

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Symbol of a generation

## Ivan Svitlychny dead at 63

by Irene Jarosewich  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — The man that poet Vasyl Stus affectionately called "sunlight with a mustache," Ivan Svitlychny, died Sunday evening, October 25, at approximately 6 p.m. at his home in Kiev. For the past decade, Mr. Svitlychny, human rights activist and lifelong defender of the freedom and independence of Ukraine, had been suffering from ill health and complications that resulted from the many years he spent in the Soviet gulag. During the last few years he had lain in a state of semi-consciousness.

Mykhailo Horyn, a former prisoner of conscience and now a representative in the Ukrainian Parliament, had known and been close to Mr. Svitlychny for 30 years, and had been with Mr. Svitlychny up to a few minutes before his death. Reflecting on Mr. Svitlychny's death, he said, "The patriarch of our national liberation movement has passed into eternity."

"He had an extraordinary ability to organize the intelligentsia from all parts of Ukraine during those difficult years of repression," Mr. Horyn continued. "His smile alone evoked enthusiasm and commitment. He was a self-sacrificing man, filled with goodness and generosity. In those years, the home of the Svitlychnys was always open; people came to talk, then slept on tables, floors and chairs, and then would begin to talk again in the morning. The events of the present day, in large part, are due to him. He was our inspiration, our light."

Memorials for Ivan Svitlychny began on the Tuesday after his death when, at the request of People's Deputy Horyn and amidst faint rumbles of protests from some Communist Party hardliners, the Ukrainian Parliament observed a moment of silence.

A requiem service (panakhida) was held Tuesday afternoon, October 27, in St. Volodymyr's Cathedral in Kiev and the cathedral remained open all night for people to come and pay their final respects.

On Wednesday morning, Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church celebrated a funeral liturgy, and then the open casket was carried several blocks to a nearby park, to the monument of Taras Shevchenko. Approximately 700 people participated in the funeral liturgy and procession.

The procession then continued by bus to the Baiykyv Cemetery, on the outskirts of Kiev, where Mr. Svitlychny's body was interred near the grave of his compatriot, poet Vasyl Stus.

At the gravesite, Svitlychny's wife,



Ivan Svitlychny

Leonida, and sister Nadia were comforted by many of the dissident who were collectively known as the Sixties Generation (Shestydesiatnyky): Mr. Horyn, Mykola Horbal, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Ivan Hel, Yuriy Badzio, Ivan Drach, Henrikh Altunian, Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska, Ihor and Iryna Kalynets, Yevhen Proniuk.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Dzyuba, Semyon Gluzman and Les Taniuk, also Shestydesiatnyky, were out of the country.

Those who spoke recalled Mr. Svitlychny's "unfettered soul," the synthesis of a bright and light-filled smile with a steely determination to guide the intellectual energies of those around him. "He was," according to Iryna Gluzman, wife of Mr. Gluzman who had spent many years in a Perm camp with Mr. Svitlychny, "higher and deeper a soul than most words can capture."

Mr. Drach, in a quiet voice and barely containing his tears, begged forgiveness "for those of us, Ivan, who at the first sign of our independence scattered in all directions, forgetting the path of light you so wisely showed us, to keep our integrity and unity for the future of our dear Ukraine."

"Maybe it was just coincidence, or maybe it was God's will," said the Rev. Ivan Daeko, general vicar of the Lviv Archeparchy of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, "that Ivan Svitlychny's name means 'light.' He was a brilliant guide for those who struggled in Ukraine, and for those of us who

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## Parliament accepts Kuchma's slate; 19 old, 13 new ministers named

by Khristina Lew  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament confirmed in its entirety a Cabinet of Ministers proposed by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma and President Leonid Kravchuk on October 27 after amending an article in the Ukrainian Constitution on changes in government structures.

The constitutional amendment terminated the practice of confirming each minister individually by mandating confirmation of a single Cabinet roster.

The 296-to-62 vote for the proposed Cabinet was taken after a two-hour debate pitting deputies who supported a single roster vote against those who did not.

In the midst of the debate, President Kravchuk reminded Parliament mem-

bers they had already passed a constitutional change by a vote of 318 and that Mr. Kuchma "is ready to work and wants to work with the government he proposes."

The prime minister told Parliament that 10 days is not enough time to form a government and that "if any deputy prime minister, minister, or anyone for that matter, finds impropriety in the new government, I will come back to you and tell you that I made a mistake."

The new Cabinet retains 19 ministers from the Fokin government. Structurally, it was reshuffled to combine the two first deputy prime ministers' into one, and to create five deputy prime ministers instead of three. The Ministry of Privatization of State Property and Demonopolization of Production was eliminated, and a proposal to renew the

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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Changes in government signal shift in Ukraine's power base

by Dmytro Filipchenko

KIEV — On Tuesday, October 27, the Ukrainian Parliament approved the new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers (296 deputies voted for the new government, 62 voted against and 11 abstained), setting the stage for a new power struggle in Ukraine.

At first glance, it is evident that the players have changed. This is no longer a political conflict between the president and the Parliament, but one that will play itself out among various factions of the nomenklatura, as an internal struggle within the government.

The president's camp is now represented in the Cabinet by First Deputy Prime Minister Ihor Yukhnovsky and Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky (both members of the State Duma as presidential advisers in the spheres of science and technology, and humanitarian policies, respectively.) Other ministers representing the president's line of thinking include the ministers of internal affairs, foreign affairs and finance, namely, Andriy Vasylyshyn, Anatoliy Zlenko and Hryhoriy Piatachenko. All three served in the old Cabinet and were reappointed.

The chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, Ivan Pliushch, who teamed up with the new prime minister, Leonid Kuchma, also has "his candidates" occupying government posts. They include three deputy prime ministers: Vasyl Yevtukhov, Volodymyr Demianov and Yuliy Ioffe, as well as

Minister of Machine Building, Military-Industrial Complex and Conversion Viktor Antonov, Minister of the Cabinet Anatoliy Lobov, Minister of Justice Vasyl Onopenko and Minister of Foreign Trade Relations Ivan Herts.

Viktor Pynzenyk, another deputy prime minister, who is also the minister of the economy, as well as Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov, are considered to be non-aligned. Political analysts say these ministers will have a certain autonomy, while various groups will attempt to influence them.

It can be predicted that under such circumstances, President Leonid Kravchuk will have to take concrete steps to reorganize presidential organs of authority, (the State Duma, the National Security Council and his own advisory apparatus) in order to strengthen them and create additional posts that can influence and pressure the Cabinet of Ministers. With this in mind, it is most likely that existing organs' powers will be considerably extended. And direct control of some of these institutions will be given to the former first deputy prime minister, Valentyn Symonenko, who will assume the status of a "shadow vice-president."

### Kuchma's first days of power

Although he has called for a thaw in Ukrainian-Russian relations, Mr. Kuchma's first trip to Moscow, after being appointed prime minister, has been described as a disappointment by

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## BIOGRAPHY: Ivan Svitlychny, literary critic, dissident, translator

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ivan Svitlychny, a renowned literary critic, translator, poet, dissident and human-rights activist, died in Kiev in his fourth-floor apartment on Sunday, October 25. He had been ill and paralyzed for some time. He was 63.

Mr. Svitlychny was born on September 20, 1929, in Polovynkyne, Starobil district, Luhanske Oblast, to a miner's family. He graduated from the University of Kharkiv in 1952, was taken on as an editor of the journal *Radianske Literaturonnavstvo*, and was accepted for graduate studies at the Institute of Literature of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. His mentor and supervisor was the leading Ukrainian philologist Oleskander Biletsky.

Just as Prof. Biletsky died in 1961, the regime was preparing a new assault on Ukrainian culture and scholarship. During the tenure of the latter's replacement, Mykola Shamota, Mr. Svitlychny was forced to abandon work on his thesis, but he continued to work as a research associate, as well as a researcher in the dictionary department of the academy's Institute of Linguistics.

Mr. Svitlychny was dismissed from his positions and arrested in August 1965, in the first Brezhnevite wave of oppression, for "nationalistic" activities, namely, for having smuggled the deceased Vasyl Symonenko's poetry and diary abroad. Mr. Svitlychny was imprisoned for eight months in Kiev without trial and released. Upon his release, he published articles under various pseudonyms, and began to participate actively in the circulation of *samyvdav*. He also aided efforts in defense of dissidents such as Vasyl Stus.

Mr. Svitlychny was arrested once more on January 13, 1972, one of the first targets of the renewed crackdown on Ukrainian activists, and sentenced to seven years' hard labor and five years' internal exile. Mr. Svitlychny served his terms in camps in Mordovia, Perm and



Ivan Svitlychny in his youth.

the Urals, where he fell seriously ill. He suffered two strokes while in exile in Maima of the Gorno-Altai region. Upon his release in 1984, he returned to Kiev permanently crippled.

During his second imprisonment, Mr. Svitlychny became the focus of an international campaign to secure his  
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### Ivan Svitlychny...

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heard his words in the diaspora."

Poet, writer and philosopher Mr. Sverstiuk, in a counter reference to the notorious KGB "black books," asked those present "to create a 'white book' for Ivan, where we would recall not only what he said and did, but what he meant to each of us, the seeds that he sowed in each of our souls — what grew and what did not grow."

And poet Mr. Kalynets recalled that during difficult times in the camps, "All of us said, 'I can't continue without Ivan's smile.' We all waited for your smile. And I often asked, for what are you crucifying yourself? Today, Ivan, I would like to show you a full-blooded nation. Good-bye, dear friend."

## Students pack up tents, call off hunger strike

by **Khristina Lew**  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Citing a new stage in the struggle for a democratic independent Ukraine, the Union of Ukrainian Students (SUS) called off its hunger strike and disbanded its tent city on October 23.

For 18 days the students commanded the attention of Ukraine's government, militia, mass media and citizens. Demonstrations on October 13 and 16 before the Parliament and Cabinet of Ministers buildings resulted in violence. Tens of students sustained injuries. An October 17 meeting of 5,000 united SUS with the All-Ukrainian Organization for Workers Solidarity (VOST). By October 23, the students' initial 30 tents on Independence Square had grown to 70, and two of the 30 hunger strikers had slipped into a coma.

Yet according to 24-year-old My-

khailo Kanafotsky, vice-president of SUS, their marches, demonstrations, public meetings and discussions with Ukrainian leaders fell on deaf ears. "We stopped our protest because we realized that we had no one with whom to hold discussions." The present make-up of Ukraine's Parliament consists of "post-Communist nomenclatura united by Socialist slogans," and there was no sense in continuing discussions with them, he said.

Throughout the October 6-23 protest, SUS leaders met with President Leonid Kravchuk, Parliamentary Chairman Ivan Plushch, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma and groups of people's deputies to discuss their demands for Ukraine's withdrawal from the Commonwealth of Independent States, multi-party parliamentary elections and the formation of a reformist government of "national trust."

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## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — Acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and newly appointed Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma signed three agreements on economic cooperation on October 22, *ITAR-TASS* reported. The agreements stipulated that the signatories will exchange trade missions, introduce most-favored-nation treatment in mutual trading and cooperate in construction projects in third countries. Mr. Gaidar told the agency the talks also touched on the problems of payments and credits arising from Ukraine's plan to introduce its own currency, and other issues. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — Russian Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin told *Interfax* on October 22 an agreement was reached between the Russian and Ukrainian prime ministers on gas supplies to Europe. It was agreed that "regardless of the internal political situation," the obligations of energy suppliers to Western Europe must be met. Mr. Chernomyrdin said Ukraine owed Russia some 25 to 30 billion rubles for gas deliveries. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHISINAU, Moldova** — The presidents of Moldova and Ukraine, Mircea Snegur and Leonid Kravchuk, declared at the signing ceremony of the Ukrainian-Moldovan treaty on October 23 that the sides agree on respecting each other's territorial integrity and not raising territorial issues stemming from the second world war, reported *TASS*. However, they do not rule out a future examination of the issue of northern Bukovina and southern Bessarabia (former parts of Moldova and, later, of Romania, which were transferred to Ukraine following the Soviet annexation of these areas). President Kravchuk told a news conference held in the Moldovan capital that Ukraine regards the "Dniester region" as an inseparable part of Moldova, reported the Moldovan media, and that its independence and territorial integrity are important to Ukraine. He said any legal-political status of that region is for the Moldovan Parliament to determine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KHARKIV** — Ukrainian radio reported on October 26 that the presidential representative in Kharkiv Oblast, Oleksander Maselsky, confirmed the government's plan to eliminate counterfeit coupons. The program includes training employees of banks, the militia, trade personnel and public catering to detect bogus coupons. The militia will attempt to discover the source of the counterfeit bills. At the same time, customs officials will be supplied with special equipment to detect the forged coupons. (IntelNews)

• **KIEV** — The command of the Black Sea Fleet rejected Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov's complaint that its chief of staff, Vice-Admiral Piotr Sviatashov, was improperly appointed. *ITAR-TASS* reported on October 26 that the fleet claims it is under the joint command of the Russian and Ukrainian presidents, and, therefore, the Ukrainian defense minister should not interfere in the direction of the fleet. It was not indicated, however, whether Vice-Admiral Sviatashov's appointment was coordinated between the two presidents. However, Minister Morozov had said on October 24 that the vice-admiral's appointment was a "one-sided action" breaching the Yalta agreements on the future of the Black Sea Fleet. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KHARKIV** — This fall, many students of secondary and post-secondary schools were not permitted to take part in agricultural fieldwork as usual, as the Oblast Epidemiological Center here dealt with outbreaks of pulemia. The dramatic rise in the prevalence of lethal communicable diseases led many health agencies to issue a ban on employing youths in work in the countryside. Similar problems arose in the Luhanske region, where cases of typhoid and jaundice were reported. Preventive measures have been blunted by shortages of various disinfectant and anti-bacterial agents, such as chlorine, and treatment of those afflicted with disease has been made difficult by lack of medical supplies and medicines. (Respublika)

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## CAMPAIGN '92: President George Bush on the record for Ukrainian Americans

On October 2, The Ukrainian Weekly sent a list of seven questions to the campaign committees of the three major presidential candidates. The responses of Gov. Bill Clinton (received on October 14) were published in last week's Weekly. The deadline for submitting responses to the Weekly's questionnaire in time for the October 25 issue was Monday, October 19. However, the Bush campaign sent the responses of President George Bush on Friday, October 23, after that issue had already been published. This week, we run President Bush's responses even though most of our readers will not receive this issue in time for the elections. The Weekly publishes these responses at this late date recognizing that President Bush's unedited answers should appear at least as a matter of record. It should also be pointed out that no response was received from the campaign of Ross Perot.

**How would you define the role of the U.S. in the international arena, and vis-a-vis Eastern Europe and Ukraine?**

With the end of the Cold War, America's commitment to international peace and security will be complemented by its concern about the international economy. We are working actively to complete negotiations on the Uruguay Round, with which the global trading system will be greatly strengthened. We are also negotiating a network of free-trade agreements designed to further open global markets to American products.

Secondly, keeping the United States engaged in Europe — a major priority and accomplishment for my administration during the past four years — will be necessary if we are to continue to maintain peace and security. The primary foreign policy challenge for the next decade will be to ensure that the promising beginning in Ukraine and other states of the former Soviet Union continues on a successful path. The history of the 90s must conclude that we helped foster the peaceful development of these newly democratic states and helped them successfully join the open market place of free nations.

Third, we want to build a "democratic peace" with the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. Democracy is the key to a Europe whole and free — with Ukraine united closely with the western democracies.

My administration views Ukraine as among its most important partners in Eastern Europe. I have acted quickly and decisively to cement a personal relationship with President Leonid Kravchuk and other Ukrainian leaders. The U.S. worked closely with Ukraine to reduce strategic and tactical nuclear arms there, and to provide for a non-nuclear future in Ukraine. In addition, my administration has delivered badly needed food and medical supplies, and is encouraging a broad expansion in trade and investment between our two countries. In sum, I am committed to helping Ukraine achieve a future built on democracy and a free market.

**What kind of assistance will your administration provide to the Ukrainian government's energy agencies and NGOs to eliminate and/or mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident?**

My administration has acted to assist Ukraine in overcoming the disastrous effects of the Chernobyl tragedy. At the U.S.-Ukraine summit meeting this past spring, President Kravchuk and I signed numerous agreements, among which was an Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection. This provides a framework for environmental cooperation between the United States and Ukraine, including areas such as air and water pollution and the effects of radiation exposure.

My administration has committed to extend funds for nuclear reactor safety assistance to Ukraine. The bulk of the funds will go to U.S. industry to improve the operating safety of Ukraine's nuclear power plants in order to bring them to modern international standards. We will shortly be discussing agreements with the Ukrainian government to implement this program. Under this program, the Energy Department will (1) provide for the establishment of a nuclear safety training center in Ukraine located at a specific reactor site; (2) extend operational safety assistance including efforts to develop written emergency operating procedures; and (3) implement measures which will reduce the risk and mitigate the consequences of a serious accident at the reactors in the future.

In addition, since February 1991, we have sent privately donated medicines, medical supplies, and clothing to Ukraine. In February, American cargo planes delivered approximately 100 tons of medical supplies to Kiev and Kharkiv in early May.

