

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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50 cents

## UNA teaching project for Ukraine conducts workshop for volunteers

by Tamara Stadnychenko Cornelison

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Approximately 50 volunteers who had signed up for the UNA-sponsored "Teach English in Ukraine" project assembled on Saturday, April 4, here at the Ukrainian National Association headquarters for a workshop on ESL methods and materials.

Project director Zirka Voronka, who teaches English as a second language (ESL) at Passaic County College in Paterson, N.J., and has already taught English in Ukraine, greeted the participants and spoke briefly on the urgent need for exposing Ukraine to the West. She stressed that education, especially English language instruction, was of utmost importance, outweighing all other assistance currently flowing to Ukraine from the diaspora.

Prof. Voronka expressed appreciation to her administrative assistants Lesia Iwanykij and Daria

Semegen for their help in organizing the workshop, and then thanked all those who had volunteered for the teaching program.

She indicated that support for the project had surpassed all expectations, announcing that 1,200 students have registered for the 70 UNA-sponsored courses being offered from May through August. In all, she added, 29 Ukrainian cities will be hosting the 82 teachers (from America and Canada) who have been selected from the more than 100 applicants who had responded to the UNA's call for volunteers.

Prof. Voronka outlined the UNA's long-standing commitment to education and to aid for Ukraine, citing the UNA scholarship fund and the recently established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine. She explained that the "Teach English in Ukraine" project is a joint venture with the Ukrainian Language Society. She

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## Ukraine's defense minister visits U.S. Meets top officials, tours military installations

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Minister of Defense Colonel-General Konstantyn Morozov, in the first official visit to the United States of a member of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's Cabinet of Ministers, arrived here on April 11 at the invitation of Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney to meet with top U.S. military officials and to tour U.S. military installations in Illinois, Colorado and Nevada.

Wearing a military uniform revamped with new buttons and a blue-and-yellow cap, Gen. Morozov, whose visit preceded that of Commander of CIS Armed Forces Air Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, was officially greeted by Secretary Cheney at a full military honors arrival ceremony at the Pentagon on April 13.

In an elaborate 15-minute ceremony, Ukraine's Minister of Defense was honored with a 19-gun salute and was escorted by the Defense Secretary to review troops representing all branches of the U.S. military.

For the first time, the Ukrainian flag flew over the Pentagon, and Gen. Morozov

saluted it and the American, U.S. state and territory flags as the United States Marine Band played the two countries' national anthems — performing "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" for the first time.

The arrival ceremony concluded with the secretary of defense introducing the Ukrainian defense minister to Vice-Admiral Stephen Loftus, deputy chief of naval operations for logistics; Gen. Michael Carns, vice-chief of staff, U.S. Air Force; Gen. John Dailey, assistant commandant of the Marine Corps; Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, chief of staff, U.S. Army; Gen. Colin L. Powell, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Anne Foreman, undersecretary of the Air Force; J. Daniel Howard, undersecretary of the Navy; and Susan Livingstone, assistant secretary of the Army for installations, logistics and environment.

The Ukrainian minister of defense in turn introduced Mr. Cheney to the Ukrainian delegation that accompanied him to the United States: his wife,

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## Ukraine to resume tactical weapons shipments to Russia

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukraine will resume shipping its tactical weapons for destruction in Russia in the nearest future, Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko said during a press conference on Tuesday afternoon, April 14.

"In the next few days, we will have a legal basis to activate a mechanism that we are satisfied with," said Mr. Zlenko, who returned from Moscow after weekend negotiations with the foreign ministers of Russia and Kazakhstan, and an observer from Belarus.

The announcement comes as a surprise, a retreat from President Leonid Kravchuk's announcement on March 13 suspending the shipment of arms to Russia until Ukraine received guarantees of their destruction.

In his mid-March statement, President Kravchuk had hoped that the removal of the weapons from Ukrainian territory would be controlled by an international monitoring committee. He had even suggested that facilities could be built in Ukraine, around the Chernobyl area, for the destruction of nuclear weapons, and he appealed to

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A Ukrainian "hahilka," a spring ritual dance, as depicted by Myron Levytsky.

## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **LONDON** — On April 16, Britain announced that it will send Simon Hemans, a senior diplomat, as ambassador to Ukraine in early June.

Commentators said that it is unlikely that other newly independent republics will be sent ambassadors, but that Britain has close ties with Kiev. London will probably maintain ties with the other republics through Moscow. Three British ambassadors have already gone to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which Britain never recognized as part of the Soviet Union. (Reuters)

• **CHISINAU, Moldova** — Moldova will soon have a number of Ukrainian-language schools, five kindergartens and a Ukrainian-Russian gymnasium in time for the new school year. Numbering 800,000, Ukrainians form Moldova's largest national minority, but Ukrainian schools have been closed since the 1960s and the population was subjected to Russification. There are about 100,000 Ukrainians living in Chisinau; they make up about 15 percent of the city's population. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **TOKYO** — In an interview with a Japanese newspaper, Ukrainian Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Leonid Steshenko said that Ukraine is eager to reduce its dependence on Russia and other former Soviet republics. Ukraine is planning to propose three bilateral economic cooperation agreements in April in order to develop good economic relations with Japan. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian air traffic controllers denied requests by the commanders of CIS long-range and military transport aviation to visit some of their subordinate units in Ukraine, saying that Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov had issued a ban on all flights to Ukraine by CIS Air Force generals. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

## Vatican names envoy to Ukraine

**VATICAN CITY** — Msgr. Antonio Franco was named apostolic nuncio to Ukraine on March 28 by Pope John Paul II, reported The Sower of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Msgr. Franco will be ordained an archbishop before he goes to Lviv. He is the third diplomat appointed to the former Soviet Union from the Vatican, which announced on February 8 that it will establish diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

The 55-year-old archbishop-designate was born in Puglianello, Italy, and ordained to the priesthood in 1960. He entered the Vatican's diplomatic service in 1972 and worked in Bolivia, Iran, France, and the U.N. Most recently he worked in the Vatican Secretariat of State's Section for Relations with States and was an Eastern European specialist for the secretariat.

The Vatican press office stated that in 1919-1920 the Vatican and independent Ukraine had planned to establish diplomatic relations. An apostolic visitor was appointed but because of the western advancement of the Red Army, he got only as far as Poland.

## Ukraine's defense...

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Raisa; Col. Yuriy Bubnovsky, assistant to Ukraine's minister of defense; Konstantyn Hreshchenko, director of the Division of Disarmament and Prohibition of Nuclear Arms and Weapons of Mass Destruction, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; Capt. Oleksandr Krylev, Division of Foreign Relations, Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; Valentyn Lemish, acting chairman, Committee on Defense and National Security Issues, Supreme Council of Ukraine; Col. Volodymyr Muliava, director of the Socio-Psychological Division, Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Supreme Council of Ukraine; Maj. Gen. Yuriy Prokofiev, director of Military Education, Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; and Maj.-Gen. Yaroslav Skalko, deputy commander, Air Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The arrival ceremony was followed by a private meeting with Mr. Cheney, a luncheon hosted by Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald J. Atwood, and a meeting with Gen. Brent Scowcroft, national security advisor, at the White House. Mrs. Morozov was honored at a tea hosted by Secretary Cheney's wife, Lynne, at the Old Post Office Building.

Gen. Morozov and his delegation were then escorted to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where the minister of defense made a gift of a gold medal from Ukraine to be placed in the museum at Arlington National Cemetery. Afternoon activities concluded with a courtesy call to Gen. Powell and a meeting with L. Paul Brewer, president of Kissinger Associates.

On the evening of April 13, the general and Mrs. Morozov were honored at a dinner hosted by Secretary and Mrs. Cheney at Blair House. Invited guests included representatives of various Ukrainian American organizations.

The defense minister's April 14 Washington itinerary included an office call with Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, and Secretary of State James Baker, and a roundtable discussion with the staff and faculty of the National Defense University.

Gen. Morozov and his delegation departed for Chicago on the afternoon of April 14.

The Ukrainian delegation's weeklong visit to the United States distinguished itself from other official visits of foreign dignitaries in that the official itinerary scheduled meetings between the minister of defense and Ukrainians in the diaspora on three separate occasions in Washington, Chicago and New York.

On April 12, prior to the official arrival ceremony at the Pentagon, Gen. Morozov and his delegation participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington and were later honored at a dinner hosted by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and various Ukrainian American organizations at Fort Meyer Officer's Club in Arlington, Va.

