summer intern in 1985.

Back then any trickle of news from Ukraine was usually tragic... the death of Vasyl Stus in a labor camp, and later, Chernobyl. The meteoric race towards independence actually began in the autumn of 1987 and the workload and number of absurd incidents, usually connected with celebrated personalities from Ukraine, grew geometrically.

I fondly recall how excited some of our staffers were when we first met such legendary figures as Vyacheslav Chornovil, or Mykhailo Horyn, or Oles Shevchenko when we first started travelling to Ukraine more regularly.

We all were always willing to go way beyond the call of duty in our involvement with some of these Ukrainian heroes — whether it was driving Oksana Meshko to the doctor's office or helping Mykola and Raisa Rudenko move into their Jersey City apartment or planning Mykhailo Horyn's meeting schedule.

Working at The Weekly reached a whole new dimension with the establishment of the UNA's Kiev Press Bureau and the emergence of a new Ukrainian state. The latter fact, in particular, has opened up a whole new can of worms for the diaspora and some interesting things are beginning to occur.

Although it is doubtful that any mass re-migration may occur to Ukraine, at least in the near future, a mixture of young and old Ukrainian Americans and Canadians are living and working there. Some have gone back to retire or even die in Ukraine, some have started families and/or businesses — it all sounds like normal life to those who aren't aware of how different things were, even only a year ago.

Although I grew up in the United States and my family and childhood friends are here, emotionally I now feel that Kiev is my home at least for the immediate future. Living in Ukraine is a humbling experience, a great challenge. Psychologically, I feel plugged in to the rhythm and tempo, the twists and turns of life there — in contrast to the stability and predictability of life in the United States.

Many have said that it's an addiction, but I find it very difficult to stay away for too long...

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of February 13, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,858 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$285,231.17**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Destroy nuclear arms, don't send them to Russia

Dear Editor:

It is most gratifying to read the various developments in Ukraine, how Ukrainians in Ukraine are coping under incredible odds, and the role which our Ukrainian Americans are playing in trying to build a free, and democratic Ukraine. We certainly have much to be grateful for and to be proud of.

However, as the bright golden sun of independence broke on the blue Ukrainian sky, dark clouds started to gather. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the Commonwealth of Independent States is becoming the vehicle of old Russian imperialism and chauvinism. What is most frightening is the process of transferring nuclear arms to Russia, a country which is becoming increasingly unstable.

It is understandable that with the horrible aftermath of Chernobyl, Ukrainians are anxious to rid themselves of anything which may cause another tragedy. In order for this to happen, all nuclear power stations in Ukraine must undergo international inspections, and strictly monitored repairs, with strong research in alternative forms of energy.

But, nuclear arms should not be transferred to Russia. Rather, they should all be destroyed, on site in all of the republics that they are stationed in. Unilateral disarmament makes room for blackmail, terrorism and instability.

We here in the United States, during this election year, should campaign heavily, that our government not permit a nuclear Russia, for all of the above-mentioned reasons. However, most importantly, because we Americans face a potential threat. This is a historically unstable country which at any time can turn these weapons against us. The best way for us to defend Ukraine, is to defend the United States. During the 1992 elections let's get involved!

Larissa M. Fontana  
Potomac, Md.

## Chrystyna Lapychak deserves thanks

Dear Editor:

We owe thanks to Chrystyna Lapychak and the other young women reporters whose work she so ably describes in her article "Behind the headlines..." (February 2). Due to their initiative, resourcefulness and hard work, the world is much better informed about Ukraine.

No less deserving of praise is The Ukrainian Weekly — an all-female enterprise. Ladies, we are proud of you! You are doing a splendid job.

Vera Klisch  
Philadelphia

## Ukraine too quick to give arms away

Dear Editor:

I would very much like to extend my hand of support to Lubomyr Luciuk (January 12) for his lucid portrayal of the dangerous pitfalls in giving away nuclear weapons so easily. Although I was a firm advocate of the Ukrainian pledge to strive for a nuclear-free zone, this we should be considering in the long run only (for example, when the current nuclear weapons are technically obsolete).

After reading the Western press and talking to politicians during the last few months it is clear that they: a) supported

the Soviet empire and Mikhail Gorbachev to the end; b) regard Russia as the "inheritor" of the USSR; c) criticize Ukraine for attempting to create its own conventional armed forces (size, budget, etc.); and, d) perceive the Commonwealth of Independent States from the Russian (and not the Ukrainian) point of view.

Sadly, the West (as we witnessed in Yugoslavia) is more likely to support the center over the republics and will not give any security guarantees to Ukraine in return for its dismantling of nuclear weapons.

Ukraine is alone in the former USSR in not having experienced ethnic conflicts, and the presidential race reflected Ukraine's desire to avoid extremes (with the two main candidates in effect battling for the center ground). In comparison to Russia, therefore, Ukraine is an oasis of stability, and the two scenarios of ethnic disintegration and a fascist coup in the Russian republic are quite feasible future possibilities.

Therefore, in view of an unsympathetic West and hostile Russia (opinion polls in Russia show the majority of the population disturbed and hostile towards Ukrainian independence) I support Dr. Luciuk's call to maintain nuclear weapons in Ukraine in the short to medium terms as a deterrent in an uncertain future.

In this we have the backing of Alexander J. Motyl of Columbia University (see his article in the December 1991 issue of The Harriman Institute Forum).

No country in history has voluntarily given away its best form of deterrence against an attack. It seems that the Ukrainian view is both a mixture of natural hostility towards anything nuclear (a consequence of Chernobyl) and a rather naive view of world affairs and international power diplomacy.

Taras Kuzio,  
London

The writer is editor of Ukrainian Reporter.

## UNA scholarships should go to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

I respectfully suggest that all future UNA scholarships be awarded to deserving destitute students in Ukraine so that they can study in our country.

I am sure that a poll of members of the Ukrainian National Association would support my suggestion. Too many tuition grants went to American students who did not need this financial assistance.

Myron Boluch  
Scituate, R.I.

## Yavir anthem recording available from Yevshan

Dear Editor:

In response to the Rev. Andriy Partykewych of Jamaica Plain, Mass., I would like to note that there is a beautiful recording of the Ukrainian national anthem (all three verses) performed by the Yavir Quartet from Kiev.

It is available from the Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8.

(To order by telephone: 1-514-630-9858. Item #342 cassette Vol. 3)

Olena Sochan  
Woodcliff Lake, N.J.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Another OSI cover-up?

Just in case you haven't noticed, the OSI has launched a national campaign to refurbish its image following charges of collusion.

You remember the OSI. It's the Office of Special Investigations within the Department of Justice. The American taxpayer has been shelling out millions of dollars annually to keep this federal boondoggle afloat.

During the past 20 years, the OSI has investigated over 1,400 alleged Nazis and has extradited five. Five! That's a success rate of a whopping .003 percent! Think of that. And two of those extraditions, the cases OSI goons like Allan Ryan Jr., Neal Sher and Eli Rosenbaum like to point to with great pride, are Andrija Artukovic and John Demjanjuk.

Before their government began its free fall, Yugoslav officials admitted that much of the "evidence" against Mr. Artukovic was fabricated. OSI complicity in withholding this information from the Artukovic defense is being probed.

came on the line and told me that the matter was still under investigation. Although it was only my instinct and nothing else, Mr. Tillet's intonations and comments convinced me that the investigation is complete and the OSI has a clean bill of health.

Readers who believe I misread Mr. Tillet can judge for themselves by calling him. His number is (202) 524-2007. Since he's a public servant, I'm sure he'd be happy to speak with you.

Now that we know that Ivan Marchenko was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, should Mr. Demjanjuk still be held in an Israeli prison? According to former OSI chief Allan Ryan, Jr., the answer is yes. Interviewed on the UPI Radio Network recently by Peter Costa, director of the Harvard University Office of News and Public Affairs (the edited version appeared in the January 17 issue of the Harvard Gazette), Mr. Ryan argued that Mr. Demjanjuk is guilty for one of three reasons: 1) he is really Ivan Marchenko and not Ivan Demjanjuk; 2) if he is not Ivan (the

John Demjanjuk's attorney, Yoram Sheftel, has charged U.S. authorities knew as far back as 1978 that his client is not "Ivan the Terrible" and that the Israeli prosecution cooperated with the U.S. to suppress information indicating that another man, Ivan Marchenko, operated the gas chambers at Treblinka.



A similar probe is underway to determine if the OSI withheld exculpatory evidence from Demjanjuk defense attorneys who have proven conclusively that "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka was Ivan Marchenko. In a January 14 letter to U.S. Attorney General William Barr, John Gill, a member of the Demjanjuk defense team, wrote that "a shocking injustice" had been perpetrated against an American citizen. Our Justice Department, wrote Mr. Gill, "prosecuted and extradited John Demjanjuk to a foreign soil to face criminal charges involving a possible death sentence while it concealed evidence of his innocence."

Yoram Sheftel, Demjanjuk's Israeli defense attorney, was even more direct in condemning OSI actions. According to the Jerusalem Post (January 4) he "charged that U.S. authorities knew as far back as 1978 that the SS auxiliary who operated the Treblinka gas chambers was Ivan Marchenko, not Ivan Demjanjuk. The Israeli prosecution, he maintained, cooperated with the U.S. Office of Special Investigations (OSI) in a cold-blooded plot to suppress the information identifying Marchenko."

The Justice Department promised a full investigation of the charges, but thus far has remained silent. After days of trying to reach someone at Justice for a progress report, a certain Doug Tillet

Terrible) Marchenko, then he is still Ivan (the Terrible) Demjanjuk because there could have been two Ivans the Terrible at Treblinka; 3) if there was (were) no Terrible Ivans at Treblinka, then Ivan Demjanjuk was probably "Ivan the Terrible" of Sobibor.