**With the shape of the U.S. economy and the high profile given to Russian affairs and officials, there is a danger that Ukraine will be "frozen out" in terms of aid in favor of Russia. How will your administration ensure that this does not occur? How will economic and other assistance be allocated to non-Russian republics?**

My administration is developing a close relationship with Ukraine, separate from our relations with Russia and the other new states. Ukraine will be a major beneficiary of the \$460 million in new assistance programs authorized under the Freedom Support Act which I proposed and which has now passed the Congress. With these funds we will accelerate our efforts to put people on the ground, working with Ukrainians to implement political and economic reforms. Use of the funds will include a new Ukrainian-American Conference Fund supporting defense conversion; a team of economic advisors to work with the Ukrainian government in devising market reforms; and technical advisors in critical areas such as agriculture, food producing the distribution, and housing.

At the May summit, President Kravchuk and I signed a bilateral trade agreement and an Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) agreement for investment insurance and loan guarantee programs. Our aim is to stimulate American private investment in Ukraine and provide Ukraine with the tools necessary to encourage and build private enterprise.

While we do not underestimate the enormity of the challenges and difficulty of unraveling economic dislocations resulting from 70 years of Communist rule, we believe the ultimate success of economic transition in Ukraine rests with the people and their government. Therefore, we stand ready to assist Ukraine in its transition to a free market and have made efforts bilaterally with the Ukrainian government to open markets for investment and privatization.

In the area of humanitarian assistance, on January 22, 1992, the United States called together an international conference attended by 47 nations to address the needs for humanitarian assistance to the newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union. Collectively, assistance provided by the international community can make the transition to a market economy smoother and can assist in various humanitarian areas based on specific needs.

**For the last 40 years, many Ukrainians have been supporters of the Republican Party. However, Mr. Bush severely damaged his relations with Ukrainians with his "Chicken Kiev" speech, and by his unwillingness to see Ukraine's point of view in disputes with Russia. How will your party seek to secure the goodwill of voters concerned by this issue?**

The security of an independent Ukraine is important to the United States and to Europe. Helping Ukraine promote its democratization and privatization programs is a key to prosperity for the Ukrainian people, stability in the region and security in Europe. Recognizing the great challenges facing Ukraine and the tremendous opportunities that lie ahead, I was pleased to announce the United States would be one of the first countries to recognize independent Ukraine following the December 1 referendum. I communicated this intention at the White House on November 27, 1991, to a group of Ukrainian American community leaders. I believe that our announcement played a positive role in the global recognition and international acceptance of the will demonstrated by the people of Ukraine.

Since the December 1 referendum, the United States presence in independent Ukraine has grown to be one of the largest diplomatic contingents in Kiev. We are committed to building a close and supportive relationship with Ukraine, and we believe we have earned the trust of the Ukrainian people as a result of our actions during the past year. We have had a number of successful meetings with President Kravchuk and his ministers over the course of the last year.

President Kravchuk has often characterized those areas of disagreement between Russia and Ukraine as part of the normal trend of development between two countries going through a divorce. We are pleased that issues of difference between Ukraine and Russia are



President George Bush

being dealt with peacefully and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

**In his address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Zlenko, asked for formal and binding guarantees of Ukraine's security, in view of its decision to transfer all nuclear weapons to Russia. Will your administration make this commitment, and recognize Ukraine's continuing strong independence is vitally important to the peace, stability and economic viability of Central and Eastern Europe?**

The Ukrainian Parliament's declaration to make Ukraine a nuclear free state is a major and positive achievement. This declaration demonstrates to the world Ukraine's will for peaceful relations and commitment to world peace through the reduction of nuclear arms. I applauded the efforts of President Kravchuk to ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with the U.S., Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapons state.

We recognize Ukraine's concerns about its long-term security requirements, and we are involved in a dialogue with Ukraine on this issue. We have agreed with Ukraine to strengthen multilateral institutions such as the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] and the NACC [North Atlantic Cooperation Council] in order to promote security in Europe. We are committed to this goal and have worked with the countries of Europe to ensure that all democratic nations works together to enhance security and cooperation in the region. In the final analysis, Ukraine's future security can be provided best by its political and economic integration into the west, and the maintenance of a close relationship with a reform-minded Russia.

In addition, discussions between Ukraine's Ministry of Defense and our Defense Department have led to a better understanding of Ukraine's defense needs. We maintain two defense attaches at our embassy in Kiev. We have instituted several exchange programs and visits between our two countries in order to facilitate a greater understanding for defense needs and programs for technical assistance.

**How soon will your administration put into effect most-favored-nation trade status for Ukraine?**

At the May summit, I announced my decision to issue a Jackson-Vanik waiver for Ukraine. That action together with the entry into force in June of a trade agreement between our two countries, has made most-favored-nation trading status available to Ukraine.

**What position will your administration take on the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in view of recent reports about its cover-up of evidence in the John Demjanjuk case?**

We have complete confidence in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations' handling of the case. We will review any new evidence during the appeals process of this case in Israel to ensure that justice is served.

## Minister Khorolets voices apprehension about future of culture in Ukraine

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Larysa Khorolets is Ukraine's minister of culture at a strange and difficult time, as her ministry faces a period of many contradictions.

Culture is no longer one of the showpieces of a state that needs to demonstrate its ideology's grip on society, and it no longer commands the close scrutiny of the society's power brokers. However, now that Ukraine has achieved independence, it would seem that the country's culture could finally benefit from a continuation of state stewardship.

And yet, with the former regime's legacy of enforcing mediocrity with an iron hand, perhaps freedom from state involvement should be welcomed. Unfortunately however, Ukrainian cultural and artistic endeavor has been cut loose to wander in a very harsh economic climate, with precious few private patrons to pick up the slack, and with a general public that has other things on its mind. To boot, once the audience does begin to look for diversion, it will be hard for Ukrainian culture to compete with the influx of Western pop that everyone seems to have been yearning for.

The jury is still out on how Ms. Khorolets, a former actress born in the Poltava region, will deal with all of this adversity. However, during her visit to the offices of *Svoboda* and *The Weekly* in late September, she made it clear that she has a reasonable understanding of what she is up against.

She spoke candidly about the infighting that goes on inside her ministry, paralyzing the few efforts that can be mustered in a period of austerity. She mentioned the black-hole-like pull of the mafia and the nomenklatura on the resources available to the country, the already notorious shortages of paper limiting the publishing industry, the total demoralization wreaked by a rotting

authoritarian society on every generation, and the difficulties presented by the Russified condition of much of the country.

Ms. Khorolets said that, first of all, "the neglect and ruination of Ukrainian culture must be stopped. At the moment, it's a matter of survival. The renaissance will come later." In terms of legislation, the priority in her eyes is to ensure the viability of monuments and museums, such as the Lesia Ukrainka Museum in Yalta. The latter seemed an odd sort of priority, but the minister rejoined that such a project, in the Crimea, would serve as both a foothold for Ukrainian culture in an area where it had been eroded, and as a training ground for dealing diplomatically with situations of cultural backlash from an entrenched Russian population.

While she agreed that churches should also be a focus of governmental preservation efforts, and that a satisfactory arrangement had to be found between those wishing to reclaim shrines for worship and those who sought to protect them, Ms. Khorolets was adamant about the need to keep questions of religion separate from those of culture.

She conceded that, in the short term, religion could fill the need generated by the former regime's demoralization of the populace, but was firmly convinced that this could easily cause "a relapse into medieval thinking." The minister also said that she was leery of religious fundamentalism that could hamper the development of art.

When challenged that perhaps culture should be entirely outside the purview of the government, Ms. Khorolets countered: "Ideally, yes. And, of course, culture should be purged of ideology, but my ministry's role continues to be crucial because the culture it is responsible for has been neglected and degraded for so long that it needs a guardian."



Larysa Khorolets

However, she claimed that the government has introduced a program of assistance to and privatization of cultural concerns, in which the usual constraints of state sponsorship will not apply.

Speaking in purely practical terms, the minister went through some of the impediments to progress in her jurisdiction. "Already during my visit," Ms. Khorolets recounted, "people have told me that our children all seem to be geniuses in music. The reason for that is obvious. If they show an aptitude, training begins when they are 5 years of age. The problem is that there isn't sufficient brass and wood or enough craftsmen in Ukraine to make enough instruments." As a result, most of the technical excellence among youths is wasted or disappears.

According to the minister, two principal afflictions are slowing development in theater. The first is that, just as in politics, many long-

standing drama groups have transformed themselves into nationalistically or folklorically "correct" ones, although they have spent their entire lives denouncing the forms they have adopted. The result is even more catastrophic than the fiascos witnessed on the political stage. The second problem is that it is very difficult to rid oneself of such worrisome incompetence, because many of the rules about hiring and firing of arts union members still are in place. The art stagnates as a result.

Even in folk art, material questions have to be considered. "How can you embroider if there are shortages of dye and thread?" she asked.

As she left our editorial offices, Minister Khorolets did not seem very optimistic, but she was very determined. She went off to continue a tour that included a U.S. Information Agency-sponsored visit to Washington, where she gave a lecture on cultural exchange opportunities, and was hosted by officials of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The culture minister of Ukraine had come to the U.S. at a time when such visits already were changing the course of Ukrainian politics. Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch had gained an appreciation for constitutional democracy during such a visit, and, as he made clear in an interview (See issues No. 40-41 of *The Weekly*, October 4 and 11) this was instrumental in his decision to play a leading role in toppling the Ukrainian government when he returned.

As this issue of *The Weekly* went to press, most of the members of the new Cabinet of Ministers had been announced. However, the post of minister of culture was left vacant for the time being. Thus, it is uncertain whether Ms. Khorolets will be given the opportunity to preside over the cultural survival and renaissance of which she spoke so ardently.

## Ukraine's military doctrine and Black Sea Fleet high on defense minister's agenda

by Borys Klymenko

KIEV — Speaking before the appointment of a new Cabinet of Ministers, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma said Konstantyn Morozov is the only minister of the recently ousted Cabinet whose return to office is assured.

After the tense closed session of the Supreme Council on Wednesday, October 21, the people's deputies met with the defense minister to discuss the new direction that Ukraine's military doctrine is to take. As could be expected, one of the primary subjects of the talks was the fate of the country's nuclear weapons.

The sharp tone of the queries directed at the minister by Mykola Porovsky, Ivan Zayats, Larysa Skoryk and other deputies suggested that a pro-nuclear lobby is emerging among members of the Parliament. Gen. Morozov did not agree that such a group was emerging, and said "the people are simply looking at the question of Ukrainian interests in terms of ownership and property. They are anxious. Tactical nuclear weapons, of which 19 percent has already been delivered to Russia and destroyed, are not only weapons but also economic assets. Very costly assets at that. Some believe that Ukraine is entitled to a

return of some of the weaponry's components, or some monetary compensation for them."

Gen. Morozov reminded the deputies that for Ukraine to have nuclear capability, it would need a large nuclear industry and a considerable amount of funds, and the country lacks both. Therefore, at a time when Ukraine's military industrial complex is 70 percent dependent on Russia, and Russia is refusing to give Ukraine "any detail about production schedules," the country must look to other kinds of defense systems. "High-accuracy weaponry has proven to be nearly as effective as the atomic variant, and if it were manufactured according to new physical principles, it is even superior," said the minister.

As far as remaining neutral and outside all political blocs, Gen. Morozov said Ukraine's neutrality must be contemporary in character and should benefit from the experience of modern neutral nations. He reminded the press that Ukraine's commitment to steer clear of blocs is written into the Declaration of State Sovereignty (July 16, 1991), and asserted that all talk of integrating Ukraine into NATO "is strictly theoretical." He said there is "no program with

this goal in mind," although he is taking part in meetings of defense ministers of the North Atlantic Assembly, since Ukraine is a full-fledged member of the organization.

When questioned about transforming Ukraine's Army into a volunteer force, the minister alluded to the fact that the U.S. made this shift over a period of 17 years. He also spoke of the 64,000 officers who remain without housing. Even his deputy ministers have been forced to rent premises in Kiev. (In an interview with *Narodna Armiya*, published October 20, Gen. Morozov revealed that the Cabinet had assigned him a salary of 10,300 coupons per month, which at the current rate of exchange is worth \$20 [U.S.] and that this was a supplement to his regular military service stipend.)

One of the problems that Gen. Morozov goes to bed and rises with is the question of the Black Sea Fleet. While Admiral Igor Kasatonov was quoted recently claiming the division of the force would begin on January 2, 1996, at 4 p.m., the Ukrainian defense minister said he believes the fleet will already have been partitioned by that time, and the Ukrainian Navy will have been

established. "And there won't be a single foreign sailor on Ukrainian territory," he added.

The following incident demonstrates the extent of Gen. Morozov's resolve. Five officers of the Bilhorod Dnistrovskiy garrison swore oaths of allegiance to Ukraine, and then declared their fealty to the newly established Russian Cossack forces. The minister immediately dismissed them from the Ukrainian armed forces. He added, "As far as I'm concerned, they should have been deported from Ukraine."

The question of the sale of arms manufactured in Ukraine is a political one, and the Supreme Council should adopt guidelines on which countries can be sold weapons, and which cannot. Gen. Morozov said he believes weapons made in Ukraine should be sold abroad. "Where possible, we have already begun to sell them," he said.

*Borys Klymenko, a Kiev-based journalist, reports for the Spanish-language news agency EFE and the Barcelona newspaper La Vanguardia. (This article was translated from the original Ukrainian by Andriy Wynnyckyj, a staff writer/editor at The Weekly.)*

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobe  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### UNA played role in founding of parish

On October 4, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church observed the 85th anniversary of its founding. It began with a molieben celebrated by three bishops, and was followed by a banquet in the church auditorium/gymnasium. Attending were former and current parish dignitaries, church activists and parishioners. The auditorium was filled to capacity, and because of the lack of additional seating at the banquet, many parishioners had to be turned away.

Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, and two former pastors, Michael Hrynchysyn, archbishop for the Ukrainian Catholics in France and Benelux countries, and Michael Kuchmiak, archbishop for Ukrainian Catholics in Great Britain participated in the banquet. A concert followed. It was performed by St. John's parochial school students, who were well-rehearsed and coached by their teachers. Speeches were delivered and announcements of donations to the church were made by representatives of various church organizations. Among those who spoke was Andrew Keybida, UNA supreme advisor, who is also a trustee of St. John's Parish.

During the preceding week visitors to St. John's had an opportunity to view a very interesting exhibit in the church basement. Eighty-five years of parish history were on display, complete with photographs, posters, newspaper articles, official documents, books and other memorabilia.

The anniversary celebration was a huge success, even if we were to judge it solely by attendance at the banquet and molieben services.

However, reporting on this event would not be complete without mentioning the role of the Ukrainian National Association and UNA Branch 76 in St. John's Church history.

According to the UNA's 40th anniversary Jubilee Book, it is not clear when the first Ukrainians arrived in Newark, N.J., but according to Father Stefan Makar's memoirs, which appeared in *Svoboda* on August 31, 1893, 140 Ukrainians were supposed to have lived in Newark at that time. They did not have their own church, but attended the Ukrainian Catholic church in Jersey City.

Although the church may have been acquired in 1907, it was due largely to the fraternal activity of Branch 76 that St. John's parish was organized. On May 16, 1903, the pioneering branch, The Brotherhood of St. John the Baptist, was founded by Antin Choma

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### A double take

In the special issue of The Weekly featuring the Ukrainian National Association's 1992-1993 scholarship recipients, the photo of Oksana Anderson was published twice. It mistakenly appeared over the caption identifying Jenny R. Yarosh, who did not submit a photograph.

## Dumka of Kiev marks Ukraine's independence with North American tour



The Dumka Ukrainian State Choir of Kiev.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Dumka Ukrainian State Choir, under the direction of Yevhen Savchuk with featured soloists of the Kiev, Lviv and Odessa Opera Houses, will embark on a concert tour of the United States and Canada in December. The 14-city tour will celebrate the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

Since its founding 73 years ago in 1919, the Ukrainian State Choir has gone through various phases, dictated as much by changes in the political climate as by changes in conductors.

The founder and first director of the group was the choirmaster Nestor Horodovenko. Dismissed from his post in 1937 for "bourgeois nationalist" tendencies, he was succeeded by directors who attempted, despite the difficult political climate, to maintain and build upon the group's reputation, musical expertise and demanding classical repertoire.

Originally, the repertoire of this professional choir consisted of traditional folk songs. In 1924, Dumka began to perform classical repertoire, and in 1929 concertized to great acclaim in France.

In the 1970s the choir, under the direction of Mykhailo Krechko, expanded its repertoire by incorporating works of the late Renaissance, masterpieces of Ukrainian choral tradition of the 17th-18th centuries, and such masterpieces of Western choral music as Vivaldi's "Gloria," Verdi's "Requiem" and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony." But also began to perform the choral works of several contemporary Ukrainian composers, among them Lesia Dychko, Yevhen Stankovych, and Ivan Karabyz.

These venturesome initiatives were facilitated by the thaw of the 1960s. But by 1973, Mr. Krechko was reprimanded by the Communist Party for "excessive Ukrainization," deemed "not be in the best interests of Dumka."

Dumka's first concert tour outside the Soviet Union was to France in 1929, and it was not until 50 years later that the choir toured once again outside the Soviet Union, this time in Bulgaria. In 1981 Dumka was awarded the Taras Shevchenko State Prize.

Mr. Savchuk, Dumka's present conductor, became its director in 1984. In

addition to further expanding the classical repertoire, Mr. Savchuk is credited with having introduced choral religious music, particularly Ukrainian liturgical works of the early 20th century composed by Leontovych, Stetsenko and Koshyts. In the spring of 1992, the choir performed this repertoire to wide acclaim from audiences as well as critics, in the cathedrals and abbeys of southern France and Spain. Concerts in Germany, Austria and Poland followed.