Over 200 Ukrainian Americans, industry representatives and guests from the Department of Defense — including Nadia Schadlow, who was named to the newly created post of Ukrainian desk officer at the department as well as officials from the Department of the Treasury, the United States Information Agency, the Senate Budget Committee and the Joint Economic Committee, attended.

A welcoming toast was offered by Nadia McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, an organiza-

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The Ukrainian delegation places flowers at the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington.



Ukrainian Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney at the Pentagon.

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## Ukraine's defense...

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tion that solicits grants and contributions from the U.S. government, foundations, corporations and individuals to undertake democracy-building, economic, civic and humanitarian projects in Ukraine. Mr. Pavlychko also delivered a toast.

Gen. Morozov was introduced by Maj.-Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, a distinguished West Point Academy graduate and decorated U.S. Army career officer whose last appointment before retiring was director of NATO Policy for the secretary of defense. Gen. Krawciw is helping the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense organize the International Institute of Global and Regional Security in Kiev.

Describing Gen. Morozov as an individual on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of creating the newly formed Armed Forces of Ukraine, Gen. Krawciw said that Ukrainians could look to Gen. Morozov as the Washington of Ukraine's army.

Gen. Morozov, taking the podium after thunderous applause, greeted those gathered as "My dear countrymen." He assured the audience that Ukraine is a stable state, as indicated by the overwhelming vote for independence and Ukraine's economic situation.

"Compared to other states that have emerged on the ruins of the former Soviet empire, Ukraine can become one of the major economic powers in Eastern Europe," he said.

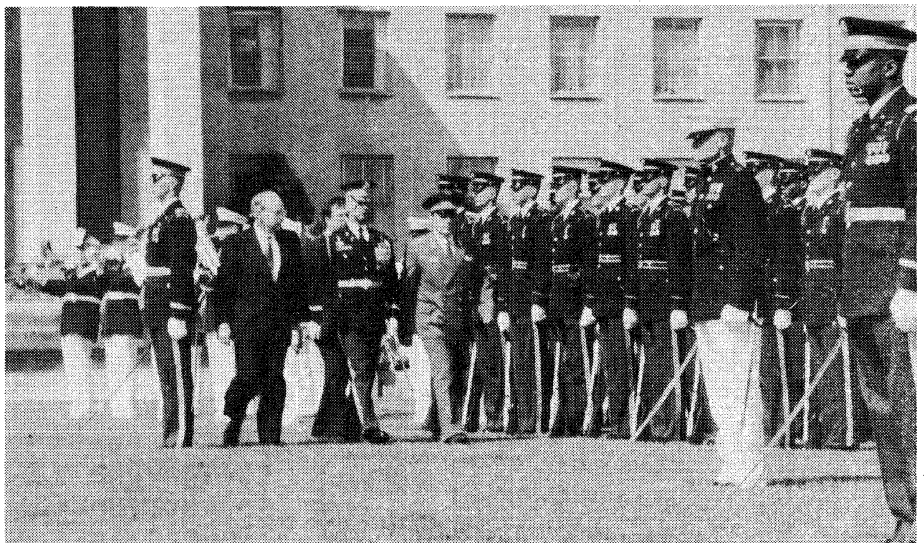
Ukraine's position on defense matters, the minister continued, "evokes a very favorable stance toward Ukraine on the part of the populations of neighboring states. Almost 500,000 servicemen on the territory of Ukraine have taken the oath of loyalty to Ukraine, and we now have an autonomous Ukrainian army."

Gen. Morozov stated that the Ukrainian Army is not subordinated to the Armed Forces of the CIS and that the Ukrainian armed forces are "fully in compliance with all international arms accords, including the accords on nuclear arms."

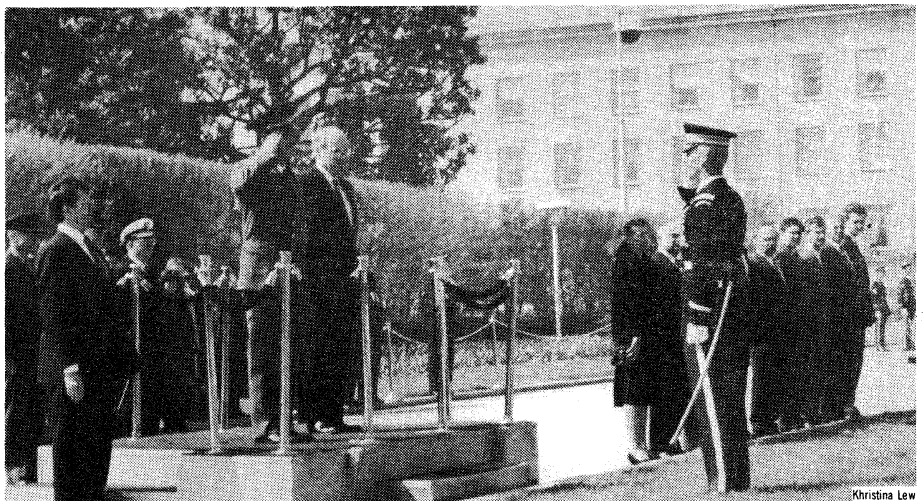
In describing the make-up of Ukraine's armed forces, the minister stated that Ukraine's defense will comprise land forces, an air force, and naval forces "on the basis of a part of the Black Sea Fleet." Indicating that a



Gen. Konstantyn Morozov speaks at a dinner at Fort Meyer Officer's Club.



Colonel-General Konstantyn Morozov reviews troops at the full military honors arrival ceremony at the Pentagon.



Ukraine's minister of defense is saluted at the arrival ceremony. To the right is Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney; in the foreground stands the Ukrainian delegation.

commander-in-chief of Ukraine's naval forces has been named and has put together a staff, Gen. Morozov stated that the issue of the Black Sea Fleet is connected with the more general problem of the Crimea.

"We do not lay claim to the entire Black Sea Fleet and we respect the right of other countries to maintain that part of the fleet that is based in their home port, but we will not give up that which is ours," he said.

Ukrainian servicemen will be trained in the tradition of Ukrainian soldiers of the past, he continued, "using as examples the heroism of Otaman Sirko and Bayda Vyshnevetsky, the dedication of the Sich Riflemen, the fighting tradition of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army."

Further, he noted, "Ukraine is gaining ever more respect from other countries because of its very definitive policy on nuclear arms." Citing President Leonid Kravchuk's April 12 decision to halt the transfer of nuclear arms to Russia, the defense minister stated, "Ukraine is insisting on its right to control the nuclear arms on its territory for the purpose of their non-use and in the future their complete destruction on Ukrainian territory."

[On April 14, Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko announced in Kiev that

Ukraine will resume the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia for destruction and will comply with the July 1 deadline. In Washington, Secretary of State James Baker, having met with the Ukrainian defense minister on April 13, said that the United States is willing to help supervise the destruction of the 600 battlefield nuclear missiles still on Ukrainian territory in order to ease friction between Russia and Ukraine.]

Ukraine has signed an agreement on military affairs with Hungary and plans to sign similar agreements with Poland, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Romania and Bulgaria in the near future. "We are establishing ties with the defense ministries of France and Germany, and we expect that our visit to the United States will facilitate ties between Ukraine and the United States," he said.

Closing toasts were offered by Col. Ihor Masnyk on behalf of the Ukrainian American Veterans, and Serhiy Kulyk, Ukraine's charge d'affaires in the U.S. Translation was provided by George Sajewych; Ihor Gawdiak, vice-president of Ukraine 2000, served as master of ceremonies.

Proceeds from the dinner benefited the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy in Kiev, a library/resource center

and public policy research institute established by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation with initial funding from the National Endowment for Democracy.

Outside of Washington, the Ukrainian defense minister's itinerary included an April 15 tour of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois. On the evening of April 15 Gen. Morozov and his delegation were scheduled to travel to Colorado for a tour, on the following day, of the U.S. Space Command and North American Air Defense Command, the United States Air Force Academy and Fort Carson, and for briefings and hands-on demonstrations of flight equipment at the 4th Infantry Division.

On the evening of April 16 the Ukrainian delegation was scheduled to travel to Nevada for briefings and a tour of Nellis Air Force Base. The Ukrainian minister of defense and his delegation were scheduled to depart for Ukraine on April 19.