All of this would be hilarious, if it wasn't so tragic. The Israeli prosecution is seriously investigating the possibility that Mr. Demjanjuk was really at Sobibor all along. Or is it Flossenburg? Buchenwald? All of the above?

And what about those five unimpeachable witnesses who swore they saw John Demjanjuk at Treblinka? Perhaps they too weren't at Treblinka. Perhaps it was really Sobibor. Or was it Flossenburg? Buchenwald? All of the above?

While the OSI four-ring circus bounces merrily along, the Jewish Nazi-hunter lobby continues to beat the drums for more investigations, more indictments, more extraditions because "time is running out." A 3/4 page article on Nazi hunting appeared in the February 6 issue of USA Today. Commenting on the current availability of Soviet files, Efraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Israel, gleefully exclaimed "it's a whole new ball game."

Stay tuned!

## Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society celebrates anniversaries in Montreal

by Alexandra Hawryluk

Collecting Ukrainian historical memorabilia has never been easy, given the persistence with which Russian, Polish, German and Soviet occupying forces have tried to destroy any evidence of an independent Ukrainian past. These circumstances, however, have proven to be an irresistible challenge to Ukrainian collectors.

With the dedication of Sherlock Holmes, they sought Ukrainian National Republic stamps, bank notes, military post cards of Ukrainian units, official stationery of Ukrainian diplomatic missions in Europe and North America, special covers, photographs and military medals.

Today there is at least one serious collector in every major Western city. Some have formed clubs. To make their task more manageable most collectors specialize: some collect military medals only, others concentrate on a particular type of document.

The greatest number however, collect either stamps or bank notes. So, it is not surprising that the worldwide Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) has grown to include over 300 members, 40 percent of whom are of non-Ukrainian origin.

The task of preserving history in this manner has enticed collectors to do some interesting things. The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Association of Montreal (a member-organization of the UPNS) has organized many exhibits and public lectures in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

In 1978 members of this group assembled and donated a collection of Ukrainian stamps to the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa. This collection was launched with a special exhibit in the National Archives Building in Canada's capital and it is now on permanent display in the Universal Postal Union section of the museum.

Since 1982 the Montreal association has participated in the annual convention and exhibit of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, the UKRAINPEX.

The period of 1991-1992 is special for both these societies: the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Association of Montreal celebrates its 20th birthday, while the international Ukrai-

nian Philatelic and Numismatic Society observes its 40th anniversary. Therefore, Montreal was chosen to host UKRAINPEX 91.

Although the existence of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society in North America dates back to 1951, its origins go back to Vienna, where in 1925 the original collectors' association was founded. This society's activities, which were curtailed by World War II, were resumed after the war in New York City.

Now the UPNS is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society, the Council of Philatelic Organizations and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. In Europe, it has inspired the formation of the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Austria, St. Volodymyr's Philatelic Society in Melun, France, and the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Germany.

Like its predecessor, the UPNS publishes its own journal, The Ukrainian Philatelist. Under the able stewardship of Dr. Inert Kuzych this journal has provided its subscribers with information on new research; its articles have been reprinted in the American philatelic press. In 1990 The Ukrainian Philatelist entered six international philatelic journal competitions and won recognition at exhibits in Austria and Germany.

With the new political developments in Eastern Europe, ties were established with Ukraine. While in Lviv during the summer of 1991, Dr. Kuzych was able to get in touch with the Lviv National Organization of Ukrainian Philatelic Societies and the Association of Ukrainian Philatelists in Kiev. The president of the UPNS, Dr. Val Zabijaka, said he feels that with improved economic conditions philately will become popular in Ukraine.

During an interview in Montreal, both Dr. Zabijaka and Dr. Kuzych expressed hope that UKRAINPEX 92 would take place in Lviv.

At the Montreal UKRAINPEX, which took place October 12-13, 1991, approximately 40 members put on a spectacular show. Visitors to the Parish Hall of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin were treated to a veritable pageant of history, as every collection illustrated some aspect of the Ukrainian struggle for independence during both the first and second, world wars.

At the same time, everyone had an opportunity to buy, sell or exchange items with participating members.

Canada Post had its own booth where anyone could buy the Canada Post UKRAINPEX 91 cancellations and the official UPNS cacheted envelopes, as well as blocks of Canada Post stamps issued in honor of the Centennial of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada. Each of the four Centennial stamps depicts a different Ukrainian pioneer scene painted by William Kurelek.

Highest honors at the Montreal show were awarded by the three judges from the Federation Philatelique du Quebec to Mr. Zabijaka and R. Zelonka. Ukrainian postal history was beautifully presented in Mr. Zabijaka's gold award collection. Mr. Zelonka's collection, which picked up three awards, was concerned with the history of military operations in western Ukraine.

Mr. Zelonka's postcards, along with his clear and concise notes, documented

the movements of various occupying forces in the Western regions of Ukraine during World War I. There was a rare Field Post Card issued at the time of Symon Petliura's offensive against the Bolsheviks in 1920. At the same time, the presence of military censorship was witnessed by a series of Red Cross postcards bearing censorship markings of Russian, Austrian and German armed forces.

The silver award was given in several categories. Dr. Kuzych received one for his topical exhibit of stamps depicting Taras Shevchenko. In the philatelic exhibit, the silver was awarded to P. Spiwak for his collection of Zemstvo stamps.

In the numismatics section, the silver prize was awarded to S. Werbowy for his well-organized collection of Ukrainian currency of 1918-1922. In the same category, Mr. Spiwak's set of Ukrainian and Russian currency stamps earned him the bronze award.

The bronze award in philately was won by M. Stefaniv for his first-day covers of Carpatho-Ukraine. Visitors were drawn to L. Hugel's collection of

original stamp designs by Mykola Ivasiuk, including full-size pen-and-ink drawings of designs of Ukrainian National Republic stamps depicting Ivan Mazepa, Taras Shevchenko, St. Volodymyr's Monument in Kiev and Kozaks at sea. The collection merited a bronze award.

Peter Cybaniak's collection highlighting military activities in Ukraine during World War II attracted viewers and drew favorable comments. Visitors were particularly interested in his postcards issued by the 1st Ukrainian Division "Halychyna."

In addition to all this, a special non-philatelic exhibit was put on by Montreal collectors. M. Tychoniv showed his collection of Ukrainian military medals and badges, while I. Perederj exhibited his collection of various commemorative pins and seals honoring the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

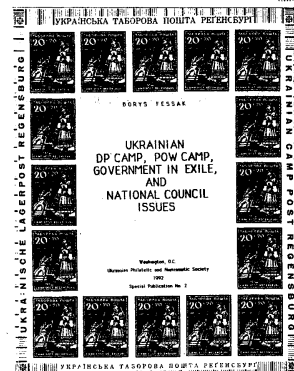
Now that Ukraine can take part in international shows as an independent country, veteran philatelists say Ukrainian philately will have a higher international profile.

## UPNS publishes stamp catalogue

SILVER SPRING, Md. — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society has published a catalogue of stamps of the Ukrainian government in exile, Ukrainian displaced persons camps, prisoner of war camps and the Ukrainian National Council, best for those interested in post-World War II philately.

The catalogue includes only those four stamp-issuing entities in the Ukrainian diaspora whose stamps were legally used to deliver mail and not just to generate revenue. It is based on Julian Maksymchuk's "Kataloh Ukrainiyskykh Poshtovykh Marok: Nederzhavni Vypusky" (The Catalogue of Ukrainian Postage Stamps: Non-State [Private] Issues) and other sources.

This book is in English, since very little information on these issues is available to English-speaking collectors. "Ukrainian DP Camp, POW Camp, Government in Exile, and Na-



tional Council Issues," by Borys Fessak, may be ordered for \$16 from: The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 3711, Silver Spring, MD 20918.

## UPNS elects new officers

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society has elected new officers for 1992-1994.

They are: Bohdan Bob Pauk, president; Dr. Bohdan J. Bodnaruk, executive vice-president; Peter Bylen, vice-president USA; Seppo Laaksonen, vice-president Europe; Bohdan Duma, vice-president, Canada; Wasyl Mudry, secretary; Dr. George Slusarczyk, treasurer.

Appointed as vice-presidents in Ukraine were Viktor Mohylny, Kiev, and, Roman Byshevych, Lviv.

Elected to the Auditing Board were: Orest Horodysky, chairperson; and Dr. Paulo Pundy and Paul Spiwak, members.

Elected to the Adjudicating Board were: Patrick Eppel, chairperson; Wesley Capar and Dr. Inert Kuzych, members.

The UPNS is an affiliate of the American Philatelic Society and a member of COPO. Membership information is available from UPNS, P.O. Box 11184, Chicago, IL 60611-0184.



Among the items appearing in the UPNS catalogue are these stamps from the Ukrainian POW camp in Rimini, Italy.



### NEW RELEASES

## "Ukrainian Julio" releases new album

by Helen Smindak

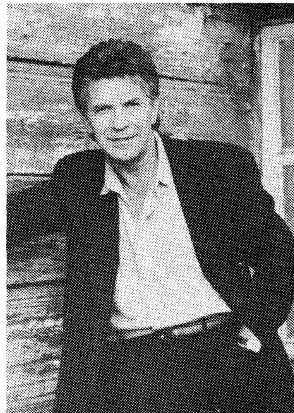
NEW YORK — With the release of his latest album — a collection of popular romantic love songs that follows a new trend in pop recordings — Ed Evanko may become known as a Ukrainian Julio Iglesias.