Under the direction of Mr. Savchuk, Dumka has experienced an exciting rebirth with its increasingly varied repertoire.

Today, the mixed choir consists of 75 members, as well as several soloists. Dumka has established its renomme for its excellent rendition of Ukrainian religious and contemporary music, and of the classics.

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The premiere concert of Dumka's North American tour will be held in the greater New Jersey/New York metropolitan area on Friday, December 4, with a performance at Newark Symphony Hall. The tour closes with a

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## Profiles of conductor, soloists



Conductor Yevhen Savchuk

Yevhen Savchuk graduated from the Kiev Conservatory and received a master's degree in choral conducting. He served as conductor of the Veryovka Ukrainian National Choir, as well as artistic director of the Revutsky Men's Choir.

In 1984 he became conductor of the Dumka Ukrainian State Choir of

Kiev, and was instrumental in promoting Ukrainian religious music. Mr. Savchuk received the honorary title of national artist, is an assistant professor of choral music at the Kiev Conservatory and heads the Leontovych Choral Society.

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Time for reassessment

At the beginning of this season of Ukrainian community activity, we spoke in this space of the need for balance in our endeavors. Yes, it is important that we Ukrainians in the diaspora expend our energies and funds to help independent Ukraine at this crucial stage in its rebirth, we wrote. At the same time, we cautioned, we cannot afford to forget about our communities and our organizations here.

In the past few weeks (and in this issue as well) The Ukrainian Weekly has published several articles that focus our attention on our communities in the United States and Canada, noting trends that should be borne in mind as we consider their future and providing our readers food for thought.

Writing a few weeks ago, Bohdan Mykytiuk of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society drew readers' attention to what he labelled a "cultural decline" within the Ukrainian Canadian community. Language retention among Ukrainians in Canada, he told us, has decreased markedly in the last five years. This is among the new realities of Ukrainian Canadian life that must be understood and acted upon.

In the United States, demographer Oleh Wolowyna reported good news and bad. The number of Ukrainians in the U.S. increased between the period 1980-1990. However, Ukrainian Americans migrated during that same period out of the states where major Ukrainian populations are located to states with the lowest numbers of Ukrainians. Thus, our community here finds itself geographically more dispersed than ever — something our organizations must consider in planning their activities.

Columnist Myron Kuropas this week advises us to look at still other statistics, such as parish and organization membership and school enrollments when we determine what our community priorities are.

Also in this issue, Eugene Iwanciw of the UNA Washington Office makes an important distinction between the Ukrainian American population (all Ukrainians in the U.S.) and the Ukrainian American community (those active in community organizations and institutions) in noting that the former is growing, while the latter can claim fewer and fewer members. He argues that we must redefine our goals and purposes, and update our infrastructure to suit the needs of today's Ukrainian Americans.

Similarly, but writing from Canada, sociologist Wsevolod Isajiw notes that the Ukrainian Canadian community stands at a turning point in history as both its adopted homeland and Ukraine go through periods of extraordinary change. He adds that Ukrainian Canadians must take a good look at the scope and types of community activity.

Our aim in publishing all these commentaries and articles is, first, to raise awareness about today's realities in the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities and, second, to begin a discussion on the pages of The Weekly about the direction of our community life. Where are we headed? What are our priorities? What is our relationship to Ukraine, and how does this define our lives in the diaspora now that Ukraine is independent?

And so, dear readers, we invite you to participate — through letters, commentaries and news stories — in this essential discussion. It surely is time for a reassessment of our community. Let's do it together.

Nov.

2

1985

### Turning the pages back...

Volodymyr Kubijovyc is acknowledged both in Ukraine and in the diaspora as one of the greatest encyclopedists Ukraine has produced. Born in Novyi Sanch of the Lemko

region, he graduated with a degree in geography from Krakow University, where he lectured in 1928-1939. In 1940, he was appointed at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague. In 1931, he was elected a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and headed its geographic commission.

During his tenure at Krakow University, he prepared and edited "Atlas Ukrainy i Sumezhnykh Krayiv" (An Atlas of Ukraine and Adjacent Countries, 1937) and "Heohrafiya Ukrainy i Sumezhnykh Zemel" (A Geography of Ukraine and Adjacent Countries, 1938). This established his reputation as the founder of Ukrainian geography.

In April 1940, Dr. Kubijovyc became the head of the Ukrainian Central Committee (UTsK) in Krakow, which coordinated cooperation with international relief organizations and social services for Ukrainians in the German-controlled Generalgouvernement. According to an article by Myroslav Yurkevych, "the committee... did much to help western Ukrainians survive the conflict. Through [its] efforts, approximately 85,000 Ukrainian prisoners from the German-Polish conflict were released. It was able to do much less for Soviet Ukrainian prisoners of war, whom the Germans treated with great brutality." Dr. Kubijovyc was also instrumental in the organization of the Galicia Division in 1943-1944.

Upon emigrating to Germany, and then France, Dr. Kubijovyc resumed his academic work. Settling in a suburb of Paris, Sarcelles, he went about setting up a nucleus of Ukrainian scholars who would produce the landmark "Entsyklopediya Ukrainoznavstva."

Dr. Kubijovyc shepherded his great enterprise just short of its completion. He died on November 2, 1985, at a time when nine of the 10 Ukrainian-language volumes were published. However, he did live to see the appearance of the first volume of the English-language series in 1984.

Sources: "Kubijovyc, Volodymyr," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 2* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988). Myroslav Yurkevych, "Galician Ukrainian in German Military Formations and the German Administration," in Yury Boshyk, ed., "History and Its Aftermath," (Toronto, Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1986).

## The Ukrainian American community: time to rebuild our infrastructure

by Eugene Iwanciw

### PART I

While we often refer to the "Ukrainian American community," we seldom define what we mean by that phrase. Is the community those who trace their heritage (however, distant) to Ukraine or only those who belong to Ukrainian organizations or institutions? Must they be actively involved in these organizations or are individuals actively involved in issues of concern to Ukraine or Ukrainian Americans, but do not belong to organizations, part of the community? These are more than just academic questions. The question of how we define the Ukrainian American community is important for realistically measuring our strengths, outlining our goals and accomplishing our objectives.

According to the 1990 U.S. Census, 740,803 Americans claimed to be of Ukrainian heritage, yet only about one-third are members of any Ukrainian organization or institution, and probably not more than 15 percent (35,000 people) of these could be considered active members of these organizations. For the purpose of this presentation, let me refer to all 740,803 Ukrainian Americans as the "Ukrainian American population" and those who belong to organizations and institutions as the "Ukrainian American community" or, simply, the community.

A community is comprised of people who share common beliefs, interests and goals, and are organized for these purposes. Communities are organized for a multitude of purposes, among them political, social, humanitarian, cultural, religious, charitable, professional, educational, etc. Each community, however, has a different mix of these purposes. In this respect, the Ukrainian American community differs markedly from most other ethnic communities such as Italian Americans or Greek Americans. From its earliest days, the Ukrainian American community focused not only on preserving its Ukrainian identity and heritage but also on promoting an independent Ukraine. To accomplish these goals, an organized community, with numerous and diverse organizations and institutions, was created.

In an organized community that is over 100 years old it is inevitable that differences of opinion on the proper mix of purposes or emphasis of goals will emerge. From the 1950s until recently, this resulted in the emergence of basi-

*Eugene Iwanciw is director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office. The paper above was presented on October 11 at The Washington Group's Leadership Conference.*

cally two factions within the community divided roughly by immigration, i.e. pre- and post-World War II. These two factions come together only in non-political organizations or institutions such as Churches and financial organizations, especially fraternal insurance organizations.

During the past 40 years, the Ukrainian American community has had an almost messianic focus on the independence of Ukraine. To this end, the Ukrainian language became a criterion for activity within many of the community's organizations, making them almost exclusive in nature. Individuals from the older immigrations who did not feel comfortable in that environment were effectively ostracized. The result was a high degree of cohesion and language retention within this faction. This faction played the same role within the community as the ideology within a political party — that of a conscience by which everyone and everything is judged. While assimilation was slowed down within this group, the following generation often assimilated very rapidly, perhaps to escape the pressures within this faction.

The second faction that emerged during this period comprises individuals who trace their heritage to pre-World War II immigrations. While they too supported the independence of Ukraine, they did not see this as the sole or even major purpose for the existence of the community. Instead, the Ukrainian Churches and culture were the aspects that kept them within the community. In other words, they saw reasons for retaining their heritage as ethnic Americans such as Greek or Italian or Polish Americans retain their heritage. Since most of the institutions were controlled by the other faction, this group often found itself outside of the Ukrainian "mainstream" and assimilated quickly.

Making the independence of Ukraine the central focus of much of the organized community resulted in two divergent outcomes: (1) a high degree of cohesion and language retention among some; and (2) a high degree of assimilation among others.

Now the question is: What effect will the independence of Ukraine have on the Ukrainian American community? Will the legitimization of being Ukrainian (i.e. it being more acceptable now that non-Ukrainians know that Ukraine not only exists but is a major nation) attract new people to the community? Or will the accomplishment of the objective result in a rapid decline in its membership? To accomplish the first and avoid the second will require a reassessment of the community, its

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## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 29, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,688 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$353,588.85**. 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

## The Weekly is a "must read"

Dear Editor:

I must tell you how valuable The Weekly was in preparing American Jewish Committee leaders and our educator consultant for this summer's mission to Ukraine. We went to Kiev as guests of the Ministry of Education to consult on the development of a curriculum unit for Ukraine's schools on democratic and pluralistic values and on a cultural approach to teaching Ukrainian history. Our goal was to help unite the many peoples who live on the Ukrainian land mass, including the world's fifth largest Jewish community, and to curb ethnocentric tendencies that isolate minorities from the rest of society.

Before leaving the States, the members of our delegation read several months' worth of back copies of The Weekly. We found that the reports from your Kiev Bureau, your analyses of reform and your features painted an accurate picture of life and events in Ukraine.

In making presentations about our trip to various American audiences, I have discovered that quite a few corporate executives, scholars, constitutional lawyers and social service providers are planning to visit Ukraine. When asked what I think they should read to prepare themselves, I suggest The Weekly.

David G. Roth  
Chicago

*The writer is director of the Institute for American Pluralism of the American Jewish Committee.*

## Kuropas misinformed on Chopiwsky-Dobriansky

Dear Editor:

Myron B. Kuropas' article (September 20) on the admirable life of the later Walter Chopiwsky was, unfortunately, marred by the groundless suggestion of lack of unity and ill feeling between Mr. Chopiwsky and Dr. Lev Dobriansky. As I personally observed, they were respectful of each other's abilities and worked closely, harmoniously and in common purpose, as recently as the meeting of the National Captive Nations Committee's Executive Committee in June 1992. On what date did Dr. Kuropas last speak to the gentlemen about their relationship?

Dr. Kuropas also asserted that in 1977, Dr. Dobriansky was "firmly in the grip of OUN (B)" and implied that Dr. Dobriansky was controlled by that organization. What nonsense!

For many decades, Dr. Dobriansky's analysis and commentary provided the intellectual and moral leadership in matters concerning the Captive Nations and the relationship between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. He brilliantly linked the political beliefs of our nation's founding fathers with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and nations subjugated by the Soviet Union.

He demonstrated that it was in the geopolitical interest of the United States to support such aspirations. His leadership was essential to gaining support for the Captive Nations from presidents, other elected officials and Americans without a heritage in Central or Eastern Europe and Asia. What complaint does Mr. Kuropas have against Dr. Dobriansky?

Also, what complaint does Dr. Kuropas have against OUN (B)? Its pro-Ukrainian, anti-fascist and anti-communist record effectively rebutted Moscow's slanders against supporters of Ukrainian national aspirations.

Michael B. Ryan  
Englewood, N.J.

*The writer is legal counsel of the National Captive Nations Committee.*

## Appeals to readers for history information

Dear Editor:

An inquiry to the staff and readers of The Ukrainian Weekly:

This past semester my professor of 20th century "Russian" literature at the University of Wyoming told me this story in private conversation.

Before leaving the Soviet sphere in the mid-1980s my professor was in a park in the USSR and had a chance meeting with a man claiming to be a veteran of World War II. The man also claimed to have been stationed in the Far East on the mainland shore of the Tatar Strait. At his station, so he said, the Soviets were constructing a tunnel, apparently to link the mainland with Sakhalin Island.

The man continued that he served at this site during some part of 1946 and 1947. He said, during that period several groups of prisoners, who he claimed were Vlasov men, arrived at the site.

According to his story, these prisoners, in groups of several thousands at a time, were taken into the lower galleries of this tunnel. Sea water was let in to drown them.

My professor thinks the man may have been credible, and the story true, and certainly its horror is not out of character with other events that have been verified. It is, however, a horror story I have never heard before, and one, I think, that merits some effort to confirm or deny its particulars. Was there such a tunnel? Were repatriated prisoners taken all that distance? Were they murdered in such a way?

I am not so knowledgeable that I would know how to research this story myself, nor do I possess the language skills required to do so, and thus my appeal. For those who might be able to shed some light on this topic, my address is: Jeffrey Ojeda Bellinger, 1105 11th St., Wheatland, Wyo. 82201. (As a final note, my wife reads Ukrainian, if the handwriting is steady, but not Russian.) Thank you.

Jeffrey Ojeda Bellinger  
Wheatland, Wyo.

*The writer is a student of history at the University of Wyoming.*

## Where did the time go?

*It seems the presidential elections caught a number of our letter writers by surprise as several letters to the editor were received at The Weekly's editorial offices after the deadline for the October 25 issue. Unfortunately, we must reject those letters. Publishing them in this issue, dated November 1, would be ineffectual, as the majority of our subscribers will not receive The Weekly in time for Election Day.*

— Editor-in-chief

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Who's minding the store?

The last time I was in Kiev I was invited to speak to the Ukraina Society, then still under the direct control of the KGB.

It was 1990. Perestroika was in full bloom and my audience seemed receptive. I began by telling them I was a "bourgeois nationalist." As their brows began to furrow, I broke the ice by "complaining" that I missed being followed around by a "guardian angel" as I was in 1963 and 1974. During those earlier visits I was told that it was for my own protection, in case I fell or something.

"Well, guess what," I said. "This time I really did fall (on the ice, as a matter of fact) and there was no one around to help me. Where were you when I needed you?" I asked. I could see people looking at each other and stealing a snicker here and there.

Later I told them how upset I was about perestroika. "Before all of these changes started," I declared, "we in the United States knew who the enemy was. It was you. Now we're not so sure. This has to be a very clever KGB plot." By then, almost everyone had relaxed enough to laugh.

Even though only two years have passed, it seems like decades ago that Ukraine was under the Soviet heel. Today, no one in Ukraine is the enemy. If we're to believe the numerous politicians, academicians, and others who visit here, we don't have any enemies in Ukraine. Everyone loves us. And we respond to all that loving with a level of financial and human assistance that continues to astound. Our community is responding to Ukrainian independence creatively, nobly and generously.

Our love of Ukraine is unconditional. Mr. Kravchuk can tell us to take a hike, and we understand. We're ready to defend Ukraine and her leadership no matter what.

All of this is not surprising. Our community has waited for this moment since 1914. Today there is hardly a Ukrainian American organization in existence that did not support, in one way or another, the liberation of Ukraine.

Our Churches were (and continue to be) national institutions. The role of our Church has been to preserve the "purity" of our ethnolinguistic culture. Spiritual benefits, if there are any, are secondary. And evangelization among non-Ukrainians is out of the question. God forbid that our brand of Christianity should appeal to "foreigners," even "foreigners" married to Ukrainians. We can't have that kind of "contamination."

The focus of our fraternalism has also been on Ukraine. Between the two world wars, the Ukrainian National Association sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to Ukrainian organizations in eastern Galicia, even during the Great Depression. The rationale was explained in an editorial that appeared in Svoboda on February 19, 1932, during the height of America's worst economic crisis.

"Since American Ukrainians are interested in the old country," Svoboda

explained, "it is natural for the UNA organ and its executive to also be involved...By interest in the old country, we mean an active interest. It is not enough to just talk about one's love for the old country, about one's dedication to the ideals of independence and sovereignty. Words are not enough. Without action, words are meaningless..."

But there was no UNA meddling in the internal affairs of Ukrainians overseas. "In their efforts to resolve various political questions," Svoboda reasoned, "our brothers and sisters will not always agree. For us to become enmeshed in their various political discussions is nonsensical. That can only further complicate the trials faced by the old country. Even if the old country, in its search for a way out of its current travails, takes a road which in our mind is incorrect...we shouldn't become feverish or disillusioned. We believe that the deep wisdom of our people, which enabled them to overcome many terrible events of the past, will direct them to the right road now. If they make mistakes they will learn from that experience which road is better..."

Our community's commitment to Ukraine has a long history. I submit that for most of our major Ukrainian institutions in the United States, their raison d'être was, and continues to be, either in maintaining Ukrainian traditions for Ukraine's sake, or assisting, in whatever manner, Ukraine's liberation struggle.

The questions we need to ask ourselves today are: What is the role of the Ukrainian American community in a post-Soviet world? Will there be a need for a Ukrainian American community once Ukraine is firmly on its feet? Do Ukrainian national and cultural traditions in the United States have a significance and a life of their own, or must they be inextricably tied to Ukraine? Can Ukrainian institutions meet real individual needs in this country, or will their major allure remain tied to Ukrainian patriotism?