Gen. Morozov was born on June 3, 1944, in Brianka, Luhanske Oblast. He completed the Kharkiv Advanced Aviation School for Pilots, the Gagarin Air Force Academy and the Voroshylov General Staff Academy of the Soviet Armed Forces, rising through the ranks from pilot to commander of the Air Army. On October 22, 1991, he was sworn in as the first minister of defense of independent Ukraine.

## Ambassador-designate Popadiuk addresses veterans

by Michael Demchuk

ELLCOTT CITY, Md. — The U.S. ambassador-designate to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk, delivered his first public address since being nominated to the post at a banquet hosted on March 28 by Ukrainian American Veterans Post 26 of Washington.

Major Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (U.S. Army, ret.) was the keynote speaker at the dinner, which took place at the Turf Valley Hotel and Country Club in Ellicott City, Md.

Post Commander Dr. Ihor J. Masnyk, the master of ceremonies, asked the UAV national chaplain to officially begin the banquet with a prayer.

Opening remarks were made by UAV National Commander Roman Rakowsky, who welcomed Maj. Gen. Krawciw and Ambassador-designate Popadiuk.

Dr. Masnyk introduced Mr. Popadiuk, soon to be the first U.S. ambassador to a free Ukraine. Ambassador Popadiuk greeted the assembled saying: "I decided it would be a great pleasure of mine to stop in to see all the Ukrainian American servicemen who have contributed so much to our nation."

He continued: "I think you can all be proud of the role you have played over the last decades in bringing freedom and supporting freedom and justice throughout the world. It is through your efforts that we have beaten the greatest scourge this century has seen and that is communism and that is something you should all be very proud of. As a result of that defeat, we have seen the rebirth of our Ukrainian nation, a nation where we all in this room have roots, and it has been my high honor to be appointed by the president as the first ambassador to Ukraine."

Mr. Popadiuk also read a message from President George Bush to the UAV.

Col. Leonid Kondratiuk introduced the keynote speaker for the evening, Maj. Gen. Krawciw, a retired general working with the U.S. Department of Defense and with Ukraine's Ministry of Defense. Maj. Gen. Krawciw is the second graduate of a U.S. military academy of Ukrainian descent to make general officer. He is the first graduate of West Point who came to the United States from Ukraine.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw was very pleased to be asked to speak at the banquet. He is currently working to help ensure that the democratic process in Ukraine is furthered along the paths that are in tradition with those going back to the times of Greece and the Ukrainian Kozaks. "The democratic roots in Ukraine go fairly deep and those delving into Ukrainian history are discovering that those democratic roots go back to the Kozak times and particularly to the time of the Ukrainian Republic when it was declared independent in 1918."

He explained that the early constitution was very close to that of the Constitution of the United States in that it "guaranteed all the rights that we are familiar with, it had guaranteed freedoms to all the nationalities and it had many of the same kind of features that we are used to in our daily lives here." The government of the Ukrainian Republic is now drafting a constitution to define all parts of the government.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw explained that his specialty is dealing with soldiers and people in terms of leadership and in terms of professional development, in terms of the way a force ought to be organized and how it should be subordinated to the democratic institutions within any nation. "This is the kind of

interest many of you can take and help explain how these kind of things relate to each other in our own nation and how they could be of help in Ukraine."

He explained that the U.S. is thinking of establishing military ties with Ukraine. Military exchanges, exchanges of officer education and many other opportunities will arise in that area. "Those will pay great dividends for Ukraine in years to come, because these people will come here, they will learn to appreciate what this country is all about, and I can guarantee you it will rub off on their fellow officers and enlisted soldiers in the Ukrainian Army which is now forming."

Many ideas will exist regarding goals for the army, Maj. Gen. Krawciw continued, "but the fact is that if Ukraine does not get itself up on its feet economically, if it does not clean up the ecological mess that exists in the country, it will never be able to join the free world as one of the strong, distinguished members of the international community." He explained that the army in Ukraine should be more like the U.S. Army in the last century. There ought to be a corps of engineers to clean up polluted rivers and streams. The army ought to help build things like our engineer detachments did, he noted. "And so they need ideas on how it is that the military, which they need to ensure their own self-defense, can do the kind of things in terms of nation-building

that I have been talking about."

Maj. Gen. Krawciw is a member of the UAV Post 26 of Washington.

Final remarks were made by UAV National Commander Rakowsky, who commented: "Our Ukrainian military history gives us many reasons to be proud of our heritage." Starting in the Medieval Era, continuing through the Kozak period, the Sitch Rifleman, the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army and the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which this year marks its 50th anniversary, our forefathers stood brave under impossible conditions, Mr. Rakowsky said.

There are also many examples of Ukrainian Americans who distinguished themselves in the American armed forces, attaining high ranks; many Ukrainian Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, he continued.

The UAV was first conceived in Philadelphia in 1948. The UAV has taken part in many celebrations throughout the country; a plaque has been placed in Arlington National Cemetery and on the battleship USS Arizona in Hawaii.

National Commander Rakowsky also noted that he took part in the meeting President Bush held with leaders of the Ukrainian community concerning U.S. diplomatic recognition

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Seen during the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 26 banquet are: (from left) Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, UAV National Commander Roman Rakowsky, Ambassador-designate to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk, and UAV National Adjutant Michael Demchuk.

## Message from President Bush

Following is the full text of the message sent by President George Bush to the Ukrainian American Veterans gathered on March 27 in Ellicott City, Md.

I am delighted to send greetings to the members and guests of the Ukrainian American Veterans on this special occasion. Your kind invitation to our newly named Ambassador-designate to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk, underscores the warm and friendly ties that exist between Ukrainian Americans and the administration, and I am sure that Roman will join me in expressing sincere thanks for your cooperation and support.

Today, all of us can look forward to a brighter future for the people of your ancestral homeland. Having triumphed over years of Soviet domination and Communist rule, Ukrainians are now working to establish stable, democratic government and a successful, market-oriented economy. This is not only an historic opportunity but also an enormous task, and many challenges remain. Yet we also know that the rewards will be tremendous: a freer, more prosperous tomorrow for the children of Ukraine and a safer, more peaceful world for all mankind.

This must be a particularly gratifying time for you, not only as individuals of Ukrainian descent, but also as veterans. Through your steadfast defense of liberty, each of you helped to hasten the collapse of imperial communism and the end of the Cold War. Indeed, the dramatic developments of recent months would not have been possible without the courage and sacrifices of all those who have served in the United States Armed Forces.

Although the future of Ukraine will ultimately be determined by the Ukrainian people themselves, the United States remains firmly resolved to fulfilling our obligation to support democratic reform and to forge a close friendship with Ukraine.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a memorable evening.

## Edmonton mobilizes to send medical supplies on "Ruslan"

by Christopher Guly

EDMONTON — The skies are limitless for Michael and Lydia Shulakewych as they attempt to get desperately needed medical aid to Ukraine.

Lydia, president of the Alberta branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and Michael, executive director of St. Michael's Extended Care Center in Edmonton, have organized the "Na Zdorovia" ("To Health") project to fill the world's second largest cargo plane with medical aid and equipment bound for Ukraine.

The idea came to Mrs. Shulakewych when she heard that two Ukrainian MIG-29s would participate in an international air show in the city next month. Originally, the Antonov-225, "Mria," the world's largest cargo carrier, was scheduled to drop off the fighters in Edmonton via Anchorage. Now, its younger brother, the Antonov-124, "Ruslan," will fulfill the mission.

But when she heard that the carrier would return to Ukraine empty-bellied, Mrs. Shulakewych contacted the local base commander of Canadian Forces Base Edmonton. Her goal: to fill the plane to its 300,000-pound-capacity, with medication, medical equipment, vitamins and non-perishable food.

However, the deal included covering the \$100,000 bill for the needed 60,000 U.S. gallons in fuel.

Getting their respective organizations involved, the Edmonton couple got CFB Edmonton on board, along with the Alberta Ukrainian Commemorative Society and The Edmonton Sun, to raise money and supplies.

As word got around, people began to offer the contents of the their basements, something, Mr. Shulakewych admits, is what the group is not looking for. "We need clothing and footwear for kids, but we also need penicillin and antibiotics for hospitals in Ukraine."

The prime targets for the "Na Zdorovia" project include: children, espe-

cially victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster; seniors and those in hospitals. The list of needed medical supplies is specific and area hospitals and care facilities are being asked to donate. For instance, Children's Hospital No. 1 in Kiev urgently needs such tools as pediatric bronchoscopes and local labs require blood coagulation testing equipment.