Realizing a long-held dream, the Winnipeg-born singer and TV personality has recorded an album of love songs that he believes will appeal to many listeners. It is titled "Ed Evanko I Did It For Your Love" and follows the route set in such recent pop recordings as Natalie Cole's "Unforgettable," Barry Manilow's "Showstoppers" and Barbra Streisand's "For the Record."

The album was recorded by Destiny Productions of Edmonton, Alberta, after Mr. Evanko listened to hundreds of songs before settling on the 12 he liked most.

"I asked all my friends to make composite tapes of all their favorite songs," Mr. Evanko told this reporter. "I also listened to the radio and kept making lists."

Because he found himself "very drawn" to country music, the album includes Garth Brooks' recent big hit "The Dance," the album's title song, Don Henley's "I Did It For Your Love,"



Singer Ed Evanko

and "Crazy," a song made popular by Patsy Cline.

Influenced also by music Barbra Streisand has recorded, Mr. Evanko ended up recording two of her songs — "Till I Loved You" and "Why Let It Go?"

From the hit Broadway show "Miss Saigon" there is "The Last Night of the (Continued on page 19)

### BOOKS AND CHILDREN

## Coloring books illustrate biblical themes



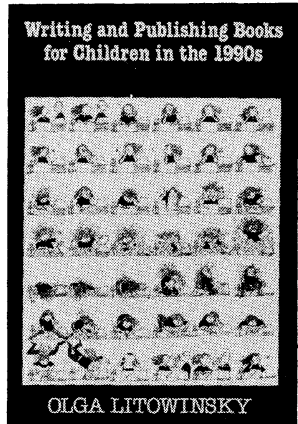
CHICAGO — A new publishing company, Dyvosvit, has recently released a trio of children's coloring books based on stories from the Old Testament.

The books cover Genesis, and the stories of Moses and Noah's ark. The rhymes are written by Alexandra

Mudra and the drawings, which are artistically interesting yet still perfect for children to color, are by Yuriy Vikiuk.

For further information on these books, write to the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL

## Two books — one for readers, one for writers



NEW YORK — Two books by Olga Litowinsky have recently been published. One, "The High Voyage: The Final Crossing of Christopher Columbus," is a children's book first published in 1977, and the other is "Writing and Publishing Books for Children in the 1990's: The Inside Story from the Editor's Desk."

"The High Voyage" is told from the point of view of Columbus' 13-year-old son, who goes along with Columbus on his fourth voyage. Fernando, the son, moves from the court of Queen Isabella to a different life among sailors and the uncertainty of life on the sea. It also tells about life in the New World, including the search (and greed) for gold.

The National Council of Teachers of English has said that this book "reeks of authenticity. Conversations smack of the sea, places come alive, and characters show their warts...An action-packed story to add a new dimension to the Columbus legend and to our knowledge of the Spanish conquest."

"Writing and Publishing Books for Children in the 1990's" answers questions such as: How does a new writer break in? What makes an editor buy a book? When do you need an agent — and how do you get one?

It also tells of the usual pitfalls of writing children's books that make editors stay away, such as making a child-protagonist passive, or being condescending by using words like "itty-bitty" or "tummy."

Ms. Litowinsky's book has received exceptional reviews from Publishers (Continued on page 16)

## Humor magazine published in Canada

TORONTO — Raisa Haleshko, a Ukrainian who emigrated to Canada, recently published the first issue of her new humor magazine, Vsesmikh.

The Ukrainian-language magazine's premier issue mostly focuses on the often difficult life in Ukraine and situations which arise when Ukrainians visit the West.

Ms. Haleshko used to write for Vechirnyy Kyiv (Evening Kiev) — "the best newspaper in Ukraine in the most beautiful city in the Soviet Union," she noted. When she began a bimonthly advice column in which she answered readers' questions, crowds flooded her office to talk with her. "Until I started the letters page, I did not know the depth of tragedy and loneliness among so many Ukrainian women," she said.

Ms. Haleshko decided to emigrate to Canada after the Chernobyl accident. She added that she also wanted to see if she could make it in the West.

Another reason Ms. Haleshko emigrated to the West was to provide a better life for her daughter, who now attends high school. "The world doesn't know the Soviet woman, how hard life

is for us," she said. "I am for women in the work force so we can demonstrate our intelligence and abilities, but I am against women working a full day and then standing in line-ups for food staples. This is where you lose your femininity. You are a vegetable waiting in line to get meat."

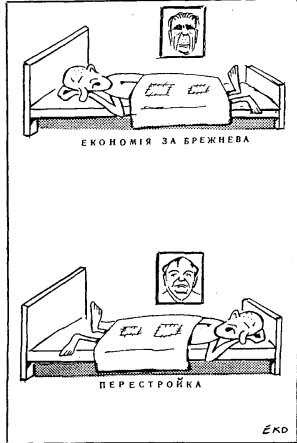
Two months before she and her daughter left the Soviet Union, Ms. Haleshko said she received an offer from an "elite Soviet magazine," but she stayed firm in her decision to leave.

Although in early 1990 she was thinking about writing on "social issues for the Ukrainian community in Canada," she started Vsesmikh instead. The first issue contains short satirical stories, cartoons and jokes. These are often sketches of daily life in Ukraine, for example, "Customer: Could you slice me a hundred grams of sausage? Butcher: Sure, why not? If you bring your own..."

The monthly magazine costs \$15 for a half-year, or \$30 for a year's subscription. For more information, or to order, write to: Vsesmikh, 1618-A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6P 1A7.



Cover of Vsesmikh humor magazine (above) and a cartoon illustrating the economy during the Brezhnev regime and during perestroika.



## Scarry adapted in three languages

OTTAWA — A new Canadian edition of Richard Scarry's "Best Word Book Ever" has been published. This version is trilingual — English, Ukrainian and French.

For those who missed out on Richard Scarry books in their childhood, they are books that teach words and the rudiments of reading by labeling drawings: cow, mother, toothbrush, etc. This best word book ever is divided into sections like "at the supermarket" or "at the airport," and contains more than 1,500 illustrations.

This trilingual version is more or less the same as the original Richard Scarry book, except that some drawings contain bits of Ukrainian tradition, such as embroidery drawn on a raccoon's shirt or a statue of Taras Shevchenko. It was edited and adapted by Orest Dubas.

This 80-page book costs \$27.50 (U.S.) or 32.50 (Canadian) with postage included. There is also a discount on orders of two or more books, \$25 (Canadian), or \$27.50 (Canadian) with postage. To order, write to: Orest

Dubas — Ukrainian Publications; 1723 Laxton Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario; Canada K2C 2N2. For further information, call (613) 224-6171.

This book was produced in cooperation with the Education Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Ontario.



## DRAMA REVIEW: Echoes of Chornobyl at La Mama Theater

by Larissa M.L.Z. Onyshkevych

Virlana Tkacz, the organizer and moving spirit of New York's Yara Arts Group, has staged its second production, "Explosions," following "A Light From the East," both compilatory in nature.

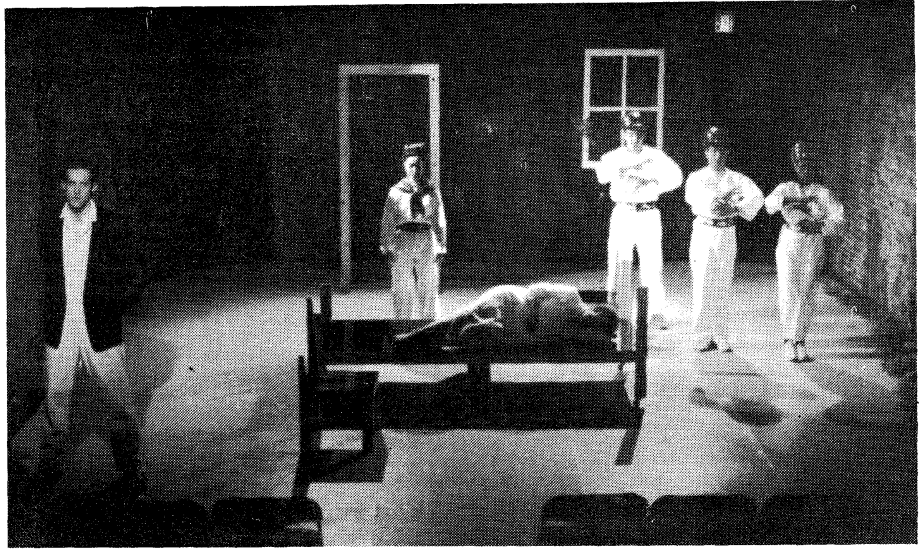
"Explosions" is composed of intertwined excerpts, primarily from two texts: the German expressionist playwright Georg Kaiser's (1878-1945) play "Gas!" (1918; the name of the translator is not listed in the program notes) and a Ukrainian poem "May" on the Chornobyl theme by the Kievian poet Natalka Bilotserkivets.

Included in the montage also are Ukrainian poems by Bohdan Boychuk, Ihor Liberda, and Oksana Zabuzhko, as well as excerpts from Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak's documentary novel, all dealing with the Chornobyl disaster. There are also three poems (set to music) by American writers Wanda Phipps, Allen Ginsberg and Steven Taylor, as well as Anne Waldman.

The "dramatic scenes" which make up the production were created by Ms. Tkacz and Ms. Phipps. Typical for Watoku Ueno, the setting is simple, multifunctional, if not symbolic, thus quite in keeping with the demands for a Kaiser production.

In the very first moments of the presentation a certain mood is set by the music of Roman Hurko of Toronto. The effect is of a mechanical, repetitive nature, as of drops of water falling: ping, ping, pang. Ping, ping, pang... Reappearing more or less noticeably, they also provide the rhythm for the whole production, as well as contribute a touch of the dramatic, often underscoring the mechanical aspect in the setting, an important element here, since the primary conflict in "Explosions" deals with the mechanization or technologization of people and the extreme effect this has on them and the environment.