It is obvious that few Ukrainian Americans plan to move to Ukraine in the near future. Even our "hurray patriots" who once were willing to die for Ukraine, who refused to become American citizens because they couldn't "betray" Ukraine and who were so critical of the United States, are not going to move back. Why is it, I ask them, that when they go to Ukraine today they always buy round trip tickets. Such dirty looks I get you wouldn't believe!

"Ukrainian fever" won't last forever. Sooner or later we will have to face reality here at home. We'll have to deal with the fact that Ukrainian Catholic membership dropped from a high of 281,253 active parishioners in 1967 to 145,651 at the end of 1991. We'll have to come to grips with a UNA membership that reached 89,207 in 1967 and dropped to less than 66,000 in 1992.

When our fever subsides, let's pray that some very bright and capable people were minding the store in our absence.

# The Ukrainian Canadian community at a historic turning point

by Wsevolod W. Isajiw

## PART I

Today the Ukrainian Canadian community stands at an important turning point of history: both its adopted homeland, Canada, and its original homeland, Ukraine, are going through profound changes that are giving both countries a new character and a new lease on history. The changes taking place in both countries will have a significant influence on the life of the Ukrainian Canadian community for decades to come.

The events taking place in these two countries — constitutional changes in Canada, changes in the ethnic composition of Canada, changes in the economic and cultural relations with Canada's neighboring countries, the independence of Ukraine and all the political and economic consequences that it entails — however, are not the only processes that necessitate change in the Ukrainian Canadian organized community. As will be pointed out later, there are a number of other sources of change imbedded in the demographic and other sociological processes taking place within the structure and culture of the community itself.

In the face of these events and processes, it is important for the community to revisit and re-examine the goals of its organized life, particularly those of its umbrella organization. Since I was asked to do so, I will talk about the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and will focus on its goals. But it should be understood that many things said here will also apply to other community institutions and organizations, especially since most of them make up the constituency of the congress.

### Basic principles

In a discussion of goals, it is important to proceed in a manner that will first recognize the basic principles on which the organizations is established, and the broader social and political context in which it exists. These principles and context are all well known to you, but it is easy, either in the whirlpool of new, existing events or, equally, in the day-to-day routine of community life, to forget about them. Hence, the first order of discussion of goals must be a revisit of these principles.

It is important to keep in mind that the context of Ukrainian Canadian organized life is a society in which the democratic process constitutes the essence of all major decision-making. It implies a careful attention and adherence to the rules and steps of well-known democratic procedure as the prime criterion that will guarantee justice and well-being of community life. It also implies a perpetual obligation of accountability by those in positions of any decision-making to those whom this decision-making affects.

It is for this reason that an inseparable part of the democratic process is vigilance by the subjects of authority of those in authority. As is well-known to all raised in a democratic system, this vigilance is made possible by the inherent right of free speech and free expression, and by the freedom and necessity to constantly evaluate and

*Dr. Wsevolod W. Isajiw, a sociologist, is professor and director, Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Ethnic Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto. This paper was presented at the 17th congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, held October 8-11 in Winnipeg.*

criticize those in authority, regardless of the height of their rank. It is also for this reason that all democratic institutions limit the tenure of authoritative positions to clearly designated terms, at the end of which officeholders must be reevaluated.

The cornerstone, or the first principle underlying the structure of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress is that it represents Canadian Ukrainians and acts on their behalf. This means that it can act on the community's behalf before the Canadian government and before any other Canadian or non-Canadian public or private institution.

This does not mean, however, that the UCC makes decisions for all or any of its constituent organizations or associations, or for any individual Ukrainians. The UCC is a coordinating body and its action derives from the decision-making and consent of its constituent organizations. We can say it is an executive body that carries out the decisions of all constituent organizations arrived at democratically. Legitimately, the UCC can execute only the policies that other organizations accept collectively.

scope and types of the UCC's actual or potential activities and then concentrate on selected specific goals that I consider to be crucial for the Ukrainian Canadian community.

### Activities in the Canadian context

The scope of UCC activities can be divided into two basic types: (1) those in the Canadian context and (2) those outside of a purely Canadian context. What I want to emphasize here is that the first type of activities is the legitimizing basis for the second type. It must be the starting point for all UCC activities. The success of the activities directed outside of Canada, such as help for various causes in Ukraine or elsewhere, depends on the success of all the work at home. This cannot be over-emphasized. The credibility of any activity undertaken by anybody rests on the credibility of the basis from which this activity derives. Without this basis any undertaking may be only an ephemeral or passing endeavor, usually not taken seriously by serious people.

The basis for the UCC's activities is the mandate that comes from indi-

What is, however, interesting to me, is that Ukrainians in Canada can legitimately be said to be the original builders of the multicultural policy. The best briefs on the need for this policy were written by Ukrainian students, scholars and politicians, and the pressure of the organized Ukrainian community can be credited, in significant measure for the enactment of the policy.

In 1980-1981 Ukrainians fought valiantly and successfully for incorporation of the idea of multiculturalism into the charter of rights. Yet, in the post-Meech-to-referendum period (1988 to 1992), while Quebec has vigorously fought to incorporate into the new constitutional arrangement a maximum of rights for itself, and the Native Peoples, through constant, careful and effective presence and pressure, have achieved admissions and concessions from the federal government that it had been unwilling to make for the past 100 years, Ukrainians, somehow, have been absent. They virtually have not been involved in the process; they have not been there. One wonders about this. It is true that many "other" ethnic groups also have not been there.

*...lack of professionalism in organizational activities, lack of resources, faded interest among members, manipulation by leaders to retain top positions and leaders' self-aggrandizement...are indicative of organizational decay.*

Furthermore, before going into a discussion of specific goals for the UCC, several other things must be clearly understood. First, the structure of the UCC is final. That is, the UCC may not come under any other jurisdiction, it may not become an integral part of any other structures and carry out orders which are not those of its constituency. Secondly, the UCC may become a voluntary member of other structures, but only with the consent of all its constituent organizations (or at a minimum, consent of two-thirds of its constituent organizations) and only with the precondition that any single activity it would undertake, either jointly or on behalf of this other structure, would have to be put to a vote before its entire constituency, i.e., its congress.

The reason for driving this point home can be found in the sociological reality of many ethnic institutions, including the UCC. Many ethnic institutions are democratic in name more than in reality. Many of them have heads or executives who are continuously "re-elected" from year to year, often because there are no other candidates for the positions or because the membership is very passive, or because any potential opposition gets discouraged and withdraws from active participation in the organizations. As a result, in practice, many organizations become either "one-person" or a few-person shows, who act singlehandedly or become authoritarian.

A variety of conditions account for such states of affairs. Among these are frequent lack of professionalism in organizational activities, lack of resources, faded interest among members, manipulation by the leaders to retain top positions and leaders' self-aggrandizement. Such states of affairs are indicative of organizational decay. Yet, an organization may exist in this state for a long time and may be fulfilling completely ulterior functions than those manifestly purported.

Let me focus now on more specific activities that constitute or may constitute UCC goals. I will first designate the

duals who are Canadians and can claim various rights as Canadians. It should be remembered that over 90 percent of all Ukrainians in Canada were born in Canada. There are also other sociological reasons that make successful inside-community activities a prerequisite for success in activities outside the community. To outsiders, credibility and validity of demands presented by any community group depends on whether it sees the organization as well organized and as being able to put and keep its own house in order.

Let us look at UCC goals in the Canadian context first. I will discuss here only what I consider to be the most important goals. The process of constitutional change taking place in Canada at present is a historic process. Whichever way the constitutional referendum will go, Canada will not be exactly the same as it is now. Its structure has already been changing and will change even more.

The process of change taking place can be characterized as one rapidly headed in the centrifugal direction, away from tight centralization. This is a process which is also taking place, in different forms, in other parts of the world. Eastern Europe is experiencing it deeply. Western Europe in one sense is going through the opposite process, one headed in the centripetal direction. Yet, it is already obvious that the new European unity will never be the same as the old traditional centralized states have been. In fact, Western European nations are trying to make it as certain as possible that their new unity will be relatively de-centralized. In fact, it appears that nobody wants anymore highly centralized political structures.

In this process of change, multiculturalism has been playing a significant role. In its 20-year history in Canada, the policy of multiculturalism has gone through various shifts, but it has persisted in spite of opposition. Some types of opposition to it, particularly the type presented by the Spicer Commission report and by the two conservative political parties, is actually a sign of its success rather than failure.

The new constitutional arrangements, however, actually weaken the emphasis on the multicultural nature of Canadian society, give less protection to ethnic communities, including new immigrants, and provide less protection against discrimination and unequal treatment. It would be very important at this time for Ukrainians to reassert their strong support for the idea of equal and fair recognition of all minority ethnic groups. There has been an attempt to do this, expressed in the group New Visions Canada, which the UCC has apparently supported. But this has been a very weak and ineffective movement that has not even been able to get much attention from the media, let alone make a strong impact.

I think it is important for the UCC to take a definite stand on behalf of multiculturalism in these current constitutional debates. This should be one of priority goals for the UCC new agenda.

### Cultural processes

Furthermore, recent statistics on retention of mother tongue show a sharp decrease since 1986 and 1981 of those reporting Ukrainian as their mother tongue. While this does not mean that Ukrainians are rapidly losing their identity, it does mean that those institutions in the Ukrainian Canadian community who are concerned with language or identity preservation ought to pay close attention to the cultural processes taking place in the community.

We know that in many places attempts to introduce heritage languages into the regular school curricula have remained, as it were, in limbo. I think that among its goals the UCC must include the task of carefully looking into the cultural processes in the Ukrainian community with the idea of developing an active strategy for support of those institutions or citizens' groups that want to teach their children the language or want to introduce it into regular programs in Canadian schools,

(Continued on page 10)



## Canadian jurist from Montreal named to advisory post in Kiev

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Lawyer Christina Maciw has been appointed legal counsel of the International Advisory Council to the Parliament of Ukraine. She took over the position in September from U.S. lawyer John Hewko, who is opening a private law practice in Kiev.

Organized by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, the Advisory Council is made up of experts in law and government from Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and Japan. Its purpose is to review draft legislation, and provide comments.

Only some of the proposed legislation is reviewed by the council, which chooses, with input from the Cabinet of Ministers, which laws will receive its consideration. Ms. Maciw's task will be to forward the draft laws proposed by parliamentary committees to the advisors, ensuring accurate translations are provided. She will then review the advisors' comments and recommendations with the parliamentary committees.

The second draft of the new Constitution of Ukraine is scheduled to go to public forums this fall. Ms. Maciw will be involved in the introduction and implementation of the Constitution, although how quickly the Constitution is implemented will depend on the results of the forums, and also whether Parliament ratifies the current draft.

Ms. Maciw is a graduate in law of the University of Ottawa and has a B.A.



Christina Maciw

from McGill University. She was called to the bar in Quebec in 1987 and in Ontario in 1988, and thus has the right to practice law both in a civil and a common law system. Until her appointment in Kiev, Ms. Maciw was an associate of Riches, McKenzie and Herbert of Toronto, a firm specializing in intellectual property.

She is a member of the Canadian Bar Association and the Association de Juristes de l'Expression Francaise. She has been active in the Ukrainian community as a member of the board of directors of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, the Ukrainian Lawyers Group of Canada, and as an interviewer for the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center. A member of Plast, she spent many years as leader and counselor both in Toronto and in Montreal.

She was asked to submit her application for the position by Marc Lalonde, a member of the Advisory Council, former minister of trade and commerce and minister of justice in the government of Canada. Ms. Maciw met Mr. Lalonde through the Canadian Bar Association's Eastern European internship program after her successful lobbying of the association to include law interns from Ukraine in the program. As a result of her efforts, six law graduates from Ukraine worked as interns in Canadian law firms in 1992.

The position of legal counsel is being funded by the Canadian government as part of the Technical Assistance program of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Canada. The appointment is for one year with the possibility of an extension.

Of her new appointment Ms. Maciw said, "I feel as if everything has finally come together: my involvement in the Ukrainian community, my language skills, my legal training — both in civil and common law. In this job I have the opportunity to combine everything I have done up to now. Although I am a little apprehensive about the overwhelming amount that I will need to know, I have good friends in several law firms who have indicated that they will be willing to help."

One question remains: are Ukrainian politicians ready to accept advice from a tall (Ms. Maciw is 6'1" in heels), Western woman? Ms. Maciw has been warned this might prove to be a problem. Her comment? "It will be interesting."

## Cincinnati-Kharkiv Project provides training in Ukraine

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, in conjunction with the International Executive Service Corps, is providing municipal and public service administration training for city and regional public officials in Cincinnati's sister city of Kharkiv, Ukraine. This has been made possible by a grant from the United States Information Agency, through its Office of Citizen Exchanges.

Dr. Z. Lew Melnyk, President of The Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, Joe Brett of IESC, and Howard Mantel of the Institute of Public Administration traveled to Kharkiv the week of October 12 to select public officials who will participate in the training program.

The first phase of the program requires two weeks of workshops in Kharkiv for 30 to 40 Ukrainian officials.

The second phase includes a two-week cultural and educational tour of Washington, New York City and Cincinnati for three officials from Kharkiv, plus a six-week internship for 10 English-speaking Kharkiv officials in Cincinnati. The interns will gain one-on-one experience with a counterpart in a governmental organization.

The third phase will be a one-month follow-up by the American officials to Kharkiv to monitor the impact of the U.S. experience on the interns in their work environment. The entire program will take place this fall and winter and will be completed by the spring of 1993.

## Harvard appointment reflects U.S. Army's commitment to understanding Ukraine

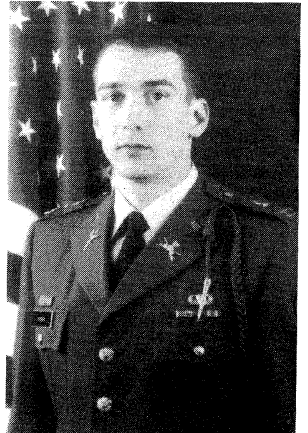
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Capt. Bohdan Pyskir, the first U.S. Army foreign area officer to specialize in Ukrainian affairs, was recently appointed a post-graduate fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) for the 1992-1993 academic year.

As a foreign area officer, Capt. Pyskir is a member of a small corps of "soldier-statesmen" whose principal function is to provide analyses of regional issues to policymakers. The U.S. Army's sponsorship of Capt. Pyskir's fellowship at HURI reflects its growing commitment to understanding Ukraine's politics, economy, and national security structures.

While at HURI, Capt. Pyskir's research will focus on Ukraine's transition from a Soviet republic to an independent, democratic state. He is particularly interested in the role the military will play in this process. In addition, Capt. Pyskir has been following the formation of Ukraine's army and the struggle over the Black Sea Fleet.

Commenting on the significance of his studies, Capt. Pyskir stated:

"I am stunned that almost overnight Ukraine gained control of the enormous Soviet military assets on its territory and came to possess the second largest army in Europe. The 'Ukrainianization' of over half a million Soviet troops and the military hardware they operate is unquestionably the largest defeat the Red Army has suffered since World War II. Remarkably, this was accomplished without firing a single shot and without entering into serious negotiations with any of the other former Soviet republics. The Ukrainians amputated a substantial and valuable portion of the Red Army before the Soviet



Capt. Bohdan Pyskir

General Staff even realized it was on the operating table.

"Perhaps even more amazing is that this 'silent coup,' which significantly altered the security structure of Europe, has gone all but unnoticed in the West. This is just one example of how little is known about Ukrainian affairs. I hope my work here at HURI will in some way help improve the West's understanding of the historical events taking place in Ukraine today. This, of course, is as important to Ukraine as it is to the United States."

Capt. Pyskir came to HURI from Harvard's Russian Research Center, where he recently obtained his master's degree in Soviet regional studies. Before being selected to become a foreign area officer, the 1983 graduate of the United States Military Academy served as a tank company commander in Germany.

## Cleveland-based law firm chosen as legal adviser for privatization

CLEVELAND — Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, the 102-year-old international law firm has been chosen by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to serve as legal adviser to the Ukrainian government in conjunction with the country's privatization program. As a result, Squire, Sanders and Dempsey is now in the process of opening a Kiev office.

Joining a consortium led by Roland Berger and Partner, (the German-based management consulting firm), and Morgan Grenfell, (the British merchant bank), Squire, Sanders and Dempsey will provide legal advisory services to Ukraine's State Property Fund in developing a comprehensive privatization strategy that will encompass all sectors of the economy.

This is part of a technical assistance program organized by the EBRD, jointly with the European Community and the World Bank. The effort will begin in October.

"The potential scope of Ukraine's program is massive," said Michael R. Silverman, the partner at Squire, Sanders and Dempsey. Together with Helen Z. Kryshatowych, they will head up the project. Another Ukrainian American, Taras G. Szmagala Jr., has done work on the project of the firm's Washington office. The project will include "large-scale mass privatization for more than 10,000 formerly government-owned enterprises and even more small-scale privatization as well." Mr.

Silverman said. "We are excited to be part of the program, since the privatization process is the driving force that transforms a country to a market economy."

Squire, Sanders and Dempsey has significant experience with similar programs, having worked closely with Czech and Slovak authorities on privatization strategy and implementation. Privatization is a principal activity of the firm's offices in Bratislava, Budapest, London and Prague.

To execute the program in Ukraine — and to further develop its practice in the area — Squire, Sanders and Dempsey is establishing an office in Kiev. Ukrainian-speaking Western attorneys will be joined by Ukrainian lawyers who have commercial transactional experience. This team will be supported by Squire, Sanders and Dempsey attorneys in all of the firm's European offices with relevant privatization experience.

Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, with 400 attorneys, has 12 offices throughout the United States and in Europe. Founded in 1890, the firm has had a Western European presence for nearly 20 years. In the past two years, the firm has developed a major position in Central and Eastern Europe, where its attorneys are actively involved in advising governments and multinational corporations in connection with the privatization of state-owned enterprises in the Czech and Slovak republics, Hungary and Ukraine.

## Dumka of Kiev marks...

(Continued from page 5)

closed performance at the United Nations on December 20.

Among the featured soloists are: Neonila Koziatynska, mezzo-soprano, lead soloist with Lviv Theater of Opera and Ballet; Ihor Kushpler, baritone, soloist with the Lviv Theater of Opera and Ballet; Ludmyla Shyrina, soprano, Odessa Theater of Opera and Ballet; Volodymyr Hryshko, tenor, "merited artist" at the Shevchenko State Academy Opera Theater.

The concert tour is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, with the New York Dumka as host choir. The tour coordinator is Scope Travel Inc./Auscoprut.

The schedule of concerts is as follows: December 9 — Chicago; December 10 — Milwaukee; December 11 — Detroit; December 12 and 13 — Toronto; December 14 — Buffalo; December 15 — Rochester; December 16 — Syracuse; December 17 — Soyuzivka; December 19 — Hartford; December 20 — United Nations.

(For detailed information about tickets and concert locations, check advertisements in The Weekly.)

## The Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 8)

and those working in the area of both preservation and change or development of Ukrainian Canadian culture.

Another important issue for Canadian ethnic communities is immigration. Canadian policies on immigration also have been undergoing change. For close to three decades after the post-World War II Ukrainian immigrants arrived in Canada, Ukrainian immigration to Canada virtually stopped. The new situation in Eastern Europe, however, has opened new doors to Ukrainian immigration. These have been primarily Ukrainians from Poland and secondary Ukrainians from Ukraine. Many of them came as visitors and then asked for refugee status. Many of them, however, met with serious adjustment problems. Many services that were not available to other immigrants were not available to them, such as English-language learning programs, or personal counseling programs.

At present, the pressures to leave Ukraine or Poland are even stronger, but the government has made the entry of immigrants to Canada even more restrictive. To a large extent, all this is due to lack of lobbying on the part of

Ukrainians and other ethnic groups. It is also due to the lack of adequate help provided by the community for the immigrants, including such help as simple counseling, or providing the immigrants with basic information about his or her rights and available assistance. Last, but not least, many problems related to present and future immigration from Ukraine or Poland derive from the lack of recognition that Ukrainians from Ukraine or elsewhere have a valid and indelible right to immigrate to Canada, just like any other people in the world.

The UCC must take a serious look at the problem of immigration and develop a reliable and consistent way of influencing the government to make Ukrainian immigrants as acceptable to the Canadian government as are other immigrants.

Social welfare for their own people is another important issue that many minority groups see as their own responsibility. Care for the needy, aged and sick is something that many ethnic groups provide. There are, however, very few organizations in the Ukrainian community that do it, yet even they have not been able to obtain adequate funding from the agencies that normally help with this type of funding, particularly the yearly United Fund drive.

Here again, the UCC can be instrumental in exerting pressure, both to improve the structures of those community institutions that at present provide such help, and to inform the government and other charitable agencies of the broader society of the value that these community institutions have for dealing with the problems created by Canadian society.

Ethnic organizations often possess a style of organization that functions to maintain the originally established leaders in power for as long a time as possible. The consequence of this is small generational turnover of leadership or virtually no change of generations at all, over such spans of time as 20 or 30 years. There is a sociological explanation for this, but there is no time here to go into it.

The problem, however, is that this style of organization endangers the continuity of organized community life. Some organizational leaders may not care about this. For them, community organizational life may be wrapped up mostly with a concern for their own status, prestige or fame. The younger generations often readily see this, and after a while completely remove themselves from life and membership in these organizations.

This apparently has been the case with the UCC. In fact the UCC's own constitution has substantially slowed down generational change. Hence, it is imperative that the UCC modify and democratize its own constitution and take some steps to stimulate generational turnover among other Ukrainian organizations.

## The Ukrainian American...

(Continued from page 6)

organizational structure, its purposes and its goals.

For some, the future is easy: the new goal of Ukrainian Americans is to assist Ukraine. However, that goal may not be shared by other Ukrainian Americans. And the people of Ukraine may not want the type of assistance Ukrainian Americans are offering. In addition, we may become disappointed or even disillusioned with Ukraine, for our image of Ukraine is bound to differ with the reality of contemporary Ukraine. The August comments of President Leonid Kravchuk point to some of the tensions that exist between Ukraine and its diaspora.

The role the Ukrainian diaspora can play in Ukraine needs to be better defined by both sides. That will take time and patience, and will be continually evolving much as the relationship between the Jewish American community and Israel continues to evolve.

In any case, it seems that an effort to redefine the goals and purposes of our community is in order. That redefinition must focus on the diversity that exists among the Ukrainian American population. In the United States, successful political parties are broad-based enough to accommodate diversity. It is when political parties are captured by a relatively small group practicing policies of exclusion that they lose elections; it is when parties reach out to as broad a base as possible that they win elections.

When we look at our community we need to look at its infrastructure. Just as we take the U.S. infrastructure (government organization, roads, airports, schools, bridges, municipal buildings, etc.) for granted in our daily lives, we often take the infrastructure of our community for granted. Yet, it is that infrastructure that has maintained the community and our identity in the United States.

## Profiles of...

(Continued from page 5)

**Neonila Koziatynska**, mezzo-soprano, graduated from the Lviv State Conservatory majoring in voice, and as soloist with the Lviv Philharmonic gave a series of concerts throughout Ukraine and abroad. In the years 1984-1986 she appeared in several operas with the Shevchenko State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, among them Gounod's "Faust," Puccini's "La Boheme," and Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin."

Since 1989 she has been lead soloist with the Lviv Theater of Opera and Ballet, singing major roles in well-known operas. Honored at the Solomiya Krushelnytska International Operatic Competition, her appearances received very positive reviews at the Polish International Festival, and at concerts in Austria and Germany.

**Ihor Kushpler**, baritone, began his vocal studies in Drohobych with the renowned singer Mykola Konin, going on to study voice and conducting at the Lviv Conservatory of Music. Upon graduation he was accepted as soloist with the Lviv Theater of Opera and Ballet, where he sang various operatic roles.

Mr. Kushpler often performed abroad, primarily in Poland and Hungary as well as Russia, and traveled as guest artist to Kiev, Kharkiv, Donetsk, and other cities in Ukraine. Critics have written highly of his vocal and performing talents.

**Ludmyla Shyrina**, soprano, was born in the Kherson region, and graduated from the Odessa Conservatory, joining the Odessa Theater of Opera and Ballet as lyric soprano. She was awarded first prize at the 1977 International Vocalists' Competition held in Toulouse, and was then invited to return to France, where she appeared as soloist during the years 1980-1982.

With her broad repertoire, she has also performed as guest artist in Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Japan and Finland, and at many operatic festivals,

among them the Solomiya Krushelnytska International Opera Festival in Lviv.

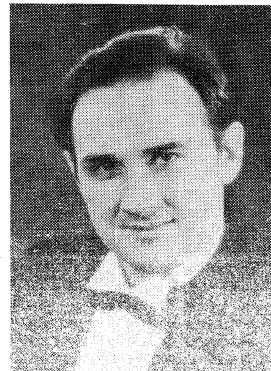
**Volodymyr Hryshko**, tenor, was born in Kiev, where he graduated from the Kiev State Conservatory. In 1988 Mr. Hryshko was awarded first prize at the Lyсенko Republic Vocal Competition in Kiev, and in 1989 the Placido Domingo Grand Prize in Barcelona. He is also the recipient of the second prize at the Glinka Vocal Competition held in Moscow, and the third prize in the International Opera Singers' Competition held in Mar-

seilles.

In 1990 Mr. Hryshko won the grand prize in the International Vocalists' Competition in Toulouse, and was promoted to "merited artist" at the Shevchenko State Academy Theater of Opera, where he has been a soloist since 1988. His performances abroad include the role of Alfredo in "La Traviata" in Baton Rouge, La., as well as appearances in Germany, Austria, Estonia, and Russia. In October and November of this year, he will appear as Lykov in the Washington Opera's production of Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Tsar's Bride."



Concert tour soloists: (top from left) Neonila Koziatynska, Ihor Kushpler, (bottom) Ludmyla Shyrina and Volodymyr Hryshko.



## FOCUS ON THE ARTS

# Artists donate their talent to support New York's Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK — A concert to benefit The Ukrainian Museum will be held on Sunday, November 29 at 3 p.m. at the Merkin Concert Hall, 129 W. 67th St.

The concert will feature cellist Natalia Khoma, soprano Oksana Krovytska, pianist Laryssa Krupa, violinist Oleh Krysa, the Leontovych String Quartet, pianists Alexander Slobodyanyk, Mykola Suk, Volodymyr Vynnytsky and tenor Roman Tsymbala, with Tatiana Tchekina, Maria Tsymbala and Mr. Vynnytsky, piano accompaniment. All performers are contributing their talent to support The Ukrainian Museum.

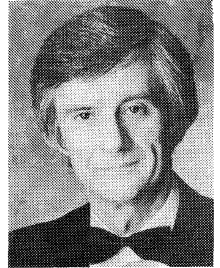
The program will consist of the works of composers Gaspar Cassado, Frederic Chopin, Franz Liszt, Mykola Lysenko, Giacomo Puccini, Maurice Ravel, Lev Revutsky, Myroslav Skoryk and Franz Schubert.

Cellist Natalia Khoma studied at the Lviv and Moscow Conservatories. She is the winner of top prizes in many international competitions and has appeared extensively as recitalist and soloist with major orchestras throughout Europe, United States and Canada.

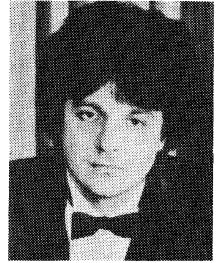
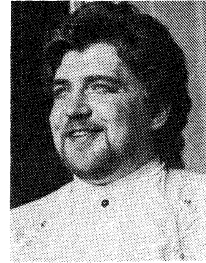
Soprano Oksana Krovytska appeared with the Kiev Opera as Tatiana in "Eugene Onegin," Marguerite in "Faust," Iolanta in Tchaikovsky's "Iolanta," Xenia in "Boris Godunov," and Nataka in "Natalka Poltavka." She was a soloist in Mozart's "Coronation Mass," Verdi's "Requiem" and Bach's "Magnificat." In December she will be a guest soloist with the Hunter College Choir.

Pianist Laryssa Krupa is the founder and musical director of the NOVA Chamber Ensemble. She holds a B.A. and M.A. from Peabody Conservatory. A winner of many prestigious prizes Ms. Krupa made her debut in 1983 at Carnegie Hall. She has appeared as a soloist and with chamber ensembles throughout United States, Canada and Europe. In 1991 Ms. Krupa concertized throughout Ukraine.

Violinist Oleh Krysa, a distinguished soloist, chamber musician and teacher, made his American debut in 1971 in Carnegie Hall. After an 18-year absence Mr. Krysa returned to the American concert stage with recent recitals at Carnegie Hall and Kennedy Center. Acknowledged as one of the world's



Artists who will perform at a special benefit concert for The Ukrainian Museum are: (top, from left): Natalia Khoma, Oksana Krovytska, Laryssa Krupa, Oleh Krysa, (bottom) Alexander Slobodyanyk, Mykola Suk, Roman Tsymbala and Volodymyr Vynnytsky.



leading virtuosi, Mr. Krysa's performances have taken him regularly to music centers throughout the world. Championing contemporary music, he has premiered a number of works, many of which were written specifically for him. Mr. Krysa has won many international honors and prizes.

Leontovych String Quartet was founded in 1971 in Kiev. One of Ukraine's finest chamber ensembles, the quartet has performed and won prizes at many international competitions. Since its American debut at the United Nations in 1988 the Leontovych Quartet has performed extensively throughout United States.

Pianist Alexander Slobodyanyk is hailed internationally for his awesome technique and brilliant musicianship. Mr. Slobodyanyk studied in Lviv and Moscow and was a laureate of the Chopin and Tchaikovsky Competitions in Warsaw and Moscow. He made his American debut in 1968 at Carnegie Hall and toured the United States and Canada regularly until 1979. He return-

ed to the American stage in 1988 after a nine-year absence. Mr. Slobodyanyk appeared with major orchestras throughout the world and participated in numerous international music festivals.

Pianist Mykola Suk studied at the Kiev Music School and at Moscow Conservatory. Winning the Liszt-Bartok International Competition in 1971 gained him international recognition. Mr. Suk has appeared as a soloist and chamber musician throughout Europe and made his American debut at Weill Recital Hall in 1991. A brilliant interpreter of traditional and contemporary music, he premiered a number of works written expressly for him.

Pianist Tatiana Tchekina studied at the Kiev and Moscow Conservatories. Since 1967 Ms. Tchekina has been performing with her husband, Oleh Krysa, in solo and chamber music recitals.

Pianist Maria Tsymbala is a graduate of the Lviv Conservatory where she worked as piano accompanist.

Tenor Roman Tsymbala is with the

Lviv Opera, performing such roles as the Duke of Mantua in "Rigoletto," Alfredo in "La Traviata," Lenskiy in "Eugene Onegin" and others. Recently Mr. Tsymbala has appeared extensively throughout the United States.

Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky studied at the Moscow Conservatory. In 1983 he was a laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Competition in Paris. Mr. Vynnytsky teaches at the Kiev Conservatory and concertizes extensively throughout Europe and United States.

Tickets for the concert, priced at \$25 and \$20, may be purchased at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York; telephone: (212) 228-0110; Surma Book and Music Company, 11 E. Seventh St., New York, (212) 477-0729; and before the concert at the box office.

A reception will be held following the concert at the Mayflower Hotel, Conservatory Cafe, 15 Central Park West, New York (between 61st and 62nd streets). Tickets, at \$50, may also be obtained at the museum and Surma.

## MUSIC REVIEW: Olya Chodoba Fryz's debut album features ballads

by Oles Kuzyszyn

For her recording debut as a vocal soloist, Olya Chodoba-Fryz imposed upon herself the formidable challenge of a program consisting almost entirely of ballads. Generally, thanks to her velvety alto and Andriy Stasiw's skillful piano accompaniment, Ms. Chodoba-Fryz manages to pull it off convincingly and with flair. In fact, it would be more appropos to describe the singer as a "vocal stylist."

Although her instrument is not overly expansive or powerful, she successfully employs subtle phrasing and, most of all, imagination in her interpretations. She experiments willingly and often, and more often than not comes up with a fresh idea or a clever twist.

The most vivid examples of Ms. Chodoba-Fryz at her best are two contemporary songs from Ukraine, heard here for the very first time.

"Moya Dusha" (My Soul — D. Pavlychko/K. Stetsenko) is a jazzy

shuffle marked by spiky, chromatic harmonic patterns well articulated by Mr. Stasiw, at the piano. Ms. Chodoba-Fryz sings in a sultry manner, swinging gently, and at the close, stopping just short of the predictable "torch song" belting one might expect. The elision from the first to the second verse, as well as the seamless background vocals, add a degree of polish to the arrangement.

"Holubny Snih" (Pale Snow) may be Ihor Bilozir's (of Vatra fame) most touching composition to date. Ms. Chodoba-Fryz's delivery of the angst-ridden lyrics is sincere, and her rendering of certain phrases, "tvoeye lytsje blide" for example, is absolutely chilling.

Other effectively delivered pop numbers include "Liubush Chy Ne Liubush" (Love Me, Love Me Not — I. Barakh/O. Ekimian), where the coquettish lead vocal is complemented by Jurij Stasiw's tasteful walking bass and Andriy Stasiw's hauntingly spare piano chords. "Spytay" (Inquire — V. Korotych/V. Morozov) is given a Latin feel, infusing



Cover photo of Olya Chodoba-Fryz.