Although the group has only raised \$20,000 of the targeted \$250,000 in money and supplies, Mr. Shulakewych is optimistic. Several groups, including credit unions, as well as non-Ukrainian Canadian Baptist churches, Catholic Social Services and the Alberta Health Care Association, have already offered to help out.

"Na Zdorovia" is also hoping for a fuel donation from some of Alberta's major oil companies.

Other fund-raising efforts are also emerging elsewhere in the country,

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## UNA teaching...

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then introduced UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, noting that Mrs. Diachuk's "active and enthusiastic support throughout every step of the project" had been an invaluable asset.

Mrs. Diachuk commented briefly on the historic changes in Ukraine and on the desire of Ukrainians in the diaspora to become involved in those changes. Like Prof. Voronka, Mrs. Diachuk emphasized that education is a crucial element in aiding Ukraine; she stated that English language skills would "open a window" to the West.

Following these opening remarks, the scheduled workshop sessions were initiated by a few practical teaching tips from Prof. Voronka. She stressed punctuality, suggesting that this and other elements of the American work ethic should be introduced to the students while they were being instructed in English. She also urged the prospective teachers to be flexible, to be willing to recognize when something wasn't working well and to be willing to try something else that would work better.

She warned the participants that they should not take for granted the availability of chalk and other teaching paraphernalia that are normal and standard in American classrooms. She also cautioned everyone to remember that the language of instruction was to be English, and that Ukrainian during class sessions was to be used sparingly and only when absolutely unavoidable.

The next topic on the agenda was a session on current ESL theory and teaching practices, presented by Irene Maksymiuk, who has taught ESL classes at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and who is a doctoral candidate at Boston University. Using handouts and group discussions, Ms. Maksymiuk encouraged participants of the workshop to examine and evaluate the learning process and the ways in which the learning process is facilitated or impeded.

Prof. Halyna Kutko, who holds dual master's degrees in music and bilingual education, conducted a session on teaching pronunciation. Handouts on mouth formation for common English vowel sounds and on stress rules for multisyllable words and for sentences were distributed and discussed.

Recommendations for conversation lessons were presented by Dr. Maria Kiciuk of Lehman College in New York who suggested using pictures to generate dialogue and personalizing speaking activities by focusing on the interests of students. Role playing and interviews were also recommended.

During a lunch break, participants had the opportunity to get acquainted and to enjoy a repast. The teaching assistants, ranging in age from early 20s to late 60s, were eager to learn where everyone in the group was going and eager to share their reasons for volunteering. Especially poignant was the enthusiasm of several of the younger volunteers who will be going to Ukraine for the first time.

Tania Kraus, who has been assigned to Ivano-Frankivske "didn't want to go just as a tourist," but to "meet people and live with them."

Catherine Tymkiw expressed a desire "to do something now that



Seen from left, Catherine Tymkiw, Alexander Danik and Tania Kraus are headed, respectively, for Symferopil, Kiev and Ivano-Frankivske.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk (left) with Prof. Zirka Voronka, director of the UNA project "Teach English in Ukraine."

Ukraine is independent. The Peace Corps is for two years and that's too long. First I want to try it for a shorter time to see if I can handle it." She will be teaching in Symferopil.

And Alexander Danik plans to spend his time in Kiev not only teaching, but "being a representative of American culture, showing people there that people in the West are willing to help."

After the lunch break, workshop sessions resumed with a presentation by Ms. Maksymiuk on listening comprehension. This was followed by an unexpectedly entertaining presentation on grammar by Dr. Viktor Kytasty, who teaches at the University of California in San Diego. Those who were anticipating a dry and dreary lecture on what is normally considered the most dry and dreary aspect of English education, were treated to an amusingly irreverent and common-sense approach to grammar instruction.

Dr. Kytasty's advice: "Never call it grammar ... don't give them rules, tell them how it works ... never tell them it's difficult." An English/Ukrainian list of grammatical terms was distributed.

Several suggestions for model lesson plans were then presented by Profs. Kutko and Maksymiuk, and by Lesia Kolcio-Matijcio of Passaic County College with suggestions for use of journal writing exercises and quizzes as self-assessment tools.

## PERSONAL VIEW: At the workshop for ESL teachers

by Vera C. Kap

On April 4, I found myself at the UNA office in Jersey City, N.J., quite a distance from my home in Ohio. I was one of more than 50 teachers and assistants who had come to the seminar that would prepare us for the task ahead. Eighty-two of us have been accepted to teach English as a Second Language (ESL) in Ukraine this summer. This program, co-sponsored by the UNA and the Prosvita Society in Ukraine is named "Teach English in Ukraine."

Frankly, I didn't know why I came so far. After all, what's so difficult about teaching English, a language I grew up with, and, after all, I was a high school French teacher, what could I possibly learn that I didn't already know? I was gearing up for a long, tedious day of speeches!

In the first 10 minutes I found out quickly what it was I needed to brush up on. Speaker after speaker imparted pertinent, necessary information. I wrote feverishly hour after hour, making sure that I wouldn't forget anything when I got home. Sure, I've heard of our new invention, the tape recorder, but it was at home! Never mind about taking a much-needed nap or doodling — there was no time!

Our speakers were fabulous. They wasted no time on non-essentials, their information was concentrated. And every one of them had the ability to keep our attention. It was obvious that they were all very qualified and very well prepared for their presentations. We had, in seven too-short hours, ESL theory and teaching practices, speaking activities, pronunciation, listening comprehension, grammar and a presentation of a model lesson. All of this information was absolutely invaluable.

Pieces of information that have stuck with me are: be prepared for anything, be flexible, make adjustments whenever necessary, be organized and be compassionate. Not bad — we all need reminders such as these!

Dr. Zirka Voronka, working with the UNA, has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy into a project that she feels strongly about. After meeting her and her staff (Daria Semegen and Lesia Iwanykyyj), I knew that the seminar was a success because of them. Dr. Voronka, with an unlimited supply of energy, has been undefatigable in getting this project off the ground and preparing this seminar for us. She is such a knowledgeable professional in the field of ESL and this was evident in her organization of the seminar.

The speakers she chose were all excellent: Dr. Halyna Kutko, Irene Maksymiuk, Dr. Maria Kiciuk, Dr. Viktor Kytasty, and Dr. Lesia Kolcio-Matijcio. Dr. Voronka even arranged for Barbara Bachynsky to give us an overview of practical things to do and to take to Ukraine. Taking the "kitchen sink" was quite applicable here!

It was a long, hard day, but I am glad I didn't miss anything. We went through an intense, crash training in teaching English as a Second Lan-

(Continued on page 13)



Dr. Viktor Kytasty advises: "Never call it grammar."

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Time of renewal

Springtime and Eastertime each year herald a renewal — one a physical renewal, as nature reawakens from its winter slumber arousing all our senses; and the other a spiritual renewal, as we celebrate the glorious Resurrection of Christ, filling our souls with joy.

In 1992, the theme of renewal may be applied also to current events, as Ukraine, its freedom restored after decades of subjugation, prepares to mark its first Easter as a full-fledged independent state. Thus, the hopeful saying once used by Ukrainians worldwide — Voskresne Ukraina (Ukraine will rise) — has now been realized.

During Easter, it behooves us to recall just what a renewal entails. First of all, it requires forethought, preparation and work. As the Psalm says: "Let us purify our senses and we shall behold Christ radiating the inaccessible light of His Resurrection." For it is only a pure soul, cleansed in preparation for the great event, that can experience its full joy and share in its triumph.

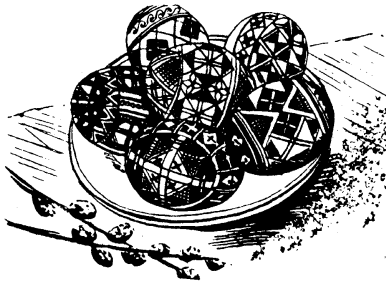
Ukraine's renewal, too, requires much meditation and toil. And these are required both on the part of its leaders, who are in the forefront of establishing, one might say cementing, their country's independent statehood, as well as on the part of its populace, for without the people's input and efforts the well-meaning and enlightened actions of leaders are doomed to fail.