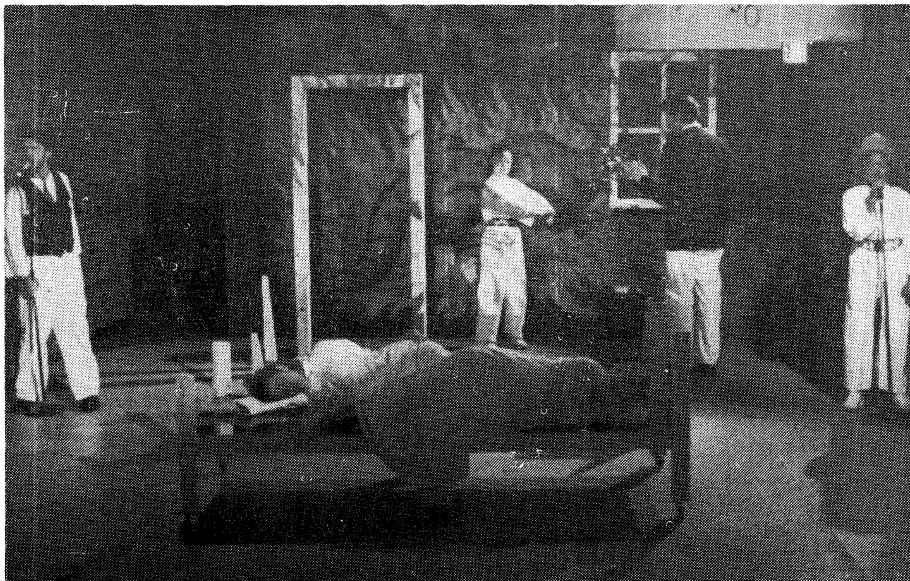
This aspect becomes dominant in the very first glimpse the audience has of the set: a blank and bare wall of a factory office, with an open window, where a dry branch with leaves is somehow left attached. A reminder of the world outside. The branch looks like a picture in an album, a piece in a collage, since "Explosions" is a dramatic collage. The mechanically behaving factory workers



The Chornobyl Sleeper is seen in the foreground as robot-like workers appear on the set of the dramatic collage "Explosions."



Some of the cast members of "Explosions": (front row, from left) Jerrey Ricketts, Sean Runnette, Dawn Saito, Olga Shuhan; (back row) Jeff Sugarman, Richarda Abrams, Candace Dian Leverette and Ralph B. Pena.



In this scene, two people appear asleep unaware of the horrible consequences of technological progress.

from Kaiser's play move and gesture in a staccato manner (one, two, three — in the rhythm of the ping, ping, pang).

A second glimpse at the stage, reveals two people sleeping on a mattress. In the background there is dated music of the early 1920s, while robot-like people appear, talking about a gas explosion.

During the Kaiser scenes, the Chornobyl Sleeper (played by Olga Shuhan) continues to lie on the mattress, as if not even suspecting what science and further technological progress is to bring to her.

Then, in her waking moments, appearing crushed by events and moving in a daze, she takes us through some Chornobyl experiences, movingly reciting the Ukrainian texts. These are then immediately repeated by different actors in an English translation; this is arranged very effectively and poignantly, with the actor declaiming the translated text appearing as if an attached Siamese twin of the Sleeper, or as a face in a mirror, gaining another image, but having the same experiences. While the original Ukrainian texts project pain and emotions, the translations are rendered in a rather documentary and detached manner.

And, from time to time, on a small side screen, facts and figures about the Chornobyl disaster appear, supplementing the other images.

The participants of the two settings reappear interchangeably, attempting to stress the common thread in both disasters, at two different periods. Do the two themes, half a century apart, have anything in common? They do, and some of it comes across.

In the Kaiser play, a factory produces gas for the community; while the earlier owners of the factory cared only about the bottom line, the grandson, who has taken over the factory, would prefer to save the environment and inspire workers to become "new men" in an industrial utopia, rather than produce gas for war. But the workers care more about profit than about the utopia.

Ms. Tkacz has chosen to highlight a scene in which the workers protest against the gas inventor/engineer, whom they later nevertheless accept in order to continue the operation of the factory. While the scene with the

(Continued on page 18)

1. The poem, in a translation by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps, appeared in Agni, 34 (1991) 51-54.

## ART SCENE: The creative world of the late Petro Cholodny

by Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn

Petro Cholodny Jr., who died two years ago, in January 1990 at age 88, was undoubtedly one of the best Ukrainian artists of this century. During his lifetime he did not get the recognition he undoubtedly deserved, neither from Ukrainian nor international art circles, and at the time of his death there was hardly any mention in publications of his lifetime achievements in art.

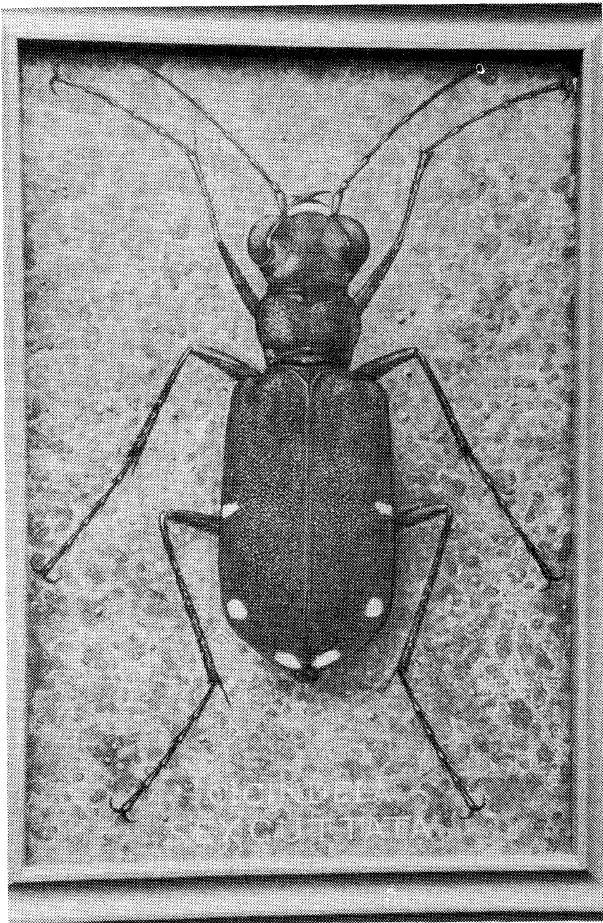
Mr. Cholodny was well aware that he was not as "popular" as he should have been and blamed this on his unwillingness to make compromises in his art, especially in iconography. Yet it is also true that he did not actively seek greater recognition, and there is much reason to believe that had he done so he would have been successful in arranging exhibits in professional galleries.

Cholodny's interest in art began in early childhood, when he observed the artistic activity of his father, Petro Cholodny, Sr. As a young man he received a scholarship to study in Czecho-Slovakia, where he devoted his time to the graphic arts, an interest that left an indelible mark on his mature art works. Cholodny also studied at the prestigious Warsaw Academy of Fine Art, where he subsequently joined the art faculty.

Unfortunately, according to the artist, all the works he executed in Warsaw and elsewhere in Eastern Europe were destroyed during World War II. The artist did not resume



"Negative Madonna" (left), 1953, from the Olha and Dr. Mykola Kuzmowycz collection; "Girl Wearing a Scarf" (above), 1960, from the Marta and George Saj collection.



A depiction of the insect *Cicindela sexcuttata* from the Saj collection. The artist's renderings of insects — he had a collection of 5,000 insects — are super-realistic and pay great attention to detail, and thus are vastly different from his treatment of icons and landscapes.

painting until the 1950s, after his arrival in USA.

Throughout his creative years in America Cholodny was interested in diverse thematic cycles, primarily icons, but he also depicted insects as well as landscapes, all of which are closely connected with differing stylistic approaches. Thus, iconography and insects, his most successful subjects and those in which his artistic identity is best realized, are executed with great precision in tempera.

Such devices as simplification and elimination of distracting details are characteristic of his icons, while manifold enlargements and attention and minute details are symptomatic of his fabulous series of insects, his most creative works. The artist's least successful works, landscapes, are executed in oils in a painterly fashion (i.e. using freer brushstroke) rather than graphic interpretation.

As a child, Cholodny had seen many traditional icons and was aware of the stylistic principles which determined their imagery. In most of his own icons the artist stays within the precepts of the Byzantine tradition, thus leaving few opportunities for freer interpretation. Yet there are many icons in which he

deviates considerably from Byzantine iconography, in which his artistic identity is much more apparent and which are indeed his most creative icons. These are works in which Cholodny's most daring innovations can be found, such as a freer handling of the images of saints and, especially, daring juxtapositions of positive and negative spaces. In such works the play of his imagination is less restricted as he experiments with new forms, compositions and colors, as well as special visual effects. As the use of color is less restricted, the tonality most symptomatic of his art is evident, especially his preference for dark shades.

The best icons of Cholodny which are still well within the Byzantine tradition include the "Black Madonna" (1964) from the artist's collection. The frontality of the figures of the Madonna and Jesus indicate a strictness and adherence to the rules of iconography, as do the expressions of their faces. It is the darkened tones as well as a freer treatment of the background which suggest Cholodny's own expressive preferences.

It is in the "Negative Madonna" (1953), from the Olha and Dr. Mykola Kuzmowycz collection, that the artist's

(Continued on page 17)



Triptych, "St. Gabriel, Madonna and St. Michael," 1965, from the Saj collection.