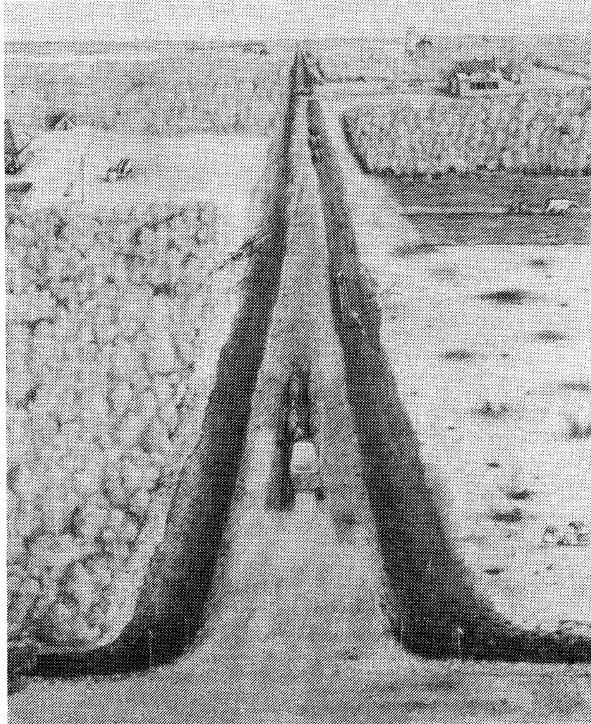
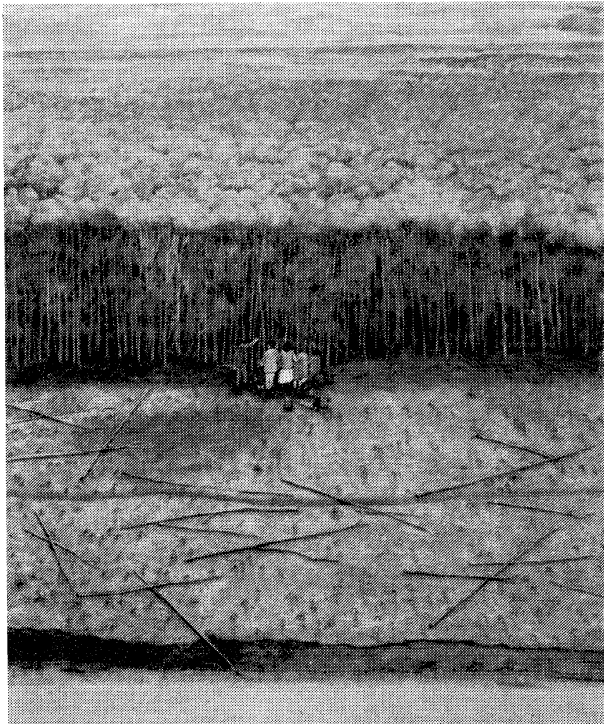
some zest into what was originally a subdued ballad.

Vatra's "Rozpytaytu Pro Liubov" (Asking of Love — B. Stelmakh/I. Bilozir) is recast into a Caribbean mold. "Tse Ne Ye Liubov" (This Isn't Love — author unknown) is a jazz flavored cover of an old Ukrainian dance hall tango. Ms. Chodoba-Fryz's own "Zhaday" (Remember), although somewhat derivative, is a nostalgically romantic tune delivered in a nicely understated manner. In the gentle lament "Sama" (Alone — author unknown), the singer and pianist's fluidity play out the character of the melody very well.

Thanks to her many years of involvement in folk and bandura ensembles, Ms. Chodoba-Fryz, has taken this genre to heart as well. Of the folk songs, "Kozache" (O. Kozak) shines in its direct appeal, adorned only with some well-placed backing vocals and a touch of glöckenspiel. The progressively

(Continued on page 19)

# CENTENNIAL SOJOURN: William Kurelek, foremost



Seen above are three panels (Nos. 3, 4 and 6) from William Kurelek's six-panel series "The Ukrainian Pioneer" (1971-1976). The photos are by Christopher Guly.

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — "I have no illusion about inspiring any mass movement to repentance. I am not a good enough person...to move man by personal example. I am only an artist."

William Kurelek, who died 15 years ago at the age of 50, once said that about the possible impact of his apocalyptic and proselytic paintings. Those privileged enough to witness his work perhaps were not moved to repent, but they have identified Kurelek as one of Canada's most gifted visual artists.

"He was a very quiet man, an intense person...very driven," recalls Avrom Isaacs, owner of Isaacs/Inuit Art Gallery in Toronto. Mr. Isaacs, who hired Mr. Kurelek 32 years ago as a framer and who continues to represent the Kurelek artistic estate, considers his

longtime friend to figure prominently in the annals of contemporary Canadian art. "He is, by far, the most published and written about artist in Canada."

A 20-painting Kurelek exhibit is currently on display at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa until January 3 as part of the centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The last major tribute to the 1-million-member ethnic community, this art show is perhaps the most powerful.

Charles Hill, curator of Canadian art at the gallery, has carefully constructed a walk through William Kurelek's portrayal of his roots, his community, his religiosity and his innermost fears. It extends beyond the artist's own ethnicity and focuses on the man, a product of the community, and the legacy he left behind.

Born on March 3, 1927, in Whitford, Alberta, the eldest of Mary Huculak's and Dmytro Kurelek's seven children, Mr. Kurelek waged a lifelong battle against his father and his identity. When he was 7, his family moved to Stonewall, Manitoba, where the young William, inept at mechanics and speaking only Ukrainian, railed against a life of farming and longed to pursue his love of art.

In 1949, he graduated from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg with a bachelor of arts degree. That year, the family again relocated, this time to a farm in Vinemount, near Hamilton. Mr. Kurelek defied his father and entered the Ontario College of Art that fall.

He was drawn to teachers who were interested in the tradition of urban American painters of the 1920s and 1930s, embracing their post-war nationalism in rejection of European abstract and surrealist modernism.

However, Mr. Kurelek remained for only one year before heading for Edmonton, where he spent a few months practicing his art. Again, he picked up and hitchhiked to Mexico, where he went to study the work of Orozco and Diego Rivera at the Instituto San Miguel de Allende. Five months later, he thumbed his way back to Canada.

The Canadian artist eventually made his way to England, where he remained between 1952 and 1959, hospitalized for severe depression. There, while receiving electro-convulsive therapy, Mr. Kurelek underwent his own cathartic spiritual genesis. Images that emerged during his convalescence conjured his father, with forked tongue, whipping him as a boy. Mr. Kurelek's rehabilitation was a painful experience. He attempted suicide twice by slashing his wrists.

Born into the Ukrainian Orthodox tradition, he adopted Roman Catholicism in 1957, which would grow to become a major theme in his later

works. Two years later, Mr. Kurelek traveled to Jordan and Israel to witness the environment in which Jesus had lived.

Three years later in Toronto, while working as a framer for the Isaacs Gallery, he held his first exhibition. From then until his death of cancer on November 3, 1977, Mr. Kurelek worked like a medieval craftsman, carefully researching his subjects and spending up to 14-hour days in the studio. His work was intense, producing such epics as the powerful and controversial depiction of St. Matthew's Passion in Christ, consisting of 160 panels. He produced one a week over a three-year period (1960 to 1963).

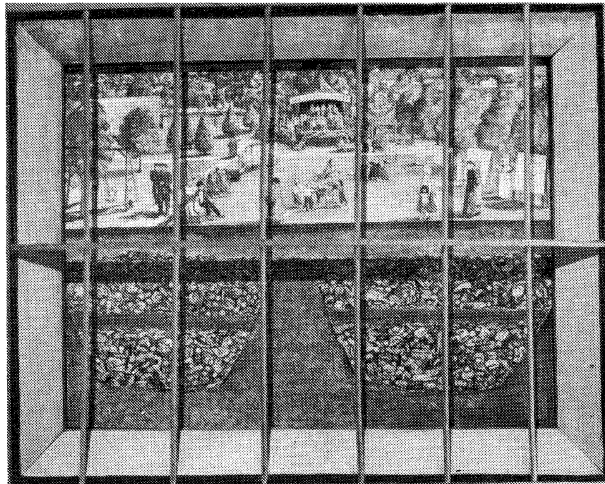
Later Kurelek exhibitions focused on ethnic themes. For instance, his 1962 presentation, titled "Memories of Farm and Bush Life," was based on his memories of childhood and his work in lumber camps before going to England. In 1964, "An Immigrant Farms in Canada" depicted events in his father's life and his own time on the Prairies and Ontario.

What currently appears at the National Gallery offers a glimpse of the scope and intensity of Mr. Kurelek's labor. Absent is the nostalgic mode of his 1973 classic, "A Prairie Boy's Winter," and the provocative "Passion of Christ." Yet, his apocalyptic messages and sense of his own ethnic identity are omnipresent.

In reviewing the exhibit, Ottawa Citizen writer Nancy Baelc said, "The dark paintings in this show are perhaps even more powerful than those that are aflame." Both are present and all, as part of Mr. Kurelek's artistic calligraphies, are allegorical.

"He saw himself almost as a model of day Jeremiah or John the Baptist," explained Mr. Hill. "He had a message."

From the ethnic perspective, the six-panel series, "The Ukrainian Pioneer" (1971), "chronicles the arrival and eventual settlement of the Ukrainian



"Cross-Section of Vinnytsia in Ukraine, 1939" (1968) by William Kurelek. Courtesy: Winnipeg Art Gallery.

# Ukrainian Canadian artist



ished courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

## Exhibit at the National Gallery of Canada

The National Gallery of Canada has organized various special events surrounding the exhibit including an English-language lecture by Brian Smylski, curator of the Kurelek Art Collection at the Niagara Falls Art Gallery in Niagara Falls, Ontario, on November 22. That day also features a Ukrainian-language lecture by Lesya Granger, who returns on January 3.

There's also a film series: "William Kurelek: The Ukrainian Pioneer" (1974) and "Kurelek" (1967) on

November 26; "The Passion of Christ" (1981) on December 2; and "Pacem in Terris" (1972) on October 29 and December 19. Admission is free to both the lectures and the film screenings.

The gallery, located in Ottawa at 380 Sussex Drive, is open Tuesdays to Sundays 10 a.m.-5 p.m., and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (closed Mondays).

Admission: \$5, adults; seniors and students \$3. For information call the gallery, (613) 990-1985.

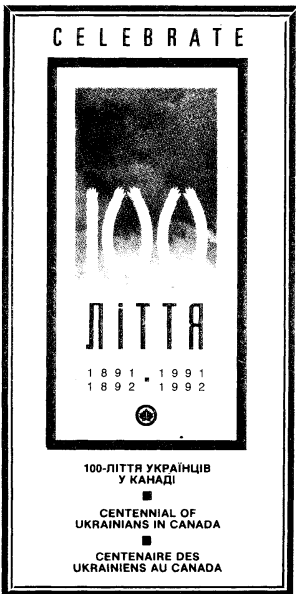
immigrant. But even this is not without its apocalypse. In the last Pioneer scene, tucked in the background of the fields, is a small nuclear mushroom cloud rising into the horizon — the human price to pay for all things.

An earlier work, "The Manitoba Party," from the 1964 "An Immigrant Farms in Canada" series, depicts a typical long-ago Prairie party interspersed with faceless figures and, set into the background, a solitary woman, her face gnarled. In one dimension, the work remains true to Mr. Kurelek's childhood memories, but in another, it, like so many, reflects a message — in this case, the disparity between poverty and plenty, good and evil.

A pole running down the middle, says Mr. Hill, suggests the inherent dichotomies presented in many of Mr. Kurelek's works. Presented as a cruciform it divides the fighting children on the right from the loving family on the left.

Ironically, they also mark somewhat of a reconciliation with his father. The commandment, "Honor thy father," becomes the inherent motivation behind the work.

(Continued on page 17)



# New paintings by Mazuryk to be exhibited in Toronto

by Jurij Darewych

TORONTO — An exhibition of new paintings by the noted Ukrainian artist, Omelian Mazuryk, will take place at the St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. in Toronto, on November 15-22.

Mr. Mazuryk is one of a group of Ukrainian painters that live and work in Paris. That city, often regarded as the art capital of the world, has attracted many prominent Ukrainian artists over the past century, among them such outstanding painters and sculptors as Archipenko, Hryshchenko, Andriyenko, Khmeliuk, Solohub and many others. At present, in addition to Mr. Mazuryk, Paris is home to such prominent Ukrainian artists as Volodymyr Makarenko, Anton Solomoukha and Themistocles Wirsta, to name just a few.

One of the most significant aspects of Mr. Mazuryk's art is in the realm of Ukrainian religious painting. Mr. Mazuryk is one of a handful of Ukrainian artists who has continued the tradition of incorporating elements of modernism into Ukrainian religious iconography. This tradition, as is well known, was almost totally suppressed during decades of Soviet Communist domination in Ukraine. Thus, it was left to the Ukrainian artists living beyond the Iron Curtain to maintain and develop this tradition. It must be acknowledged that these artists, particularly artists like Myron Levitsky and Mr. Mazuryk, more than rose to this challenge.

Ukrainian religious iconography, in contrast to that of some other Eastern Christian traditions, was never overly constrained by ecclesiastical regulations or by a tradition of sterile copying of medieval Byzantine works. Ukrainian iconographers managed, over the centuries, to combine effectively the religious traditions of Ukrainian Christianity with contemporary trends and developments in art. Thus, during and after the height of the Renaissance in Western Europe many elements of this new movement were incorporated into Ukrainian church art. The influence of the Baroque on Ukrainian religious

iconography, as indeed on Ukrainian church art and architecture in general, was even more pronounced.

Mr. Mazuryk has continued to develop this ancestral tradition. The many icons and the iconostasis that Mr. Mazuryk painted for the Ukrainian Church of St. Volodymyr on the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris is an outstanding example of this modernism in Ukrainian church art. The delightful iconostasis in the chapel of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Ottawa is his most recent contribution to Ukrainian religious art.

Mr. Mazuryk's painting is not restricted to religious works. His portraits, though not as numerous, are striking in their ability to convey essential features of the subject's personality in an expressive manner. Portraits such as those of the well-known Ukrainian scholar Volodymyr Kubijovych (Sarcelles, France) and of Pope John Paul II are prime examples of Mr. Mazuryk's contributions to this genre.

Much more prolific has been Mr. Mazuryk's output of landscape paintings. These generally take as their theme rural scenery from his native region (Mr. Mazuryk was born in the village of Brezhava, presently in southeastern Poland), or from the foothills of the French Jura and Alps. Mr. Mazuryk's landscapes are rarely pastoral and peaceful. On the contrary, his brilliantly colored works invariably convey a feeling of restlessness and an expectation of oncoming storms.

There has not been an exhibition of Mr. Mazuryk's paintings in Toronto for a number of years. The artist has been busy working, exhibiting and teaching the art of iconography in Ukraine, as well as in Western Europe.

The upcoming exhibition, which opens on Sunday, November 15, will thus give Torontonians a welcome opportunity to view the latest paintings of one of the foremost and interesting contemporary Ukrainian artists. The exhibition will be opened by Daria Darewych, professor of art history at York University in Toronto.



Artist Omelian Mazuryk of Paris with one of his works.

## Parliament accepts...

(Continued from page 1)

Ministry of Construction was dissolved.

The posts of Minister of Agriculture and Food, Minister of Culture and the Head of State Customs Committee are vacant.

Prime Minister Kuchma reiterated the difficulty of forming a government in 10 days' time by relaying that he had approached 14 different candidates for the post of deputy prime minister and Minister of Agriculture, all of whom declined.

Earlier, in his first official dialogue with Parliament since his confirmation, Prime Minister Kuchma announced the Cabinet's jurisdiction over of the National Bank of Ukraine, the State Property Fund and the Anti-Monopoly Committee which drew angry responses from numerous people's deputies. In a question-and-answer period following his address, Mr. Kuchma said, "I never said that the National Bank needs to be subordinated to the government. We merely need to subdivide the way it is directed."

Mr. Kuchma also accused the government of Vitold Fokin of corruption, citing several examples. "In the first nine months of 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations purchased 8 million tons of oil from Russia, which it in turn sold to Canada and Italy at world prices. The Ministry of Power and Electrification exported 4 billion kilowatts of electrical energy worth \$160 million, of which the state's hard currency fund received \$40,000."

Vitaliy Skliarov, minister of power and electrification in the Fokin government, continues in that post in the government of Prime Minister Kuchma.

The prime minister's address focused on Ukraine's economic crisis and the presence of "a fifth power in Ukraine — the mafia." Mr. Kuchma emphasized the need to conduct "an elementary clean-up of our home" and invited former Minister of Economics Volodymyr Lanovoy, Volodymyr Pylypchuk, Volodymyr Cherniak and other economists to join a new committee organized to create an economic reform program.

The prime minister also said he would normalize economic relations with Russia, "because, realistically, Ukrainian and Russian markets are tied to one another."



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Sharing Is Caring

## Ukraine-America trade show scheduled for Las Vegas

IntelNews

KIEV — Unless the Russian Central Bank unfreezes hard currency accounts belonging to Ukrainian enterprises, more than 140 Ukrainian companies will be prevented from attending the first major Ukrainian American business exhibition to be held in Las Vegas November 28 to December 8.

Ukraine's interest in sending firms to the "America-Ukraine '92" exhibition is based on its need to obtain foreign investment to help convert Ukrainian military plants to civilian use and develop the country's economic, scientific and cultural industries.

According to Vladislav Yermakov, a member of the exhibit organizing committee and chairman of the State Committee on Consumer Rights Protection, Ukraine's goals may not be fully

realized because just over half of 300 interested Ukrainian companies will be able to attend the event.

"Our efforts to have the [enterprises'] funds released have not been successful. There are no results yet," he said. The fee for sending one company representative to the event, including an assigned display both and hotel accommodations, costs between \$9,400 to \$9,700 (U.S.).

For this reason, the Ukrainian government has provided exhibit organizers with an interest-free loan in the amount of \$87,000 (U.S.) to make it possible for 160 Ukrainian companies to attend the event. The remaining 140 firms who did not receive government funding must wait patiently with the hope their own monies will become accessible in enough time for them to fly to Las Vegas.

Mr. Yermakov stressed that American businesses are generally not aware of Ukraine's potential for economic and business development, and "America-Ukraine '92" is a golden opportunity for Ukrainian businesses to be introduced to the American market. As well it offers investment opportunities for foreign companies and opens the door for joint ventures.

The preliminary registration list features some of Ukraine's largest firms, including the Dnipropetrovske Pivdenkosmos plant, the Zatoka shipbuilding plant in Mykolayiv, the Kharkiv-based

Khartron research and production association and the Kharkiv tractor plant. Conference organizers said that while they are pleased with the calibre of firms registered for the exhibition, not one of the companies is privately owned.