This year, as we sit down to enjoy our Easter morning repast, our traditional Ukrainian "Sviachene," with our families and others dear to us, let us seek God's guidance in our daily lives and for our nation in the homeland. And, filled with the newfound inner strength resulting from Christ's triumph over death, let us pledge to apply that strength in meaningful ways in both our personal and communal lives.

Uplifted in spirit, let us greet one another: Christ is risen — indeed He is risen.

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To all our esteemed and dear readers, the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly extends joyful Easter greetings.



Apr.  
23  
1979

### Turning the pages back...

Yuri Badzio, a long-time dissident and political prisoner, was born on August 24, 1936, in Transcarpathian Ukraine. He began his "career" as a dissident in 1965, when he

protested the destruction of Ukrainian culture and the mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals at a Kiev movie theater along with Ivan Dzyuba and Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska.

He was then stripped of his membership in the Communist Party. A candidate for a doctoral degree in Ukrainian literature since 1960, he was forced to work loading bread onto delivery trucks.

Mr. Badzio was arrested on April 23, 1979, and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, based on materials confiscated during a KGB search of his apartment. The materials confiscated included research done on his thesis on national and political problems.

He was charged with having "harbored for dissemination such anti-Soviet material" as Mykola Rudenko's "Economic Monologues" and for having "prepared and disseminated such anti-Soviet material" as the second manuscript of "A Right to Live," a socio-historical analysis of the Soviet system and nationality policy. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and five years' exile. His wife, Svitlana Kyrychenko, appealed to various Western organizations for their help, citing fabrications by the prosecution and the alteration of testimony.

Samvydav articles that reached the West wrote that Mr. Badzio had gone on three hunger strikes in 1981, to protest "the dictatorship of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, violations of human rights in the USSR and the right to national sovereignty."

Ms. Kyrychenko also suffered political persecution for writing letters in his defense. She was expelled from the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1972 and in 1980 was sentenced to three months of forced labor, the result of an administrative sanction leveled against her during her husband's trial.

Mr. Badzio's life underwent a 180-degree reversal because of the changes sweeping the former USSR. He is currently the leader of the Democratic Party of Ukraine.

"Let us beam with festive joy,  
and let us embrace one another..."

*Below is the full text of the Easter pastoral letter issued by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States.*

To the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy, the venerable Religious, and God-loving faithful: Peace in the Lord and My Archiepiscopal Blessing!  
Christ is risen!

On this glorious feast of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ, we greet one another with our traditional greeting, "Christ is risen!" By using this salutation we profess our holy faith in Christ's Resurrection and express our joy in Christ's victory over death, as we sing in the Canon of the Easter Matins:

"O day of Resurrection! Let us beam with festive joy! O Pasch! O Pasch of the Lord, for from death to life, from earth to heaven Christ our God has led us, who sing the hymn of victory." (Ode 1)

Filled with this heavenly joy, we your bishops, come to you, dearly beloved Brothers and Sisters, and greet each of you on the joyful feast of Christ's Resurrection, for we wish to rejoice with you on "this glorious and holy day...of our King and our Lord; the holiest of holidays and the feast of all festivals" (ibid., Ode 8), for on this day we celebrate Christ and His victory, which has become for us also a victory for all times and for eternity.

Therefore St. John Chrysostom in his famous Easter Homily exhorts us all "to enjoy the banquet of faith. All of you receive the riches of His goodness. Let no one weep over his sins, for pardon has shone from the grave; let no one fear death, for the death of our Savior has set us free; He has destroyed death by enduring it." (Molytvoslov, published by Basilian Fathers, Rome-Toronto 1990, p. 657).

In just this way Christ's apostles on the day of the Resurrection, after Christ appeared to them in the upper room, had no more fear, no longer covered in terror. Their doubt was changed into faith, their dread into hope, and their sadness into great joy, as witnessed by St. John the Evangelist, "and the disciples rejoiced upon seeing the Lord" (Jn 20, 20). Now they believed with all their heart and soul that Christ by His own power returned from the grave alive, that He had risen from the dead! They became enthusiastic now in spreading the Good News through all the Earth. And so over the centuries, following their example, Christians have not only accepted this sacred truth of the faith, but have also shared it gladly, as Good News, with their brothers and sisters, assuring them that Christ is risen indeed.

The first Christians eagerly accepted the Good News of Christ's Resurrection

and, amid persecutions, sufferings and dishonor, courageously professed their holy faith. Therefore St. Peter the Apostle in his first Letter instructs them, "even if you suffer anything for justice's sake, blessed are you. So have no fear of their threats and do not be troubled. But hallow the Lord Christ in your hearts. Be ready always with an answer to everyone who asks a reason for the hope that is in you" (1 Peter 3, 14-15). Faith in Christ's Resurrection, even in the midst of the most cruel and terrifying persecutions, gave strength to the confessors and martyrs to hear with courage all of these sufferings, and even death, thereby giving witness to their deep faith and confident hope in Christ.

Thus for centuries, for all Christians, faith in Christ's Resurrection was and is the fundamental truth of their faith, the guarantee of salvation and eternal life. St. Paul appropriately reminds us, "for since by a man came death, by a man also comes Resurrection from the dead. For as in Adam all die, so in Christ all will be made to live" (1 Cor. 15, 21-22). Therefore Christ's Resurrection is for us the foundation of our joyous hope that we too shall arise from the grave. This sacred truth is beautifully and poetically expressed in the Easter Matins in these words:

"Yesterday I was buried with You, O Christ! Today I rise with Your arising! Yesterday I was crucified with You. Let me share the glory, O Savior, with You in Your Kingdom." (Ode 3)

This same confident hope in the risen Christ strengthened our Ukrainian brothers and sisters, when they followed their Savior to their own Golgotha. During the war, when a deadly onslaught from the East began, our bishops faced horrible dangers yet did not forsake their episcopal sees. They did not save themselves by fleeing across the border. They did not leave the flocks entrusted to them to fall into the clutches of the godless, Communist wolves. They did not forsake their people, but together with them they chose the way of the cross. To the everlasting glory of our Church and people, they, together with innumerable priests, religious and faithful, patiently carried their cross after Christ our Savior. No human force could conquer the power of their invincible faith and confident hope in the risen Christ!

Therefore we should always remember, clearly emphasize and value highly the fact that not one of our Ukrainian Catholic bishops and not one of their successors in the Church of the Catacombs, denied Christ, nor went over to the service of the ungodly; no, they remained true to the Rock of Christ — the successor of St. Peter. This is a great and priceless grace from God for our

(Continued on page 11)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of April 16, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,017 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$291,628.94**. 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.

## IN THE PRESS

**Brzezinski: Ukraine is litmus test**

Below is an excerpt from a commentary by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski which appeared in the March 1 issue of *The Washington Post*.

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The independence of Ukraine strikes at the heart of what until now most Russians have considered to be Russia. Even many — perhaps most — Russians who are democratically minded cannot abandon the idea that the Ukrainians are "little Russians" — certainly not a separate "nation." This makes Yeltsin's acceptance of the Minsk formula of last December difficult to swallow — and strengthens Rutskoi's appeal.

Quite revealing is the advice offered Yeltsin by Vladimir Lukin, one of his democratic Russian supporters and now his choice as ambassador to the United States. In a confidential memo, Lukin advocated a policy of pressure on Ukraine, accusing it of oscillating (like Central Europe) toward the West. To bring the Ukrainians to heel, Lukin urged that Russia not hesitate to declare the Black Sea Fleet — together with its Ukrainian ports — to be Russian; and to ignite territorial pressures by reopening the issue of Crimea's inclusion in

1954 into Ukraine; and to threaten to cancel Russian industrial orders from Ukrainian factories which (he calmly noted) could produce a "social explosion." He added that such a policy would gradually gain the West's grudging respect for Russia's determination.

Ukraine has thus become the litmus test of Russia's future. A strong and stable Ukraine of some 52 million people would mean automatically that Russia had become a post-imperial state. As such, Russia could then develop its economic recovery and promote its political institutions as an increasingly normal national state, eventually ripened for a closer association with Europe. But a Russia that seeks to suborn Ukraine will be a Russia driven by imperial impulses, disqualified from participation in a wider European community. Last but not least, a Russian-Ukrainian conflict could get out of hand.

All this provides the point of departure for defining the West's central strategic goals. It is essential that in the wake of the fall of communism there be somewhere, somehow, a demonstrable success in the transition to democracy. It is equally essential that the expansive former Soviet Union not be replaced by a post-imperial Russia.