## MUSIC NOTES: Composer Leonid Hrabovsky — a new New Yorker

by Virko Baley

On Saturday, February 29, 8 p.m. at Alice Tully Hall, New York's internationally acclaimed 20th century new music ensemble, Continuum, is presenting a retrospective concert devoted to the music of Leonid Hrabovsky. The press release for the concert reads: "Ukrainian-born Hrabovsky, a recent emigre, was a central figure of the Soviet avant-garde, known for his persistent demands for artistic freedom ... Hrabovsky's music is amazingly diverse in style — no one work is like another. His music ranges from witty and irreverent to intricate and abstract to dramatic and intense. The composer's powerful imagination and compelling sense of urgency underlie all works."

The program will include the following works: "From Japanese Haiku" with tenor, piccolo, bassoon and xylophone (1964), the tenor being the eminent Douglas Perry who became well-known for his role of Gandhi in the opera "Satyagraha" by Philip Glass; "Concerto misterioso" for nine instruments (1977) and dedicated to Kateryna Bilokur; "When" on poems of Khlebnikov for mezzo-soprano and ensemble (1987), written for Continuum featuring mezzo-soprano Nan Hughes; "Fur Elise" for piano (1988), performed by Continuum's co-director Cheryl Seltzer; and two world premieres, *Temnere Mortem*, a cantata on a text of Skovoroda for a cappella chorus (1991) performed by The New York Virtuoso Singers, Harold Rosenbaum, conductor; and "The Omen of Light," on poems of Vasyl Barka, for soprano and ensemble (1992), sung by Cheryl Marshall, soprano, with the Continuum Ensemble conducted by Joel Sachs, the group's co-director, pianist and conductor.

Until very recent times, the presence of Ukrainian music on major American concert stages was an unknown phenomenon. On various occasions, such as national anniversaries, Ukrainians themselves would hire an orchestra and a concert hall and put on a concert that was essentially of interest only to the local Ukrainian population. One isolated exception, although a significant one, was the world premiere performance by Zubin Mehta and the New York Philharmonic of Volodymyr Zahortsev's "Gradations" in January of 1980.

During the following year, in 1981, New Yorkers also had a chance to hear two short works by the two acknowledged pioneers of the Ukrainian "Shestydesiatnyky" period: Leonid Hrabovsky and Valentin Silvestrov.



Leonid Hrabovsky

They were part of an anthology concert, also by Continuum, that introduced many of the significant new voices from the former Soviet Union — voices that now have become established participants in the world music scene: Arvo Part, Alfred Schnittke, Sofia Gubaidulina and others.

That event was significant enough to prompt Newsweek Magazine to review it on February 9, 1981. Let me quote an excerpt from it: "The Soviet composers often seem more strongly individual than their fashion-conscious Western counterparts. The Continuum program, conducted by Joel Sachs, ranged from two cool, neoimpressionistic works by Arvo Part to the marvelously tongue-in-cheek songs by Grabovsky ["From the Japanese Haiku" by Leonid Hrabovsky], in which instruments honked and beeped and the singer occasionally performed with his finger pinching his nose."

A definite step forward was the concert presented by the same Continuum in Alice Tully Hall of Lincoln Center under the heading of "The New Ukrainians." This was the first concert ever presented by a mainstream American ensemble devoted exclusively to Ukrainian music and part of that ensemble's subscription series. That was in April of 1987.

Two years later Continuum gave a concert devoted to the music of Valentin Silvestrov. The composer was present on that occasion, which was also the first time that he was allowed to travel outside the border of the former Soviet Union. After that concert and The New York Times review, Mr. Silvestrov began to be invited to other countries and festivals.

Within the last few years other such

events began to occur, the most significant being the millennium concerts sponsored by the Matkivsky family's Mazepa Foundation (in New York) and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra (in Winnipeg). Now New Yorkers have a chance to hear Ukrainian performers and composers on a more regular basis as presented by the "Music at the Institute" series, currently enjoying its third season.

Because many of The Ukrainian Weekly's readers may recognize the name of Leonid Hrabovsky, but know few facts, let me give you my personal assessment of the musical biography and significance of this composer. I became personally acquainted with Mr. Hrabovsky's music in 1971 and since that time have performed many of his works. I consider him to be one of the significant musical personalities not just in the Ukrainian musical orbit, but on the international scene.

Leonid Oleksandrovych Hrabovsky (his name can also be seen in many American and European journals transliterated as Grabovsky) was born on January 28, 1935, in Kiev, Ukraine. He received a general education at the University of Kiev, graduating with a degree in economics in 1956. He then entered the Kiev Conservatory as a special student, studying composition with Lev Revutsky and Boris Lyatoshynsky and graduating in 1959. Remaining there as a graduate student, he received his advanced diploma in 1962.

Hrabovsky achieved considerable success and recognition when his "Four Ukrainian Songs" (1959) for chorus and orchestra won first prize in an all-union competition. Even the grand man of Soviet music, Dmitri Shostakovich, had complimentary things to write: "The Ukrainian songs by Grabovsky (Hrabovsky) pleased me immensely... His arrangements attracted me by the freedom of treatment and good choral writing."

Leonid Hrabovsky is one of the pioneers of the Soviet avant-garde — that first generation of post-Stalinist composers who broke new ground and coined the phrase "the renaissance of the new." Of all the Soviet composers who emerged on the international scene in the mid-sixties, the Ukrainian Leonid Hrabovsky has the reputation of being the most adventurous, outrageous and, at the same time, most interested in formal experimentation.

Mr. Hrabovsky's attitude toward art could be viewed in Susan Sontag's phrase "the imaginary landscape of the will." His is a highly conceptual mind, for whom form and style (which is the examination of content) are methods of representation reminiscent of Paul Valery's statement that "...form for anyone else is 'content' for me..." With him one has the feeling that the composer is an alchemist turning baser metals into gold. Style for Mr. Hrabovsky is an image of the world, an exceedingly concrete image, something one uses with total consciousness.

All of this suggests emotional sternness, a Stravinskian neutrality. It is true that his scores do appear skeletal on paper, even stingy, devoid of sensuality. But they sound weighty (even the 1964 *Microstrutture* for oboe solo), and that is due, in part, to the fact that the gestures, although formally precise and "classically" transparent, are so fitted that they result in a series of very long and complex lines which create a mood of spaciousness.

He began as a follower of the Bartok (early) Stravinsky line: neoclassical, mixed with a decidedly contemporary understanding of ethnographic mate-

rial. Between 1962 and 1964 Hrabovsky wrote a number of works that brought him closer and closer to the position of 12 tone aesthetics. At the same time, he was involved in the study of not only the Second Viennese School, but the Polish avant garde, the ideas of Stockhausen and Xenakis, the music of Feldman and Cage, and the prose scores of George Brecht.

The two- or three-year gestation resulted in a whole series of compositions written in 1964 in a burst of activity that borders on the phenomenal: *Trio* for violin, contrabass and piano, "Microstrutture" for oboe solo, "From Japanese Haiku" for tenor, piccolo, bassoon and xylophone, "Pastels" (after Tychyna) for female voice, violin, viola, violoncello and contrabass, and "Constanti" for solo violin, four pianos and six groups of percussion.

The culmination of this stylistic stage was "La Mer" (begun in 1964 but finished in 1970), in many ways Mr. Hrabovsky's most ambitious work to date. Scored for narrator, two choruses, organ and large orchestra, it was given its first performance in Holland during the Gaudeamus Music Week 1971. There is something "cinematic" in the work — montage-like, with many dissolves and overlays — with an equally cinematic fascination with surface textures and association of aural images.

At approximately the same time, with a cycle titled "Homeomorphia I - III" for piano (1968-1969) and "Homeomorphia IV" (1970) for orchestra, Mr. Hrabovsky began to develop a style that may be best described as structural minimalism. They were followed by "A Little Chamber Music No. 2" for 12 solo strings (1971) — and then, a silence of sorts. His more recent works, "Concerto Misterioso" for nine instruments (1977), "Concoursuono" for french horn (1977) and "Kogda" (When, on poems of Khlebnikov) a cycle for mezzo-soprano, four instruments and strings (1987) exhibit an interest in a complex synthesis of various styles (polystylistics), a system that may be described as stylistic modulation.

The two most recent works are "Temnere Mortem," a cantata for a cappella chorus on a text of the Ukrainian poet and philosopher Skovoroda (1991) and "The Omen of Light" (1992), a major work for soprano, clarinet, violin, piano and synthesizer on poems by Vasyl Barka. The two most recent works continue Mr. Hrabovsky's interest in finding the musical analog to words. Of all the Ukrainian composers that I know, his approach of setting words to music (one of finding the proper relationship between "surface," the obvious imagery and "content," the structural realization of the meaning of the "surface") is most consistently original. Only Silvestrov has come close to finding an equally original approach to this vexing problem.

At the end, let me end with a few very recent words by the great contemporary composer Witold Lutoslawski. Recently Mr. Hrabovsky received a letter from him, prompted by Mr. Lutoslawski's hearing of "Concerto misterioso," a work that will be performed on February 29. In that letter, after stating how much he enjoyed the piece he made the following comment: "How original that work is and how difficult it is now to achieve." The Ukrainian public will soon have a chance to hear that originality. Tickets are available for \$12, \$10 (students, seniors at \$6) at the Alice Tully Hall Box Office, or through Centercharge, (212) 721-6500.

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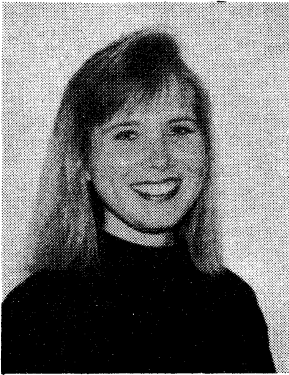
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## Attends first year of med school



Ariadna Nychka

NEW YORK — Ariadna Maria Nychka, daughter of Dr. Bohdan and Alexandra Nychka, is in her first year at Mount Sinai Medical School.