Ukrainian businessmen will be representing companies from the metallurgical, chemical, automobile, lumber, transport, communications, construction, trade and medical industries. While some proposals to participate in the exhibition have come from the power engineering, fuel and agricultural industries, conference organizers said an overwhelming response has come from Ukrainian firms in the food and food-processing industries.

The newly appointed commercial attache to the U.S. Embassy in Kiev, Stephan Wasylko, said the U.S. State Department is supporting the conference and noted that some 5,000 American businessmen will be participating in the event.

U.S. firms such as Bank of America, the Menlo Group, the Franklin Fund, Glaster Laboratories, Cardie Electronics International, Mark Fell Investment Co., and Alexander Industries are helping to organize the exhibition.

For information about the America-Ukraine trade show, contact Vladimir Romanenko, exhibition manager, in Kiev at 294-68-86.

## Changes in government...

(Continued from page 1)

political analysts here. In Moscow, he succeeded in signing only three agreements on economic reform with acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar (exchange of trade missions, most-favored-nation status and cooperation in construction projects) from a package of 11.

The signing of these agreements, will not improve the economic situation in Ukraine; it is considered only a calming gesture to pacify the lobby of factor and industry managers in Ukraine's Parliament.

Mr. Kuchma also asked that the State Property Fund and the Central Bank be constitutionally relegated to the Cabinet of Ministers in order to speed up the pace of privatization. However, his attempts to keep good relations with the agrarian-collective farm directors faction of Parliament testify to the fact that he is not rushing to privatize land. And this will harm financial stability in Ukraine and impede the introduction of the hryvnia, for land is a reserve Ukraine can bank on.

### Last week's parliamentary session

The Parliament decided to hold a session behind closed doors prior to Mr. Kuchma's announcement of new government appointments. It also decided to formulate a number of laws by December 1 so that a referendum and new elections to Parliament can be held next year. As well, the Supreme Council discussed the introduction of necessary changes to the Constitution.

The fact that the session was held behind closed doors is a sign that the majority controlling Parliament is lost and does not know how to get back on track. For example, the majority walked out when Vyacheslav Chornovil, the vocal leader of the opposition, proposed that the Parliament vote on terminating deputies' responsibilities before the end of their terms (May 1995).

Supreme Council Chairman Pliushch noted, "The Parliament must lead Ukraine out of the government crisis, and out of the general crisis" in the country today.

Dmytro Filipchenko is a historian and a parliamentary correspondent for Radio Liberty. He also freelances for Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. (This analysis was translated by Marta Kolomayets, associate editor of The Weekly.)

### CABINET OF MINISTERS

First Deputy Prime Minister	Ihor Yukhnovsky
Deputy Prime Minister for Industry and Construction	Vasyl Yevtukhov
Deputy Prime Minister for Agro-Industrial Complex	Volodymyr Demianov
Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reform	Viktor Pynzenyk
Deputy Prime Minister for Fuel-Power Complex	Yuliy Ioffe
Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Policy	Mykola Zhulynsky
Minister of Economy	Viktor Pynzenyk
Minister of Internal Affairs	Lt. Gen. Andriy Vasylyshyn
Minister of Power and Electrification	Vitaliy Skliarov
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Anatoliy Zlenko
Minister of Communications	Oleh Prozhyvsky
Minister of Foreign Economic Relations	Ivan Herts
Minister of Culture	***
Minister of Forestry	Valeriy Samoplavsky
Minister of Youth and Sports Affairs	Valeriy Borzov
Minister of Machine Building, Military-Industrial Complex and Conversion	Viktor Antonov
Minister of Defense	Col. Gen. Konstantyn Morozov
Minister of Education	Petro Talanchuk
Minister of Health	Yuriy Spizhenko
Minister of Environmental Protection	Yuriy Kostenko
Minister of Labor	Mykhailo Kaskevych
Minister of Social Security	Arkadiy Yershov
Minister of Industry	Anatoliy Holubchenko
Minister of Agriculture and Food	***
Minister of Statistics	Mykola Borysenko
Minister of Transportation	Orest Klympush
Minister of Protection of the Population Against the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident	Heorhiy Hotovchyts
Minister of Finance	Hryhoriy Piatachenko
Minister of Justice	Vasyl Onopenko
Minister of the Cabinet	Anatoliy Lobov
Head of National Security	Lt. Gen. Yevhen Marchuk
Head of State Committee for the Defense of State Borders	Col. Gen. Valeriy Hubenko
Head of State Customs Committee	***
Head of State Property Fund	Volodymyr Pradko
Head of Anti-Monopoly Committee	Oleksander Zivada
Head of National Bank of Ukraine	Vadym Hetman

\*\*\*to be appointed

# Lviv troupe to tour with UPA program



Members of the Ostap Stakhiv Folk Theater of Lviv.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Ostap Stakhiv and his 10-member Folk Theater from Lviv are on a concert tour of the U.S. and Canada performing songs and staging tableaux of the UPA of the 1940s.

Mr. Stakhiv spent seven years roaming the countryside of Ukraine, collecting folk and traditional songs from the older generations — songs which had been banned by the authorities. In 1988 his activities were deemed subversive and he was dismissed from his teaching position at the Music Conservatory of Lviv. With a change in the political climate, in 1989 Mr. Stakhiv started to perform these songs at concerts and public gatherings. That year he founded the Lviv Folk-Theater and embarked on a tour of Europe and North America. The group's itinerary is as follows:

- November 1: Rochester, N.Y., St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church, 940 Ridge Road E., 5 p.m.;
- November 3: Astoria, N.Y., Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, 3015 W. Third St., 7 p.m.;
- November 4: Kerhonkson, N.Y., Soyuzivka, 7:30 p.m.;
- November 5: Newark, N.J., St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 719 Sandford Ave., 7:30 p.m.;
- November 6: Chester, Pa., Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church School, 6:30 p.m.;
- November 8: New York, Ukrainian National Home, 140-142 Second Ave., 2:30 p.m.
- November 17: Passaic, N.J., Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., 7:30 p.m.;
- November 22: Philadelphia, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington, 5 p.m.

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## THE WEEKLY QUESTIONNAIRE

DEAR READERS:

On the occasion of its upcoming 60th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly is interested in the reactions of readers to the types of news and features carried in The Weekly, and the amount of coverage devoted to them. We ask our readers to fill out the questionnaire below and return it as soon as possible, but no later than November 15.

The questionnaire is designed to evaluate our performance so that we may better serve you.

I. Listed below are categories of news and features regularly carried by The Ukrainian Weekly. Please indicate next to each category how much coverage you would like to see devoted to it (much more, more, same, less, or much less) by placing an X in the appropriate space.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
the arts					
books					
business					
Church affairs					
columnists					
commentaries					
editorials					
international news					
interviews					
Kiev bureau reports					
letters to the editor					
local communities					
national news (U.S., Canada)					
Newsbriefs on Ukraine					
Notes on people					
Press review					
Preview of Events					
scholarship, education					
sports					
Turning the Pages...					
UNA					

II. I regularly read the following news or features in The Ukrainian Weekly (choose from the list above):

III. I most enjoyed The Ukrainian Weekly's features on (list any particular features that you especially enjoyed; be specific):

IV. I least enjoyed the following features published in The Ukrainian Weekly (be specific):

V. Additional comments:

VI. Age:

Sex:

City and state of residence:

Occupation:

If student:

field of study:

school:

Name (optional):

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for June

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY 31, 1992:	17,499	43,007	5,551	66,057
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1992:</b>				
New members.....	31	62	21	114
Reinstated.....	29	65	—	94
Transferred in.....	5	41	4	50
Change of class in.....	6	1	—	7
Transferred from Juvenile Dept. ....	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1992:</b>				
Suspended.....	17	18	28	63
Transferred out.....	5	37	4	46
Change of class out.....	6	1	—	7
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	2	61	—	63
Cash surrender.....	21	32	—	53
Endowment matured.....	36	48	—	84
Fully paid-up.....	25	58	—	83
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	2	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	—	5	7
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1992:</b>				
Paid-up.....	25	58	—	83
Extended insurance.....	3	15	—	18
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1992:</b>				
Died.....	2	31	—	33
Cash surrender.....	17	18	—	35
Reinstated.....	8	4	—	12
Lapsed.....	3	7	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 30, 1992.....</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>42,932</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>65,927</b>

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR JUNE 1992

Dues & Premium Annuity From Members.....	\$455,542.61
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	88,374.71
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$300,822.49
Certificate Loans.....	1,353.32
Mortgage Loans.....	32,887.80
Banks.....	7,146.80
Stocks.....	16,275.39
Real Estate.....	123,130.33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$481,616.13</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$19,053.45
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	665.23
Operating Expenses Washington Office.....	1,992.28
Reward To Special Organizer.....	238.86
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$22,167.15</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	\$12,136.90
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	12,477.63
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	5,189.68
Transfer Account.....	1,234,841.11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,264,645.32</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$313,973.90
Mortgages Repaid.....	176,301.89
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	2,549.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$492,825.23</b>
<b>Total Income For June, 1992.....</b>	<b>\$2,805,171.15</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE 1992

Paid To Or For Members:		
Annuity Benefits.....	\$457.67	
Cash Surrenders.....	29,444.48	
Endowments Matured.....	98,015.47	
Death Benefits.....	85,999.44	
Interest On Death Benefits.....	524.15	
Payor Death Benefits.....	63.28	
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,204.55	
Dividend To Members.....	598.76	
Dues From Members Returned.....	57.40	
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,150.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$217,515.20</b>	
Operating Expenses:		
Washington Office.....	\$17,771.83	
Real Estate.....	182,942.29	
Svoboda Operation.....	75,847.59	
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	108,551.11	
Organizing Expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$8,533.42	
Medical Inspections.....	269.25	
Reward To Special Organizers.....	11,130.93	
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	305.66	
Reward To Organizers.....	15,618.38	
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	1,692.69	
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	1,500.00	
Field Conferences.....	1,489.27	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$40,539.60</b>	
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:		
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$18,182.86	
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	48,653.85	
Employee Benefit Plan.....	44,407.01	
Insurance-General.....	3,324.94	
Insurance-Workmens Compensation.....	19,039.00	
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages.....	37,642.42	
Tax Canadian Investment.....	28,000.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$199,250.08</b>	
General Expenses:		
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$25,825.00	
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	13.36	
Books and Periodicals.....	258.92	
Furniture & Equipment.....	6,998.84	
General Office Maintenance.....	4,404.62	
Insurance Department Fees.....	687.50	
Legal Expenses-General.....	500.00	
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	175.00	
Postage.....	12,687.48	
Printing And Stationery.....	3,437.75	
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	308.52	
Telephone, Telegraph.....	2,549.77	
Traveling Expenses-General.....	4,177.85	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$22,624.61</b>	
Miscellaneous:		
Convention Expenses.....	\$225.00	
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	2,500.00	
Ukrainian Publications.....	23,427.50	
Fraternal Activities.....	600.00	
Donations.....	2,500.00	
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	24,721.08	
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	12,136.90	
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	52,707.97	
Professional Fees.....	5,050.00	
Rent.....	762.75	
Transfer Account.....	1,234,806.11	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,359,437.31</b>	
Investments:		
Bonds.....	\$775,797.50	
Mortgages.....	235,806.67	
Stock.....	13,157.66	
Certificate Loans.....	1,853.32	
Real Estate.....	182,986.80	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,209,601.95</b>	
<b>Disbursements For June, 1992.....</b>	<b>\$3,473,481.57</b>	
<b>BALANCE</b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	
Cash.....	Life Insurance..	\$67,653,672.39
Bonds.....	Accidental D.D.	1,992,928.40
Mortgage Loans.....	Fraternal.....	(1,134,522.46)
Certificate Loans.....	Orphans.....	426,556.21
Real Estate.....	Loan To D.H.-U.N.A.	
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	Housing Corp.....	104,551.04
Equipment.....	Loan To U.N.U.R.C. ...	6,911,911.00
Stocks.....	Old Age Home .	(1,914,423.96)
Loan To D.H.-U.N.A.	Emergency.....	51,821.84
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$67,076,032.42</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$67,076,032.42</b>

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# William Kurelek...

(Continued from page 12)

In the 1968 work, "Our World Today," children play in a burning barn. A microscopic St. John the Baptist figure, representing the artist, stands alone in a field, preaching to no one. A message for the world and, as is the case with other works, a rejection of his father's atheistic life. In the case of "Our World Today," legend suggests that Dmytro Kurelek committed arson on his own barn in order to pay off his mortgage.

But the references get even closer than that. "This is the Nemesis" (1966) casts a scene of Hamilton-on-the-Mountain, close to where his father moved the family, destroyed by a nuclear holocaust. A mushroom cloud looms in the background as a corpse dangles on a ladder, representing the artist's warning to humanity about the possibility of eternal damnation for those devoid of faith.

Here, the artist's Cold War fears become mixed with a paternal angst and spiritual proselytism.

Mixed with his spiritual and moral anguish comes a religious fervor that shocks in its struggle to be heard. The 1962 watercolor, "The Rock," features a church atop a cliff inscribed with the words, "Thou art Peter (the Rock) and it is upon this rock that I will build my church and the forces of evil shall not prevail against it," with dangling angels above a blood-red sea full of all the sins... "arrogance," "apostasy." For Mr. Kurelek, the message is as powerful as the image.

In the 1963 "Farm Scene Outside Toronto," Christ's upraised hands and a bloody crown of thorns emerge from a pile of garbage at the end of the road. Like the social realists of the 1930s, Mr. Kurelek was more concerned about subject matter than style.

In "Blind Leading the Blind," (1966) falling, blind, Bruegel-influenced figures wave copies of the Jehovah's Witness publication Awake, while in the field an owl attacks four fleeing mice.

Mr. Hill suggests that the Alberta-born artist was not a promoter of either class consciousness or political positions, but was intent on promulgating religious awareness and conversion to Christianity.

With "Cross-Section of Vinnytsia in Ukraine, 1939," he attacks the Stalinist regime that persecuted the roots of his heritage. Like most of the artist's work, the mural's frame is by his own design. Bars and criss-crossing patterns presenting an image of imprisonment are surrounded by a framed inset of TV newspaper clippings.

Although Matthew's passion is absent from the shows, God re-emerges throughout the display. In the 1970 work "All Things Betray Thee Who Betrayest Me," Mr. Kurelek, enveloped by his own bouts with psychological angst, is depicted as a lone figure trembling in bed at night. Outside, under a moonlit sky in a cabbage field, waits the tiny-figured, pursuing hound, inspired by the writings of the 19th century mystic poet Francis Thompson, specifically his poem, "The Hounds of Heaven." In this case, the dog is God.

The painting is significant in its inspiration, derived from Mr. Kurelek's inner revelation while hospitalized in England, of prayer as his refuge in times of isolation and terror. As Mr. Thompson writes, "Ah, fondest, blindest, weakest, I am He Whom thou seekest!" In her review, Ms. Baele suggested, "what gives these works their power, their incredible tension, is this union between nature and the word that Kurelek is spreading. It is an act of will, born of the same kind of fire and darkness that he paints."

Despite the exhibit's popularity and its didactic power, Mr. Hill commented that Mr. Kurelek went through life oblivious to the impact of his work. "He was naive about the quality of his ideas."

He said that it was not until he traveled to Ukraine, including a one-day visit to his ancestral village, Borovytsi in Bukovyna, seven years before

his death, that the artist felt at one with his ethnic identity.

Since Mr. Kurelek's family, especially his father, became the link to his cultural past, an estrangement from all emerged. But after creating the farm memories' series and producing a 1966 commission, "The Ukrainian Pioneer Women in Canada," for the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, the artist "reconnected with his past," wrote Mr. Hill in the show's brochure.

The six-panel canvas "Ukrainian Pioneer" followed. Although Mr. Kurelek intended to follow up with a large mural, the existing work was sold by the Niagara Falls Art Gallery to the House of Commons in Ottawa in 1983. Two years ago, the National Gallery acquired it.

As a tribute to the community in Canada, there are few works that rival its intensity and emotion. A consistent horizontal running across the six panels with a horizon line changing from a dark night in Ukraine to a winter sky in Saskatchewan, chronicles the immigrant odyssey.

In assessing Mr. Kurelek's work, Mr. Hill, an admitted fan, explained that the artist "didn't pull any punches."

"People love him because of his intensity and because he presents a nostalgic view of the world...Like his depiction of rural farm life, the way things used to be."

In his brochure essay, Mr. Hill added, "Ultimately, William Kurelek had eyes only for another world, for which this, he believed, was but the testing ground. To attain this understanding of our destiny, it was necessary to read the signs."

Simon Dresdner, owner of Toronto's The Dresdner Gallery, which is holding a show titled "The Magic of William Kurelek" through October 31, considers the artist a "hero to the artistic world."

And certainly William Kurelek was a prophet to some. "He knew what his goals were and he had little hesitation about them and obligation to society," explains Mr. Isaacs.