Ukraine has suggested that the partner signing the treaty with the U.S. should be a collective one, i.e. that the four states that have nuclear weapons should sign the agreement. Mr. Zlenko pointed out that the Paris Peace Talks of 1947 and the Riga Peace Treaty of 1921 are precedents for a collective of states representing one side of an agreement.

"Russia is showing us that it is less concerned with signing a treaty on arms reduction than proving its superiority among the CIS partner-signatories."

Another topic on the agenda in Moscow was the conflict in the Trans-Dniester Republic. Mr. Zlenko noted that currently, the four sides taking part in the negotiations — Moldova, Russia, Romania and Ukraine — have decided to form a quadripartite commission. Ukraine is represented by People's Deputy Mykhailo Kosiv of Lviv.

"I am pleased that, although shots are still being exchanged by both sides, the kind of confrontation that existed before the meeting of the four states no longer exists," said Minister Zlenko. He said that the four foreign ministers plan to meet again in the near future.

Mr. Zlenko noted that other topics, such as the division of state property, were discussed with Andrey Kozyrev, the Russian foreign minister, but due to the lack of time, these topics were quickly dismissed.

Answering journalists' questions, Minister Zlenko reported that the future of the Black Sea Fleet would be decided within weeks. He said that delegations representing Russia and Ukraine were being created, with Ukraine proposing that the negotiations be held in Odessa.

Although Mykola Bahrov, the chairman of the Crimean Supreme Council, would take part in the talks, Mr. Zlenko noted that this did not mean that Crimea would become an issue in these Black Sea Fleet negotiations.

As The Weekly was going to press on Thursday, April 16, a Russian delegation headed by special envoy Yuri Dubinin arrived in Kiev to determine technical aspects of the Black Sea Fleet talks.

**Ukraine to resume...**

(Continued from page 1)

the world community for assistance in the project.

According to Mr. Zlenko, an agreement on the mechanism will soon be signed by Ukraine and Russia, creating an interstate monitoring committee composed of representatives/experts from the four republics of the former Soviet Union that have nuclear weapons on their territory.

Denying that Ukraine had succumbed to international pressure to begin the removal of its tactical weapons as soon as possible, Mr. Zlenko said: "Ukraine is very happy that its own representative and its own experts will accompany the transported weapons and will monitor their destruction in Russia."

He pointed out that Ukraine is committed to being a non-aligned, nuclear-free and eventually a neutral state, and that the expected deadlines of July 1, 1992, and the end of 1994 for the removal, respectively, of tactical and strategic weapons would be met.

"We are proceeding step by step. We can't do everything at the same time," he said.

During the Moscow talks, Mr. Zlenko said that Russia and Ukraine could not come to an agreement as to who would sign the START treaty with the United States. "Russia wishes to be the sole signatory state from the former Soviet Union. Ukraine cannot accept this," commented the foreign minister.

Explaining that Ukraine had no argument with the conditions of the treaty which refer to Ukraine, including inspections suggested by the United States, Mr. Zlenko said that Ukraine wants to be responsible for what had been placed on its territory.

**A clarification**

Letters to the U.S. president and secretary of state should properly be addressed as follows: The President, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500; The Honorable James A. Baker III, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

**U.S. to Ukraine:  
Russia comes first**

by Maxim Kniazkov

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Ukrainians who have been wondering how much of the \$24 billion international assistance package recently announced by President George Bush will end up in their country should brace themselves for disappointment. The answer to this question is: nothing.

And if some U.S. money is ultimately allocated to Kiev to support its economic reform, this is not likely to happen soon, if at all, given the present political realities in Ukraine and beyond its borders.

The most comprehensive explanation as to who gets what from the highly publicized package has been provided so far by Secretary of State James A. Baker III in his April 7 interview to a number of foreign journalists on the USIA Worldnet network.

"...There is a \$24 billion package for the Russian Federation," Mr. Baker told reporters. "That applies to the Russian Federation only."

The major portion of this amount brought together by the G-7 nations — \$18 billion — will be spent on servicing the Russian debt, as well as on loans, grants and other assistance projects drafted by individual donor countries. The remaining \$6 billion will go to a currency stabilization fund designed, as Secretary Baker emphasized, "to stabilize the ruble."

In addition to that, there is the customary \$1.1 billion in grain credits to sustain the annual level of agricultural purchases in the U.S. by the nations of the former Soviet Union. But again, Russia is the main beneficiary. It is to collect \$600 million out of this amount, with the remaining \$500 million to be divided among all of the former Soviet republics.

How much can Ukraine draw from this line of credit? The secretary of state did not mention any specific amount, but a Ukrainian reporter, while asking a question, referred to a credit as small as \$3 million.

The journalist inquired whether this money could be spent on agricultural reform in Ukraine. Mr. Baker said, no. "The grain credits under our laws," he remarked, "are designed specifically to guarantee the purchase of United States' grain."

Thus, this money will not in any way work for the reform process in Ukraine but rather will end up in the bank accounts of American farmers.

What could give the Ukrainians at least some hope is a broad legislative act recently sent by the administration to Congress. Called the Freedom Support Act, it establishes the principles, guidelines and regulations that are supposed to govern U.S. assistance programs to the CIS countries.

Money is also involved. The bill calls for the allocation of \$3 billion for stabilization funds to support the currencies of the CIS states. But again, these appropriations will be oriented toward the biggest client, and Secretary Baker made no bones about it. "The \$3 billion mentioned in the Freedom Support Act for stabilization funds," he noted, "will be roughly 50 percent for Russia, which includes the United States' share of the \$6 billion, and 50 percent

for all of the other states of the former USSR."

What's more, there are strings attached. The assistance is in fact contingent on the nuclear disarmament of those former Soviet republics that have nuclear weapons on their soil. "We want to see the tactical nuclear weapons collected and ultimately disassembled and destroyed in keeping with the commitments that have been made. We want to see the new states that have indicated they would sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear states," the secretary of state argued.

The requirement may become a stumbling block for Ukraine. Given the present controversy over nuclear weapons on its territory, Kiev, to qualify for the funds, will have to either unconditionally surrender its nuclear arsenal to Russia, as was previously agreed, or spend a lot of time and effort convincing U.S. officials and lawmakers that this policy shift was warranted and should not automatically place Ukraine at the bottom of the list of aid recipients.

The assistance package marks a clear victory within the administration for those who advocate the "Russia first" approach and tend to believe that the U.S. interest would be better served if the former Soviet nations retained some form of union between them. It appears that the principles outlined in the notorious "Chicken Kiev" speech by President Bush continue to shape the U.S. policy toward Ukraine.

With the ruble stabilization fund agreed upon, many analysts believe that the cause of Ukrainian independence will be dealt a staggering blow if the Russian currency becomes fully convertible before the same stabilization provisions are arranged for the hryvnia, a currency Ukraine plans to introduce by the end of this year.

"The republics that take measures to introduce their own currency will see its value plunge," says Thomas H. Naylor, professor of economics at Duke University. He adds that if the ruble fund goes into effect early enough, it will serve as a strong disincentive for the former Soviet republics against the introduction of national currencies.

Experts think that the early convertibility of the ruble will compel Ukraine to either drop its plans for the introduction of the hryvnia or face the following economic consequences:

- Drastic devaluation of the hryvnia and high inflation. "It will be extremely difficult for Kiev to establish a low exchange rate," argues David C. Johnson of PlanEcon, a Washington consulting firm. "The value of the hryvnia will be comparable to that of the ruble at today's currency markets."

- Businesses will tend to trade in rubles. "It will be a repetition of the situation we are witnessing now," notes Johnson. "If presently businessmen in Ukraine do whatever it takes to sell their products or services for dollars, the stabilized ruble will give them an incentive to sell for rubles to Russia." Moreover, businesses will tend to increase their exports to the ruble zone, which will worsen shortages in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 16)

# "Spirit of Ukraine" exhibits rare works from Kiev State Museum

by Oksana Zakydalsky

HAMILTON, Ontario — Featuring rare paintings and icons spanning five centuries of Ukrainian art, "Spirit of Ukraine" is on view at the Art Gallery of Hamilton through June 15. The works are on loan from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev.

An exhibit of Ukrainian art from Kiev was originally conceived in the early 1980s by the Ukrainian Cultural and Education Center in Winnipeg, but the political situation of the time derailed the project. The idea was revived about three years ago by Carol Phillips, the director of the Winnipeg Art Gallery.