She has worked towards a career in medicine since high school, when she volunteered as a nurse's aide in Port Charlotte, Fla. She attended Hunter College in New York, where she worked as a research volunteer in the genetics department of Mount Sinai Medical Center.

She also took a six-month part-time course at St. Vincent's Hospital. After she became a registered Emergency Medical Technician, she worked in that capacity at the Hunter College medical office.

One summer she participated in Project Health Care and spent eight weeks in the Bellevue Hospital Emergency Room, and also participated in the "language bank" at Bellevue, translating for non-English-speaking Ukrainian patients. She was named coordinator of Project Health Care for the following year.

As president of the Hunter College Pre-Med Club, she organized many tours of medical schools from Boston to Baltimore. In her senior year she was inducted into the international pre-medical honor society, Alpha Epsilon Delta, and graduated cum laude. Ms. Nychka is a member of UNA Branch 455 and is a recipient of a UNA scholarship.

## Corporate lawyer admitted to bar

BALTIMORE — Jurij A. Kohutiak was sworn in for admission to the bar in the state of Maryland on December 18, 1991.

Mr. Kohutiak studied law at Washington and Lee University School of Law in Virginia and received the degree of Juris Doctor in May of last year. While there, he was on the board of Moot Court, was selected captain of the International Moot Court Team and took part in the Burks Moot Court Competition between various law schools. He was also a member of the International Law Society and was nominated for the Best Brief Award. Later, he interned as a summer associate for a law firm in Baltimore.

After Mr. Kohutiak successfully passed the Maryland Bar exam, he immediately joined the law firm of Miles and Stockbridge in Baltimore, where he specializes in corporate law.

Mr. Kohutiak is the son of Dr. Vsevolod and Lidia Kohutiak of Haverford, Pa. All three are members of UNA Branch 83.

## Notes on people

### 1st Lt. Holinaty tells children about Gulf War

NEWARK, N.J. — First Lt. Francis L. Holinaty visited St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School during the fall semester.

Lt. Holinaty, who had just returned from a one-year assignment in the Persian Gulf, addressed each class individually. He expressed his gratitude for the moral support showed him and his fellow soldiers during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

"Your letters and your art work were tremendous morale boosters" he told the St. John's students. "They momentarily took our minds off what lay ahead of us, especially prior to the military actions."

"You were the real heroes" he told another group of children, "you made

us aware that the whole country was behind us."

In response to questions raised by members of the faculty and the students Lt. Holinaty briefly outlined the strategic location of Kuwait and its customs, economics and climate.

In conclusion, he urged the St. John's students to study hard and to always remember that in a war there are no real winners. "A peaceful settlement, no matter how impossible it may seem at first, is always the best solution," was Lt. Holinaty's closing statement.

Lt. Holinaty is currently stationed in Fort Lee, Va., where he resides with his wife and two sons. He is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 27.



1st Lt. Francis Holinaty with pupils of the second grade and their teacher, Maria (Holinaty) Wyncarzuk and Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz, principal.

### UAV commander to serve on N.J. committee

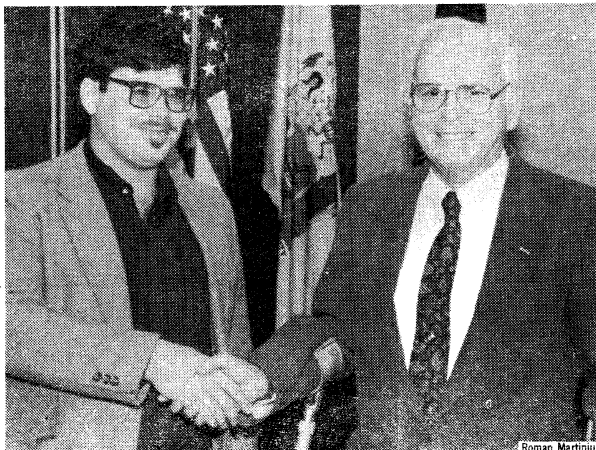
TRENTON, N.J. — New Jersey State Commander George A. Miziuk of the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) recently met with New Jersey State Commissioner of Veteran Affairs Richard J. Bernard.

Mr. Miziuk was invited with other state commanders to the commissioner's office in Trenton to discuss the new year's state budget as it concerns veterans' programs. He was also invited to serve on the N.J. State Vietnam Veterans Memorial Advisory Committee, and he accepted the invitation.

Mr. Miziuk is a member and trea-

surer of Ukrainian National Association Branch 116 in Trenton.

The New Jersey State Department was chartered December 8, 1990, and is the largest single unit in the UAV with four active posts (Newark Post 6, Passaic Post 17, Trenton Post 25, and Freehold Post 30) and over 150 active members. New posts are planned in other locations. For more information on joining the UAV in New Jersey, call or write: Ukrainian American Veterans, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561. Telephone: (609) 394-4824 or (201) 762-2827.



New Jersey State Commander George A. Miziuk (left) of the Ukrainian American Veterans, meets with State Commissioner of Veteran Affairs Richard J. Bernard.

## Hemophilia Society volunteer honored



Elaine Dudar Woloschuk

OTTAWA, Ont. — Elaine Dudar Woloschuk was honored with the 1991 Canadian Volunteer Award.

Raised in Toronto, Ms. Woloschuk has been a volunteer for the Canadian Hemophilia Society since 1974. In 1985, she was appointed to the national board of directors and in May 1988 was elected president for two years.

Her contributions stand out as the organization pursued an assistance program to help individuals infected with the HIV virus through contaminated blood products. In the past year, she expanded the volunteer base, chaired the first HIV/Hemophilia Women's Forum, strengthened the society's structure, and solidified provincial chapters and clinics. She is also active on the board of directors of the House of Sophrosyne, a home for recovering substance-abusing women.

Ms. Woloschuk is a teacher by profession. She is married to Slavko Woloschuk and has one son, Stefan.

## U.S. judge participates in Ukraine exchange

WASHINGTON — Judge Bohdan Futey of the United States Claims Court participated in a 12-day U.S.-Soviet judicial exchange program in Moscow on the role of an independent judiciary in a democratic state at the invitation of Richard Shifter, assistant secretary of state, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

The delegation of U.S. judges, traveling under the auspices of the United States Information Agency (USIA), conducted small group seminars, presented plenary lectures, and participated in workshops and other discussions from September 23 to October 4 with Soviet judges who will be attending a judicial training program at the Soviet Legal Academy.

On October 8 Judge Futey also attended a legal conference in Kiev sponsored by the Ukrainian American Bar Association and Ukrainian Canadian lawyers.

Following the conference, Judge Futey traveled to Lviv, where he conducted several lectures at Lviv University on the American judicial system and the rule of law in a democracy.

## Lukianenko speaks...

(Continued from page 1)

former Soviet embassies in various foreign countries. There exists an anti-Ukrainian direction in the work of the embassies.

They are very aggressive, yet they find no opposition to their actions from Ukraine.

It is in the interests of strengthening our independence and our security to organize embassies, to forge foreign relations. Certainly, Ukraine should open embassies in the G-7 countries first. Canada is one of the nations of the "big seven," and so, the person who will be appointed ambassador to Canada, and the United States for that matter, will take on a great responsibility as the opposition to Russian chauvinist politics. He will be the person responsible for defending Ukrainian national interests, strengthening our statehood and developing political economic and cultural relations.

Your critics have said that accepting a post outside of Ukraine can be com-

pared to taking early retirement in the political world. How do you react to this?

I don't think this kind of post is in any way a retirement. Work abroad will be very difficult as well. We have no embassy staffs anywhere; the structure is not yet developed. We have to start from nothing; funds in our Ministry of Foreign Affairs are almost non-existent; we have to look for funds. This is no vacation; it is very important political work, but I will say, it is much more specialized.

Whereas in Ukraine I struggled to create an independent nation, to fortify its sovereignty, working on various aspects, including the formation of the Ukrainian Republican Party, I see work abroad as a specialized branch of diplomatic work. It is no longer the struggle for independence, but safeguarding the independence of that country. It is by no means a limitation. Perhaps this assignment becomes geographically narrow in scope, but the goals and the objectives are broad, for the ambassador continues to work for the recognition of Ukraine's independence and all problems associated with this.

Some political activists have mentioned that sending such democratic leaders as yourself to posts outside of Ukraine is a ploy by President Kravchuk to rid himself of the opposition. How do you react to this?

I have also heard this. But, I think that it is not so. For, at this time, Kravchuk has not expressed such ideas. I have spoken to Anatoly Zlenko (minister of foreign affairs) and Dmytro Pavlychko (chairman of the Foreign

Relations Committee in Parliament) and this is not their aim. In any case, I also think it is not Mr. Kravchuk's goal to get rid of us.

You have mentioned, on occasion, that you are too radical to be a leader in Ukraine at this time, that Ukraine's citizens are not yet ready for such leadership. But, if you take a posting outside of Ukraine, who will be the opposition, who will keep the leadership of Ukraine in check?

Here is the situation. The activities of the Ukrainian Republican Party, which have always been a pivotal part of my life — will continue. The URP, I believe, is a serious party; it will continue to grow and grow strong, and at this time, I am doing all I can to reinforce it — and I am not leaving it. I will have to resign from its chairmanship, when I leave, but the party will continue its work and its role as an opposition party will not weaken.

What are your views on Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine? What do you think about certain proposals to transform it into a party?

I, and the Ukrainian Republican Party, hold the position that Rukh should remain a public organization, a movement. It should continue as an umbrella organization, where many political parties can meet, can share a common base, and be a coordinating center for activities.