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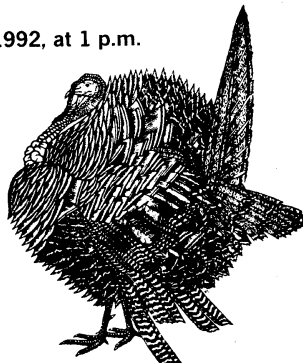
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Newark "DNIPRO" Gift Shop 201/373-8783  
New York "ARKA" 212/473-3550 • "SURMA" 212/477-0729  
and at the door

**PHILADELPHIA**  
Saturday, Dec. 5, 1992  
7:30 PM  
Cardinal Dougherty H.S. Auditorium  
64th Avenue and Second Street  
Tickets: Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center  
and at the door

**WASHINGTON, DC**  
Sunday, Dec. 6, 1992  
4:00 PM  
Archbishop Carroll H.S. Auditorium 4300 Harewood Road N.E.  
Tickets: UNA Washington Office, 400 North Capitol Street, N.W.  
Suite 859 202/347-8629 and at the door

**CLEVELAND**  
Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1992  
7:30 PM  
Normandy H.S. Auditorium 2500 W. Pleasant Valley  
Tickets: SELF-RELIANCE, F.C.U. • OSNOVA Credit Union  
Ukrainian Stores and at the door

**CHICAGO**  
Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1992  
7:30 PM  
Rosary College 7900 Division Street, River Forest, IL  
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7:30 PM  
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**DETROIT**  
Friday, Dec. 11, 1992  
7:30 PM  
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Saturday, Dec. 12, 1992  
7:30 PM  
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Ukrainian Home of Rochester and at the door

**SYRACUSE**  
Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1992  
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**Ivan Svitlychny...**

(Continued from page 2)

freedom. He was made a member of International PEN in 1976. Amnesty International included him on its list of prisoners of conscience throughout the 1970s and 80s.

While still a student at Kharkiv University, Mr. Svitlychny's works in literary criticism were published by such journals as Vitchezna, Kyiv, Dnipro, Prapor and Radianske Literaturoznav-

stvo, where he eventually was given a position. He championed the separation of aesthetics from philosophical tenets and political ideologies. He is closely identified with the Shestydesiatnyky writers of the 1960s, many of whose works he reviewed favorably, defying official opposition.

Mr. Svitlychny's translations, which he embarked on after his first term of imprisonment, included the works of Charles Baudelaire, Pierre Beranger, Guy de Maupassant, Jean de La Fontaine, Paul Verlaine and other French writers, as well as those of Czech, Slovak, Polish, Serbian authors. He also rendered "Slovo a Polku Ihorevi" (Tale of Ihor's Campaign) in modern Ukrainian. He began to write poetry during his second term of incarceration and exile.

In the glasnost period of the late 1980s, some of his works and articles about him appeared in the Soviet press. A collection of his essays, translations and poetry, "Sertse Dlia kul i Dlia Rym" (A Heart for Bullets and Rhymes) was published in 1991, with an introduction by Ivan Dzyuba.

Mr. Svitlychny is mourned by his mother, Melaniya; wife, Leonida; and his sisters, Maria and Nadia. He is also survived by many writers of the Shestydesiatnyky group and the Ukrainian human-rights movement, all of whom also expressed their profound grief during funeral proceedings in Kiev.

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# Olya Chodoba...

(Continued from page 11)

building accompaniment texture and the singer's melodic variations work very well in "Hylia, Hylia."

For "Oy Hylia," the singer chooses a more traditional approach than the one familiar to us from the recording of the popular Cheremshyna group. Here, Olya, as she is known to her audiences, takes the opportunity to display her solid bandura technique along with her vocal ability.

For the well-known Veriovka number "Kolyoskova," Olya is joined by a small vocal ensemble. The brilliant Avdievsky arrangement, however, still works best in its original form. Likewise, it is difficult to compete with Nina Matvienko's memorable performance of the solo.

"Malvy" (Ballad of the Hollyhocks) B. Hura/V. Ivasiuk and "Persha Liubov" (First Love — Y. Sydorak/M. Plaskovsky) are the least effective tracks for somewhat different reasons.

In the former, one can't help but hearken back to the great Sofia Rotaru's definitive recording. Olya's version is not personalized enough to shake this superstar's shadow. Her decision to use a melodic variant (presumably her own) in the second verse is questionable as well. Finally, the bare accompaniment in the climactic chorus is not sufficient

to heighten the dramatic intensity so crucial to this section.

Although there is not yet a definitive version of "Persha Liubov," this album's offering is not the answer. Once again, a melodic variant is used instead of the original chorus, which, frankly, pales by comparison. The arrangement does feature some fresh ideas, such as Andrij Stasiw's opening and transitional piano figure, and Olya's reworked backing vocals. The artificial attack of the synthesized strings at the close is too exposed, however.

On the basis of this first effort, however, it is clear that yet another imaginative and gifted pop artist has emerged from the New York metropolitan area's musically fertile Ukrainian community. Not satisfied with simply recycling old material and using it as showcase material, Olya Chodoba-Fryz strives to give whatever she chooses to perform her own personal stamp. Vision is the key factor in distinguishing artists who make an impact from those who wallow in mediocrity, and this songstress has hers clearly in focus.

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Repairing and building highways, roads and bridges, creating 600,000 jobs;  
Revising Clean Air Act, etc. — to name just a few.

**Foreign Affairs Accomplishments:**

Pres. Bush helped bring an end to the Cold War;  
Won Operation Desert Storm against Iraqi aggression;  
Signed Strategic Arms Reduction Program, ending nuclear threat to the world;  
Brought about first talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors;  
Waged war on drug traffickers, increased international drug control efforts;  
Expanded war on terrorism.

**President Bush Supports Ukraine:**

Recognized Ukraine and established full diplomatic relations with it;  
Named Roman Popadiuk as first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine;  
Met with Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk in Washington; signed 3 treaties —  
on trade, investment and the Peace Corps;  
U.S. providing funding and other aid to Ukraine and helping Chernobyl victims.

In his **Agenda for American Renewal**, Pres. Bush calls for holding the line on taxes;  
expanding free trade, educating all our children; aiding businesses with lower taxes  
and tax credits; ensuring economic security for working people; health care reforms;  
promoting economic opportunities by breaking dependency and going from welfare  
to work — Workfare not Welfare, and streamlining government with reduced  
spending.

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Ambassador, liaison officer to People's Republic of China, Vice President etc. He  
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**UNA played role...**

(Continued from page 5)  
and Theodore Olijnyk. In 1906, this  
society was instrumental in organizing a  
Ukrainian Catholic community, whose  
activity revolved around their church.  
The church, first located on 249 Court  
St., was named St. John the Baptist,  
same as the UNA branch. In 1927, it  
moved to a newly purchased building  
on 37 Morton Street. This location also  
housed a parochial school, which over  
the years graduated many of its current  
parishioners, (including your fraternal  
activities coordinator).

The church and school on Morton  
Street served the parish and the commu-  
nity until the early 1950s, when a new  
school was built on Sandford Avenue in  
the Vailsburg area of Newark.

The present church building on Sand-  
ford and Ivy streets was constructed in  
the mid 1960s. It was the UNA that  
financed its construction by providing  
the parish with a \$500,000 mortgage.  
When in 1975 the facilities of St. John's  
School were expanded with the con-  
struction of a gymnasium that could  
also serve as an auditorium, the UNA  
helped the parish to finance this project  
also.

From that time on, this gym/audito-  
rium has not only served as a site for  
many school and parish activities, it has  
also been a favorite center for concerts,  
public meetings, banquets and wed-  
dings, and other community events.

\*\*\*

Due to its significance in St. John's  
history, here are some basic facts about  
Branch 76:

The first officers were Theodore  
Olijnyk, president, Ivan Oleksovych,  
secretary and Theodore Bartko, treas-  
urer. Branch Secretary Ivan Olek-  
sovych was succeeded by Ivan Lysak.  
Under the above leadership and subse-  
quent leadership of Secretary Wasyl  
Salabun, this branch was considered  
one of the most active branches in  
Newark. In 1968 its membership  
totalled 278.

In 1972, the leadership of Branch 76  
was passed on to Secretary Mirosław  
Demtchuk. Several years later, upon his  
passing, he was succeeded by his wife,  
Julia. In April of this year Maria  
Demtchuk assumed the duties of branch  
secretary upon her mother's passing.  
Thus, the members of Branch 76 con-  
tinue to be active in church affairs and  
parish life.

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**Let's stand with BILL CLINTON and AL GORE on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1992.**

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Ad Pd. by Ukrainian Americans for CLINTON/GORE

**ON NOVEMBER 3,  
WE WILL ELECT A PRESIDENT  
TO LEAD THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS!**

Governor Bill Clinton has been campaigning for Ukrainian-American votes by attacking the record of President George Bush. Let's examine that record.

George Bush is an friend who knows Ukrainian-Americans. He has been working with our community since 1974.

- While many Democrats praise President Gorbachev for ending the cold war, Ukrainian-Americans know that it was the leadership of Ronald Reagan and George Bush that brought an end to the "Evil Empire".
- When "moderate" Democrats were urging a nuclear freeze, the Bush and Reagan Administrations challenged the Soviet Union by rebuilding the decimated U.S. military which they inherited from the Carter Administration.
- The Bush and Reagan Administrations confronted the Soviet Union by actively supporting the Resistance in Afghanistan and Solidarity in Poland.
- The Bush and Reagan Administrations created and funded the National Endowment for Democracy which supported democratic movements throughout Eastern Europe.
- In a meeting with the Ukrainian-American leadership four days before the independence referendum in Ukraine, President George Bush announced to the world that the United States would recognize Ukraine giving moral support to the people of Ukraine and dooming the Soviet Union to oblivion.
- President Bush invited Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to visit the United States even before President Yeltsin's visit and initiated formal diplomatic relations with the signing of treaties and agreements.
- The Bush Administration began providing humanitarian and technical assistance to Ukraine.
- The Bush Administration immediately invited Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov to the United States to establish closer military relations between the two nations.
- As the first Ambassador to Ukraine, President Bush appointed Roman Popadiuk, a Ukrainian-American who understands the needs of Ukraine.
- The Bush Administration has started the process of repairing the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C. and has treated it with the respect of a national park.
- While President Bush believes in the need for a strong military to maintain the peace and guarantee the democratic gains of the past twelve years, Bill Clinton wants to reduce our military capability and withdraw our forces from Europe.
- While President Bush believes in building a strong economy by stimulating growth and cutting spending, Bill Clinton wants to increase taxes and spending.
- While President Bush believes in free trade and wants to establish closer trade relations with Eastern Europe and help those countries move to the free market economics that will bring prosperity, Bill Clinton wants to pursue protectionist and isolationist policies that will close off United States markets to countries such as Ukraine.

**FOR UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS THE CHOICE IS EASY!**

**GEORGE BUSH**  
**FOR PRESIDENT!**

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# Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

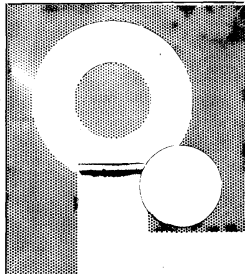
• **KIEV** — The September 20 issue of Molod Ukrainy carried an article by Volodymyr Boderchuk, in which he wrote of the lack of Ukrainian press available in Odessa and of the promises to the print media made by President Leonid Kravchuk's government that have not been kept. Mr. Boderchuk denounced the fact that newsstands and bookstores had plenty of Russian-language periodicals from Moldova with tendentious views about the escalating violence there, but no republican Ukrainian-language publications could be obtained. He demanded that the nation's government stand by the media of its country, as Russia's administration has done. (Svoboda)

• **BUENOS AIRES** — Volodymyr Yalovy and Yevhen Svyarchyuk, representatives of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry, visited this city in September, in search of premises for Ukrainian diplomatic missions to Argentina. They met with Yosyp Burban, head of the Ukrainian Argentinian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other business leaders. The hosts suggested that the Ukrainian mission initially be located on rented premises, and that the

Ukrainian Argentinian community would foot the bill for two years while a permanent location was sought. A floor of an executive building in Buenos Aires' exclusive Palermo district was recommended as the temporary site for the embassy, which pleased the two Ukrainian officials. (Svoboda)

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## Students pack...

(Continued from page 2)

The creation of a parliamentary committee to examine the question of municipal elections and a referendum on parliamentary elections compromised SUS's outright demand for multi-party parliamentary elections.

The students' request that the minister of internal affairs, Lt. Gen. Andriy Vasylyshyn, be excluded from Prime Minister Kuchma's new Cabinet was not honored.

But the three Cabinet candidates that SUS supported — Viktor Pynzenyk, Petro Talanchuk and Konstantyn Morozov — were appointed and both President Kravchuk and Mr. Pliushch agreed that Ukraine must gradually withdraw from the CIS.

When People's Deputies Volodymyr Filenko and Taras Stetskiy of the New Ukraine opposition and Mykhailo Horyn of the Congress of National Democratic Forces approached the tent city on October 23 to urge the students to end their protest, SUS leaders agreed.

"We realized that we were not strong enough to continue our action and saw that we could not incite Kiev's student

population to join us. And VOST, whom we did not expect to join us, could not incite the workers," said Mr. Kanafotsky.

VOST had announced in September that it would call a general transportation strike in Kiev for October 19. Many Kievans worked a Saturday shift on October 17 in preparation for the strike, which was postponed first until October 21 and then indefinitely.

SUS's press release announcing the cessation of the hunger strike and the liquidation of the tent city stated that the support of the Congress of National Democratic Forces, New Ukraine, Rukh and VOST for the SUS initiative resulted in unifying the five groups into an "anti-Socialist bloc."

SUS members left Independence Square vowing to continue their struggle. They have discussed several options to help the "Independent Ukraine-New Parliament" coalition collect signatures for a referendum on parliamentary elections or to request Ukraine's president to hold such a referendum.

Their third option is force, something Mr. Kanafotsky said SUS cannot control and does not want.

They left as soundlessly as they came.

## Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### November 1

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Ridna Shkola Saturday Ukrainian School is organizing classes in advanced Ukrainian for those who already speak Ukrainian but wish to improve their conversational or written skills. There are ongoing classes also for beginning and intermediate speakers. For information please call Chryzanta Hentisz, (201) 763-9124.

### November 7

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Teodosiy Starak, acting Ukrainian ambassador to Poland, who will speak on Ukrainian-Polish relations, to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

**MONTREAL:** The Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) is holding its annual fund-raiser dance in support of its marching and concert band, Trembita. The dance will be held at the SUM hall, 3250 Beaubien St. For further information please call Markian Shwec, (514) 595-5064.

### November 8

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be sponsoring its 17th annual Christmas Bazaar, featuring ethnic Ukrainian food, baked goods, holiday crafts, and Ukrainian gift items as well as a Santa's Attic. For further information contact Sue Ellen Wojciechowski, (401) 762-3939.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (UIMA) is holding an opening of the exhibit "Works of Oleksa Novakivsky," from the collection of Mykola Mushynka, at the Institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., November 8, noon-4 p.m. The exhibit, which runs through November 29, was organized and is circulated under the auspices of The Ukrainian Museum of New York. UIMA hours are: Tuesday - Sunday, noon-4 p.m. For further information, call (312) 227-5522.

### November 14

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The Passaic branches of SUM-A and Plast are holding their annual fall dance beginning at 9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave. Music will be provided by the Burlaky orchestra from Montreal. For table reservations call (201) 772-3344.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is holding an autumn ball, with music by Tempo, to be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, beginning at 9 p.m. The ensemble will perform at 10 p.m. Cost of admission, which includes canapés, is \$20 for adults, \$18 for students (with I.D.). For tickets orders, make checks payable to: Voloshky, and write to: Luba Kalyta, 8876 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19115.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business persons Association of New York and New Jersey

will host a lecture and discussion on "Future U.S. Policy Toward Eastern Europe," featuring Arch Puddington, deputy director, New York Office, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 7 p.m. A cocktail reception follows. Contribution: \$10; \$5, students. For more information, call Areta Pawlynsky, (212) 866-6499, or Christine Tymkiw, (212) 371-9538.

**COOPER CITY, Fla.:** The Ad Hoc Committee of the Ukrainian Community of South Florida will host a brunch, with a program, featuring Oleh Bilorus, the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 5031 S.W. One Hundred Ave., beginning at 11:30 a.m. Donation: \$25. For further information, call Leo Husak, (305) 426-9039.

### November 14-15

**HAMILTON, Ontario:** The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Club Hamilton/Wentworth invite the public to a Heritage Concert, — to be held Saturday, November 14, at 8 p.m., and Sunday, November 15, 2 p.m., featuring Canadian Ukrainian composer Fiala's "Ukrainian Songs" and showcasing the talents of soprano Roxolana Roslak, and conductor Victor Feldbrill. There will be a gala reception on November 14 in the Piano Noble Lounge, following the 2 p.m. concert. The Heritage Concert completes the trilogy of the "Spirit of Ukraine" centenary celebrations. Concert tickets: \$22.50, \$18.75 (plus \$1 surcharge). Concert and gala reception tickets: \$50/person (includes orchestra concert ticket, reception and tax receipt for portion of ticket), payable to UCPBC HPO Concert. To order tickets, call: United Ukrainian Credit Union, (416) 545-1910; Mary Holadyk: (416) 388-1356. Tickets should be ordered by November 6.

### November 15

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** Branch 28 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will celebrate its 60th anniversary at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., with a luncheon at 2 p.m.

### November 21

**NEW YORK:** The New York Branch of The Ukrainian American Youth Association SUM-A, invites all to its traditional fall dance to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave. Featured will be the Burlaky orchestra from Montreal. For reservations contact Roman Kifiak, (212) 473-2955.

### November 22

**MONTREAL:** The John Demjanjuk case will be the subject of a public meeting to be held at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 6175-10 Ave., Rosemount, at 3:30 p.m. Edward Nishnic will be the featured speaker. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Mutual Aid Society of Montreal. For further information contact Lily Zuzak, (514) 649-3338.

**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 indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS,** a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by *The Ukrainian Weekly* to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.