In the fall of 1990 Ms. Phillips, together with research assistant Olya Marko, went to Kiev to negotiate the loan of works from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art. The selection of works for the exhibit was made by Ms. Phillips together with Iryna Horbachova, the deputy director of the Kiev Museum. The theme of the exhibit was to be "500 Years of Ukrainian Painting."

During her trip to Kiev, Ms. Phillips finalized the contract between the Winnipeg Art Gallery and the State Museums of Ukrainian Art. Because of the unavailability of materials in Ukraine, all the shipping was arranged from the Canadian side; Canadian technicians built the crates in Canada and with the crates they went to Kiev to do the packing. Cathy Collins, head conservator at the gallery accompanied them and assessed the condition of the paintings to be loaned. The paintings were trucked by a Viennese fine arts shipping company to Frankfurt where they were loaded onto a Canadian Airlines plane and flown to Winnipeg.

"Spirit of Ukraine — 500 Years of Ukrainian Painting" opened in Winnipeg on August 2, 1991, as one of the events marking the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The public thronged to the show; it broke attendance records in Winnipeg (with only a Picasso show edging it out for top spot) and later in Edmonton, where it opened on December 21. On April 9, the exhibit opened at the Art Gallery of Hamilton in Ontario, where it is scheduled to run until June 15.

"Spirit of Ukraine" has caused a lot of excitement in the art world, but it has also elicited surprise — surprise that Ukrainian culture could offer such wonderful paintings, not just icons but paintings that paralleled European developments in art.

John Bentley Mays, art critic for The Globe and Mail, wrote, "The exhibition we have is only an introduction to a



"Miracle of St. George," a 15th century icon (tempera on panel).

realm of artistic culture never before made available to us."

Christopher Hume of The Toronto Star wrote, after the Hamilton opening, "It is an introductory show, a survey, one that can only hint at the depth and variety of Ukrainian visual arts, something about which most of us knew next to nothing."

Art historian Dr. Daria Darewych, author of the introductory article to the catalogue of "Spirit of Ukraine," said that although it is a fact that the period of the last 500 years forms the height of development of Ukrainian painting, there is also an underlying political dimension to the choice of this period: the Russian (and Soviet) imperialist view has always maintained that Ukraine did not exist before then.

In her article, "The Development of Ukrainian Painting," Dr. Darewych

stresses the fact that there is more to Ukrainian painting than is represented by the exhibit. Her survey covers Ukrainian painting from prehistory, includes Kievan Rus' and goes up to the non-conformist art of the last three decades.

More than 130 paintings in this exhibit span the ages from 15th century icons to the 20th century avant-garde. It begins with the mid-15th century icon "The Miracle of St. George" from Halychyna. The work combines such Byzantine traditions as flat surface painting and symbolic colors with an architectural motif — a Gothic castle — in the Western style. The icon is described as "an early example of the Europeanization of Ukrainian culture."

There is a spectacular multi-thematic composition "Passion of Christ" from

the end of the 16th century depicting 18 scenes from the life of Christ. The figures are clothed in contemporary garments; Roman legionnaires dressed as Austrian mercenaries, torturers in middle-Eastern turbans and high priests slandering Christ in the robes of university professors.

The Baroque era of the 17th and 18th centuries, called the "Golden Age of Ukrainian Painting," is represented by portraits — images of aristocracy and the Kozak leadership portrayed in rich attire, in formal poses against a background visually reaffirming the official status of the sitter. There are portraits of Church officials, in elaborate full-length poses wearing the regalia of their office, such as those of Metropolitan Dmytro Rostovsky and Petro Mohyla, metropolitan of Kiev and Halych.

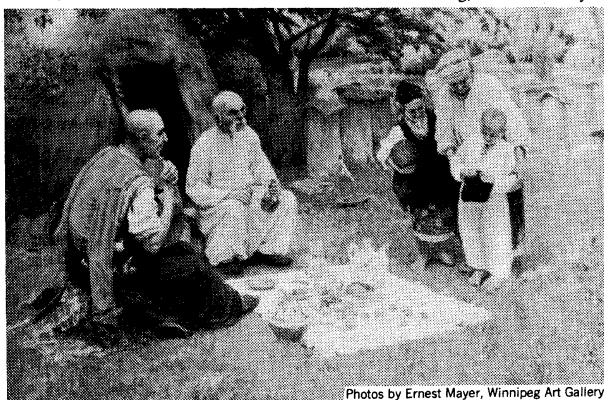
There is a magnificent rendering, painted in the 1740s, of Anastasia Skoropadska and Uliana Apostol, wives of the hetmans, as Ss. Anna and Uliana the Martyrs. It is a masterpiece of Ukrainian Rococo — porcelain faces, splendid attire of fur and rich fabrics — a portrait of lay noblewomen whose saintliness is suggested by religious symbols.

At the end of the 18th century, with the failure of the revolts against Poland, Ukrainian artists were attracted to the newly established Academy of Art in St. Petersburg which cultivated the classical type of painting. Taras Shevchenko studied at the academy and the exhibit features a dark and intriguing self-portrait by Shevchenko painted in 1860, the last one he ever did.

The 19th century artists also produced landscape and genre painting inspired by the Romantic movement, depicting country people living ordinary lives in harmony with nature. Awakening national consciousness at the beginning of the 20th century stimulated artists to depict the past, particularly the Kozak period; an example is the well-known "Visitor from Zaporizhzhia" by Fotiy Krasysky. Impressionism made itself felt in the work of several Kiev artists who worked in Paris: Tkachenko, Murashko, Manevych.

Artists born in Ukraine, as well as those who considered themselves Ukrainian by nationality, were among the creators of the so-called Russian avant-garde movement. In the period 1905-1915 they traveled to Western Europe, saw the new developments in art and brought them to Ukraine and Moscow. The avant-garde developed in the

(Continued on page 12)



"Visitor from Zaporizhzhia" by Fotiy Krasysky (1916, oil on canvas).



"Carousel" by Davyd Burluk (1921, oil on canvas).



# Alexander Archipenko: an innovator in 20th century art

by Arcadia Olenska Petryshyn

## Conclusion

Alexander Archipenko exhibited with the Cubists as early as 1910 at the Salon des Independants when the earliest influences of Cubism, such as the angularity of simplified forms and tubularity of limbs became evident in his sculptures. Shortly thereafter he adapted to three-dimensional compositions such formal devices of Cubism as radical angularity of shapes, surface fragmentation throughout his works and the faceting of forms, first introduced in painting.

The visual possibilities of concave and convex forms and their expressive potential were ideas which were first explored in painting, specifically, in Picasso's "Les Femmes d'Alger" (1907), a work which is considered a breakthrough for Cubist ideas in painting. Some artists became interested in developing these concepts in sculpture, which had not yet adapted these devices, no doubt due to the complexity of three-dimensionality. But there is no record of any sculptor realizing them before Archipenko.

Archipenko began to utilize the ideas of concave and convex forms in his sculpture in 1911, and continued to develop them throughout his life. It should be pointed out that his interest in concave and convex forms went beyond experimentation; the forms were used primarily for the expressive possibilities they presented, as devices for enhancing the sensual curves of the female torso, for example.

An early use of concave forms by the sculptor can be seen in "Madonna on the Rocks" (1911), where some forms are hollowed out to enhance the effectiveness of the composition. A very good example of Archipenko's use of concave and convex forms to enhance the gentle tilt of the curvilinear female body is "Woman Combing her Hair" (1915) which is part of the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York and was also reproduced for a wider market.

One of Archipenko's undisputed innovations is his introduction of the void (i.e., absence of mass) into scul-

ptural compositions. According to the artist, he remembers that as a child he observed two identical vases, which were placed next to each other, and discovered another shape which was formed by the void between the two vases. Thus he became aware that the void had visual reality, an idea which he later developed in his sculptures.

The expressive possibilities of this concept are considerable, given the effect produced by an empty space where, otherwise, one would expect to see a human face. In the above-mentioned "Woman Combing her Hair" the empty space of the face is formed on one side by a raised arm and on the other by longer-than-shoulder-length hair, where the void becomes the shape of the face, which we become aware of with a startling realization. This is a significant sculptural device, which impacted further on the opening up of forms and is in marked contrast to the massive shapes of Archipenko's earliest works. The viewer's perception of the encircled void is no less real than that of the surrounding mass, although the empty space does not present any opportunity for expression of facial features.