We have examined the situation closely, and we want the URP to become an associate member of Rukh. In reality, this new title, "associate member," does not change anything for us, for we have always worked closely with Rukh and we have always wanted Rukh to be this center for many to use as a coordinating point.

Of course, there are those who want to see it turn into a party. We find this unnecessary. Every citizen and every group has the right to form a political party, and obviously, we cannot forbid this, but if we have 20 parties and a 21st

one forms, what does the populace gain from this?

The transformation of Rukh into a party narrows its sphere; and we need Rukh for various Ukrainian actions and events, the kind we saw at Beresteckho, with 500,000 people participating, the "Days of Kozak Glory," or the "hands across Ukraine" event uniting eastern and western Ukraine. A political party cannot unite the masses, but a coordinating center can. And, I still see a need for such actions in the future.

It is pretty clear that Ukraine's external problems include relations with Russia and the development of embassies in the West. What are its domestic problems at this time?

Our domestic problems center on the economy. Our government is looking for a way to fill its treasury with funds. Currently, the Parliament is discussing a draft law on taxes which envisions very high taxes for businesses. I fear that such taxes will just suffocate the businessman.

When a person works and sees that he is working for himself, and that most of what he makes he takes home, he continues to work. But, if he works and 90 percent of what he makes goes to someone else, then he loses all interest in working. He doesn't work, but needs to live, so he looks for alternate means, such as stealing, such as various other combinations, just so he can get by.

Thus, high taxes will be the death of our business ventures before we ever get started.

Do you see social unrest emerging?

I see our circumstances are very complex, and they could lead to social unrest, but I see also that we are attempting to resolve our problems in a peaceful manner. I think we will find a middle-of-the-road approach to our economic problems, one that every citizen will understand. I hope that every citizen will see that the approach we take will show them that we have no intention of robbing one sector of the population, while making another one rich. When we find such a solution, I believe we will keep the peace among our citizens.

A man revolts not when he has nothing to eat, but when he sees injustice. If everyone is poor and hungry, the people will survive, but when one citizen is poor and hungry, while another is floating in butter, then he will revolt.

I, our party and the democratic forces are currently working toward the restructuring of our government and toward the building of a healthy economy in an independent Ukraine.

## Ukrainian studies...

(Continued from page 5)

Future meetings of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies will take place at the national conventions of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the next scheduled for November 19-22 of this year in Phoenix, Arizona. Questions concerning the AAUS may be addressed to the secretary-treasurer: Prof. Michael Flier, Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.



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# Rights committee releases financial report

PHILADELPHIA — Officers of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, Ulana Mazurkevich, president and Tamara Cornelison, secretary, met with members of the auditing commission on January 10 and presented a detailed financial statement on funds raised for the referendum in Ukraine.

The statement was examined and approved by the auditors: M. Dymicky, I. Kuzemsky, M. Shyprykevych, Y. Tatomyr. Donations from individual contributors and from the sale of campaign buttons came to \$26,836.57. Expenses for manufacture of campaign

buttons, advertising, postage, and assorted campaign materials came to \$1,834.44.

A sum of \$11,000 in cash was delivered to Rukh in Kiev by Ms. Mazurkevich. In addition, \$5,000, from the Ukrainian Self Reliance Federal Credit Union in Philadelphia, was remitted directly to the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

The remaining \$9,002.13, to be turned over to the CCAU, has been temporarily deposited in Philadelphia's Rukh account at the request of CCAU president Dr. Bohdan Burachinsky.

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## DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

**Sunday, March 1, 1992 at 3:00 P.M.**

at Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

**20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235,  
292, 302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504.**

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

#### AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by Supreme Secretary, WALTER SOCHAN
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year.
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

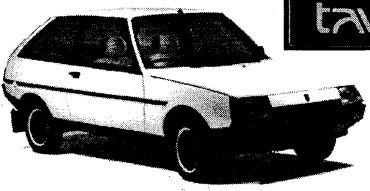
**Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary**

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary

Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer



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Mr. Hrabovsky's presence is made possible with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Institute of America where he is Composer-In-Residence.

Tickets \$12, \$10 (students, seniors \$6) at the Alice Tully Hall Box Office, Broadway at 65th St., or through CENTERCHARGE (212) 721-6500. Concert Information: (212) 875-5050.

Allentown, Pa. District Committee  
of the  
Ukrainian National Association  
announces that  
**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**  
will be held

Saturday, February 29, 1992 at 2:00 p.m.  
at the Ukrainian Catholic Church  
1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

44, 46, 47, 48, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288, 318,  
369, 438.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

**AGENDA:**

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA, UNA Supreme Treasurer
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer  
Anna Haras, Honorary Member UNA Supreme Assembly  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Anna Haras, Chairman  
Stefan Mucha, Secretary  
Wolodymyr Zagwockyj, Treasurer

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(Continued from page 9)

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Olga Litowinsky is executive editor at Simon and Schuster Books for Young Readers, and the author of four books for children: "The High Voyage," "The Dream Book," "The New York Kid's Book," (winner of the Christopher Award) and "Oliver's High-Flying Adventure." She also writes "From the Editor's Desk," a regular column in the Society of Children's Book Writers Bulletin.

"The High Voyage" costs \$14.95 and is recommended for children age 10-14.

"Writing and Publishing for Children in the 1990's" is sold for \$11.95 (soft cover) or \$17.95 (hard cover).

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Newark, N.J. District Committee  
of the  
Ukrainian National Association  
announces that  
**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**

will be held

Sunday, February 23, 1992 at 1:00 p.m.  
at St. John the Baptist U.C. School Hall  
746 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

14, 27, 37, 65, 76, 133, 142, 172, 214, 219, 234, 306, 322,  
340, 371, 413, 459, 490.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

**AGENDA:**

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme President ULANA M. DIACHUK
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme President  
Dr. Nestor L. Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President  
Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ROMAN J. PYNDUS, Chairman  
TEOFIL KLEBAN, Secretary

JAROSLAV LESKIW, Vice-Chairman  
VOLODYMYR BOJARSKY, Treasurer



**The creative world...**

(Continued from page 11)

identity is much more apparent, as is the deviation from the strict rules of Byzantine iconography.

In this work Chododny places dark tones in areas in which light tones would be expected to appear, as in the faces of the saints. He brings out the tenderness and intimacy of the facial expressions of the Madonna and Child, whose faces touch each other. The simplification of detail and the soft and gentle rendering of forms works well in bringing into focus the expression of faces and hands.

This work is especially successful because the stylization of forms, with a tendency toward the linear, does not result in schematization but emphasizes the expressiveness of the total image.

Some of the characteristics of the creative icons of Chododny are also evident in his secular works, as in "Girl Wearing a Scarf" (1960) in the Marta and Dr. George Saj collection. The frontality of the figure suggests influences of Byzantine iconography, as does the emphasized linearity of the folds of the scarf and the hands of the girl.

Yet the artist seems freer to bring out the linear rhythm in a repetition of rounded forms in this secular subject. This delightful visual play of forms does not result in schematization nor does it detract from the expressiveness of the work largely due to the juxtaposition of "negative" and "positive" spaces. Indeed, the artist is most successful in such works (including icons) in which the expressiveness of the image is enhanced by formal devices such as lines and planes.

Chododny painted icons for a number of churches, especially in the 1960s and 70s. These works are much more within the precepts of traditional iconography with expressions of dignity and serenity on the faces of the saints. Yet the artistic identity of Chododny is ever present in his preferences of tonalities, especially in the darkened faces of the saints.

It is the depictions of insects which provides Chododny with the best possibilities of creative interpretations. While the artist's awareness of cubist innovations is evident in his geometrization of forms, as in his most creative icons, in the insect series he seems free of any of these influences.

These tiny creatures, of which the artist had a very large collection (nearly 5,000), fascinated him throughout his lifetime. He delights in enlarging them manyfold and depicting them with great attention to details. The insects seem unreal, because they are unexpectedly huge, yet also real and convincing, because of the precision and assuredness with which they are depicted.

The world of insects is one which we usually ignore, yet as presented by Chododny, these creatures assume unique identities with enlarged anatomical features, which we seem to be discovering with fascination. Thus the artist presents an unknown world which is convincingly real because of the manner of depiction. Yet the precision of rendering does not remove the sense of the surreal because of the unresolved strangeness of the unknown features.

The insects also seem frightening and threatening, because they are isolated on a two-dimensional surface and not in their natural habitat. Some insects seem covered with staring eyes that hypnotize and haunt the viewer. The background on which they are portrayed enhances the sense of the surreal, because the abstract textures cannot be identified with anything tangible.

It is photographic realism which the artist conceived long before it became fashionable in the late 1970s that is closely identified with depiction of insects. Yet unlike some of the mindless depictions of their surroundings by the photo-realist artists, Chododny used that method for its expressive possibilities.

There are some similarities in Chododny's treatment of the icon and insect thematic cycles, such as the artist's preference of frontality and depictions in the center of picture planes. There is the use of tempera, which is ideally suited to the precision of rendering of both subjects.

Yet in the icons there is a simplification and generalization of detail for the expressive impact of the whole image, while the creative process in the insect series is connected with direct observation of miniature forms and barely noticeable colors that are transformed and given expression by the unique presentation in huge enlargements.

The landscapes of Chododny, unlike his icons and insects, are painted much more freely in oils and can be least connected with the vision we identify with the artist. In them Chododny does not create images through synthetic or analytic means, in which his greatest achievement lies. It is in the icons that the artist uses abstract synthetic devices to create unique expressive images; in the insects the creative process lies primarily in enlargements and precise renderings. The landscapes, however, are a reflection of an empathy with nature rather than its creative transformation.



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**Echoes of Chernobyl...**

(Continued from page 10)

workers and the engineer is repeated quite a few times, the stress is put on the earlier gas explosion and how it affected their loved ones.

The excerpts from Shcherbak's "Chernobyl" and from the Ukrainian poems reflect the effects of that particular explosion. These texts comprise a significant portion of the lyrical element; at the same time, the intensity in the actors' body language is that of individual pain and protest, in contrast to the robot-like sharp movements in the Kaiser excerpts.

Then, twice, a haunting image (from the Bilotserkivets' poem) surfaces, that of salamander, a mythical reptile able to live in fire, whose one eye observes the present and also peers into the future. A salamander appears on a screen, but unless one is versed in mythology, the significance may be partially lost on the viewer.<sup>2</sup>

Facts and data (listed on the screen) of strontium and cesium radiation, slowly penetrate the mind and consciousness. The effect and the approach

is almost in juxtaposition to the mechanized dynamics of the Kaiser scenes, where the factory owner preaches to deaf ears the need for human self-fulfillment amidst nature. Similar scenes, interspersed with such poems as Mr. Liberda's "The Chernobyl Plague" (and set to music), add a painful touch of the grotesque: everything becomes completely radioactive, while the Chernobyl plague holds a radioactive wedding...

And as the idealistic factory owner expounds on his obligation to protect man from himself, a switch is made to the Chernobyl era through a chanted song based on The Revelation of St. John the Divine, mentioning wormwood (the plant known in Ukrainian as "chornobyl") and the Wormwood Star bringing death. The rhythmic beat at the end of the performance ends with a ping, ping, pang... So is there a future?

While Kaiser warned of technology ruining the harmony of the universe, and fragmenting it, rather than allow man to develop into a total "new man," it is more the external effect on man and the physically destructive force of technology that is highlighted in this production. Together with Anne Waldman's "The Anti-Nuclear Warhead Chant" and other excerpts, the focus is moved more to the threats of a technological war, although the Chernobyl excerpts don't deal with war that much. Still, many of the moments in the production reflect a 1970s type anti-war mood.

Common to the explosions in the two settings is the magnitude of the threat of governmental irresponsibility versus man and nature when dealing with such powerful technology. True, the results were similar in both cases, but the core of the problem at times seems to have been treated at a tangent, perhaps by choice. While Kaiser's plays were meant to expound his ideas (his plays were called Denkspielen), Ms. Tkacz also follows the strongly didactic mode.

Typical of expressionism in the theater, and particularly of Kaiser's plays, the actors are nameless, characterless. Ms. Tkacz follows this approach in the Chernobyl scenes, too, and therefore almost none of the actors create any individualized roles. They act and speak quite similarly, in a telegraphic manner. The director calls "Explosions" "experimental in nature." However, the expressionistic style applied throughout the whole work was more natural in its time.

Ms. Tkacz was able to create and arrange many effective moments in this production, some terrific singing, and good acting. However, it seems that it may be too demanding for one person to try to perform three roles at once: that of director, writer and translator. Not too many artists can manage that. Tkacz's strongest asset is in directing. She has some unique and exciting theatrical concepts which deserve to be brought to full fruition, and a great group of actors ready for more experimental work.

2. The poem and the significance of the salamander is discussed in my article "Echoes of Glasnost: Chernobyl in Soviet Ukrainian Literature," published in "Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine," Romana M. Bahry, ed. (York: Capriet University Publications, 1989), p. 156.

3. Ihor Liberda, "Chornobylska Poshest", Suchasnist 4, 1991, 11-12.

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## "Ukrainian Julio"...

(Continued from page 9)

World." Fans of the daytime TV series "All My Children" will hear the first recording of the show's theme, "I Guess If There's Love Enough."

And, says Mr. Evanko, to prove that really wonderful love songs never age, there are 90s versions of the pop classics, "What'll I Do?" and "I'll Be Seeing You."

Available on compact discs and cassettes, the album was recorded at Anvil Studios in Edmonton and is manufactured by Sony Music. Production and arrangements are by Lee Norris, who fulfilled the same duties on Mr. Evanko's two very successful albums of Ukrainian music.

Mr. Evanko's first pop album, "Ed Evanko," was produced by Decca Records soon after the singer made his mark on Broadway while starring in "Canterbury Tales." The album re-

ceived glowing reviews in several publications, including Billboard, record world, cashbox and The Gramophone. Mr. Evanko's voice was lauded as "powerful and smooth" by one reviewer, "rich and beautiful" by another.

After many years of working on Broadway and in regional theatres throughout the U.S. and Canada, Mr. Evanko recently began making a name for himself on television as well. Based in Los Angeles, he has appeared in segments of "Murphy Brown," "Knots Landing," "The Trials of Rosie O'Neill," "Dear John" and "Pacific Station," and on the most recent Bob Hope Special "Making New Memories" in a sketch with Roseanne and Bob Arnold and Bob Hope.

  
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## February 12

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College is offering a seminar to learn about Ukraine, its history, culture and arts every Wednesday from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. at 700 Fox Chase Road. For further information and to make reservations call (215) 885-2360, ext. 65.

## February 22

**WASHINGTON:** Under the sponsorship of Ukrainian community groups of Washington, Dr. Volodymyr Mokry, a former member of the Polish Sejm, will speak on "Poland and Independent Ukraine" at 7:30 p.m. at St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th Street NW. For further information, call Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, (202) 955-3990.

**CARNEGIE, Pa.:** A benefit dance will be held at the Ukrainian Club, corner of Mansfield Boulevard and Walnut Street, at 8:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. "Lemko Yurko" Hunchar will D.J., featuring the music of Burya, Melody Night, Iskra and Solovey, with the "Chicken Dance" for children. There is a \$5 donation at the door, which will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Fund of Pittsburgh, the Ukrainian Language Endowment at Pitt, the Pittsburgh Area Ridna Shkola, the Lemko-Ukrainian Organizations in Lemkivshchyna and others. There will be a cash bar and kitchen operated by the Ukrainian Museum Board. For further information, call George Honchar, (412) 257-8873.

## February 22

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring a bake sale at 394

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Blackstone St., at 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The proceeds will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a lecture by Dr. Taras Hunczak, a history professor at Rutgers University, on the December 1 referendum and its results at 5 p.m. at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

## February 23

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia will host the showing of Ireneus Yurchuk's referendum documentary at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 3 p.m. For further information, call (215) 663-9006.

## February 27

**TORONTO:** The Chair of Ukrainian Studies will hold a seminar on "Foreign Investments in Ukraine" with Dr. Alexander Rohach from the Institute of Foreign Relations at Kiev University at 4-6 p.m. in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For further information, write to the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 100 St. George St. Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, or call (416) 978-3332.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Ukraine's past and Croatia's present holocausts will be observed in the City Council Chambers Room 400 with a proclamation presented to leaders of the Ukrainian and Croatian communities at 10 a.m., sponsored by Councilwoman Marian B. Tasco of the ninth district.

## February 28

**MONTREAL:** Alexandra Kruchka, the author of "Yellow Boots" and lecturer at the University of Alberta English Department, will speak on "Re-introducing Writer Vera Lysenko" at Victoria Hall, 4626 Sherbrooke St., Westmount, at 8 p.m. This event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association, and costs \$5 for members and \$7 for non-members. For further information, call Zorianna, (514) 481-8671.

**WASHINGTON:** "Famine-33" will be shown at American University's Wesleyan Theater, on the third floor of the Mary Graydon Center (corner of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues) at 7:30 p.m. The film's director, Oles Yanchuk, will be present. For further information, call the UNA Washington Office, (202) 347-8629.

## February 29

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Group is hosting a "Carnival Sur Americano" social with cocktails, Spanish buffet and a live Latin band. Cocktails will begin at 7:30 p.m. and dancing at 9 p.m., at J.P.'s Crab House and Mestizo Bar, 311 W. Superior. The evening costs \$20 for members and \$25 for non-members. For further information, call Lydia Marchuk, (312) 507-7774.

## March 8

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Olha Kobyljanska's death at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. Dr. Oksana Zabuzhko from Kiev State University, a visiting professor at Pennsylvania State University and Irena Pelech-Zwarycz, pianist, will participate in the program. Coffee and cake will be served. Admission costs \$7.

**NEW YORK:** The Svitank Ukrainian American Youth Association and some members of the Promin Ensemble will perform at Alderton House, an international cultural center at 117 E. 70th St. (between Park and Lexington avenues) at 3:30 p.m. The concert will include Ukrainian songs, music featuring the bandura and some folk dances. There will be an exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery, woodcarvings, ceramics, pysanky and icons. For further information, call (212) 861-5171.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

## Recent events to be marked at St. George's in New York

**NEW YORK** — The Chancery Office of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford will mark three events — the appointment of Roman Popadiuk as the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine; establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Ukraine; and the appointment of Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko to head the diplomatic service in Ukraine — with a pontifical divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on February 23 at 10 a.m.

The liturgy will be concelebrated by Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk and Bishops Basil H. Losten and Robert Moskal. Cardinal John O'Connor, Archbishop Renato R. Martino, the apostolic nuncio to the U.N., and Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian

Orthodox Church of America will also be present.

Commenting on the events to be celebrated, Bishop Losten said that "The American government has given Mr. Popadiuk and all of us an unusual honor because the United States does not customarily name one an ambassador to the country of his ancestral origins. We, therefore, appreciate this honor and confidence, and our prayers are certainly with the ambassador in his important work...

"We also wish to mark a bitter-sweet occasion by saying farewell to the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko...

"We shall miss him, and our prayers go with him and his wife and family as he returns to his post in the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry."

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