Another work, "The Dance" (1912), presents two simplified elongated figures, with hands joined and legs in positions of movement, where the contours of the figures serve as a frame to the space between them, once again forming a startling image. As concave and convex shapes, negative sculptural spaces imply the relativity of mass and suggest that perception of the concrete can be attained by the opposite of mass — its absence.

"The Dance" is also an example of Archipenko's interest in the expression of movement. Besides evoking movement by figures in poses which suggest movement, he also uses simplification or exaggeration, accentuation of line, etc., whenever appropriate, of forms which enhance the expression of movement.

In "Boxing" (1914) he presents two figures in poses of violent movement which evoke the brutality of the sport, yet by using exaggerated formal devices, such as machine-like cubic forms and dramatic lines, there is the suggestion of back-and-forth thrusts that

enhance the perception of dramatic movement.

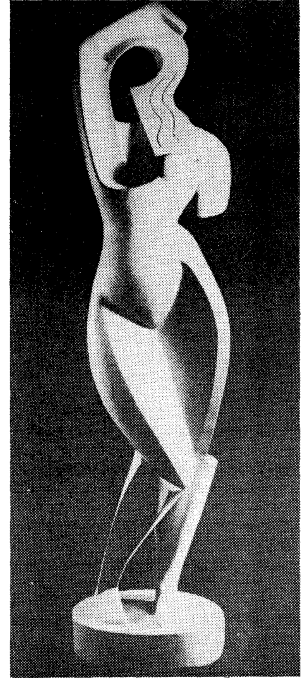
Another aspect of Archipenko's interest in the expression of movement is his simultaneous presentation of the profile and frontality of faces in a single work. That is, the viewer is able to perceive both the profile and the full face without changing his vantage point. This concept was used earlier in two-dimensional presentations by Cubist painters.

Archipenko does not pursue the expression of movement by actually using movable parts except in the previously mentioned "Medrano I," but the idea of changeability does surface again in 1924 with his invention of a machine for changeability in painting called "Archipentura," which he considered to be real motion in painting.

Archipenko's writings reveal his interest in philosophies of change and evolution, as his references to creative forces in the universe, which somehow inspire the artist's own creativity, indicate.<sup>8</sup> His sculptures reflect his use of forms for evoking very lively surface movement of dramatic thrusts or soft linear flow or any combination of these possibilities.

Archipenko's introduction of Cubist elements in sculpture paralleled his other innovations, such as assemblages and sculpto-painting. The use of different materials was initiated in collage in 1912 by Picasso and developed in sculpture by Archipenko. It is difficult to appreciate today how audacious such innovations seemed at the time but we know from art reviewers that they caused quite a sensation when they were first exhibited. In effect, they gave impetus to a new movement — Constructivism, which developed in Russia and Ukraine in 1914.

Sculpto-painting, which was initiated by Archipenko in modern art, was used

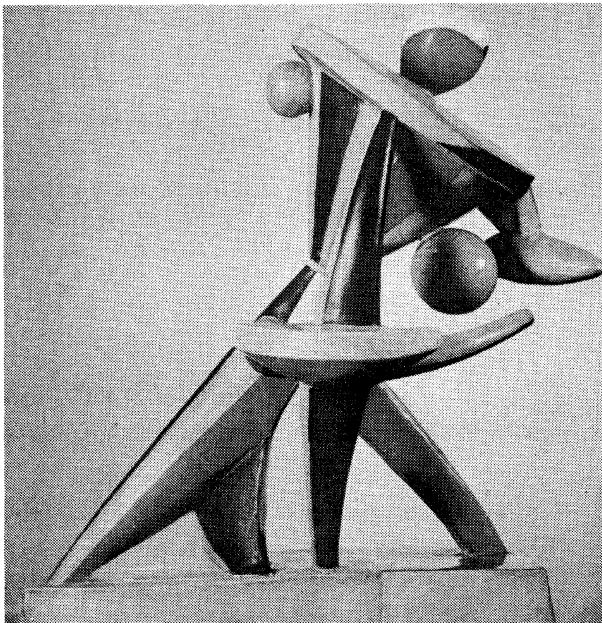


"Woman Combing her Hair," 1915. (Bronze, 6 feet high). Private collection, New York. Also Perls Galleries, New York.

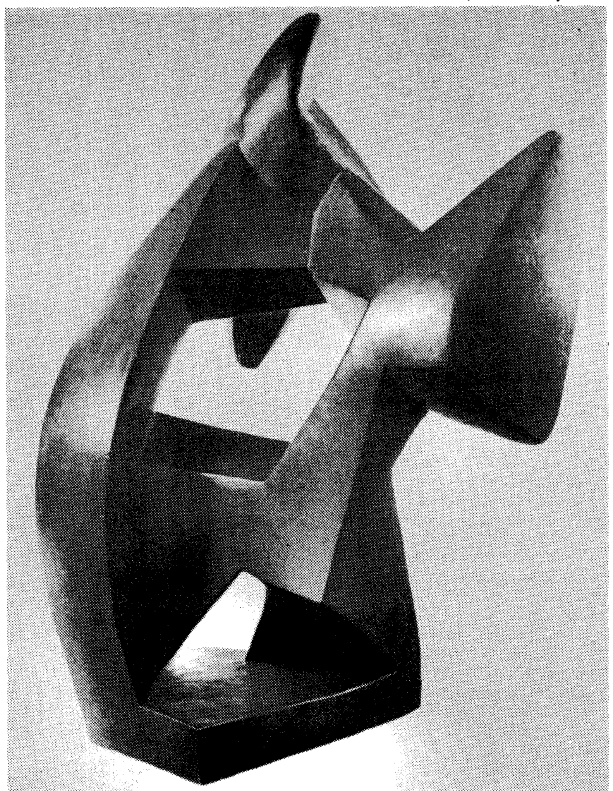
in earlier civilizations. Polychromatic Hellenistic terracotta figurines were well-known to artists at the time when

(Continued on page 15)

8. Alexander Archipenko and Fifty Art Historians, "Archipenko: 50 Creative Years" (New York: TEKHNE, Press, 1960).



"Carrousel Pierrot," 1913. (Plaster, 23½ inches high). Formerly in the Magnelli Collection, Florence. Now in a private collection, Paris.



"Boxers" (rear view), 1914. (Plaster, 23 inches high). Formerly in the Magnelli Collection, Florence. Now at the The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York.

## Kozaks vs. Ukes: charity skate benefits Ukrainian youth organizations

by Sofia O. Ilczyszyn

ENGLEWOOD, N.J. — The first annual "charity skate" exhibition hockey game, organized by the New York Kozaks Hockey Club, took place on Saturday, March 21, here at MacKay Ice Arena.

With uncertain expectations due to the fact that this event was organized within a six-week period, the charity skate could easily be classified as surprisingly successful. More than 200 Ukrainians of all ages gathered from all parts of the tri-state area, as well as Washington, Delaware and Montreal.

The afternoon began with an open skating party, which allowed all attending to show their "Olympic" skills to a mix of Ukrainian songs arranged by Yury Furda of the Vodohray band. Following this hour of fun and falls, the exhibition hockey game between the New York Kozaks and Montreal Ukes began with the introduction of players by the master of ceremonies, Roman Wasyluk, who also entertained the audience throughout the entire event.

The Ukrainian national anthem, "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," was played and sung by all present. As the players warmed up, the spectators waited in anticipation for the first drop of the puck.

Dr. Taras Odulak, captain of the New York Kozaks (NYK), and Ihor Kowalew, captain of the Montreal Ukes (MU), led two very impressive teams. The Montreal Ukes, who led after every period (3-1, 5-3, 8-4), were evidently more experienced as a team. The New York Kozaks, on the other hand, had a slight disadvantage working with players from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, and the surprise arrival from Chicago, Andriy Sonevitsky. Goalkeepers Peter Strutynsky and Alex Nystor, were applauded for their exceptional skills (the former should have been named MVP for his inexhaustible undertaking and energy against the tough Canadian team).

Throughout the entire event, the public cheered both teams on. With the final score being 8-4, the Canadian team claimed victory, allowing it to take home to Montreal the winning "phantom" trophy.

Many left for home with New York Kozaks t-shirt souvenirs, while others headed for a reception held at the Ukrainian Youth Center in Yonkers, N.Y.

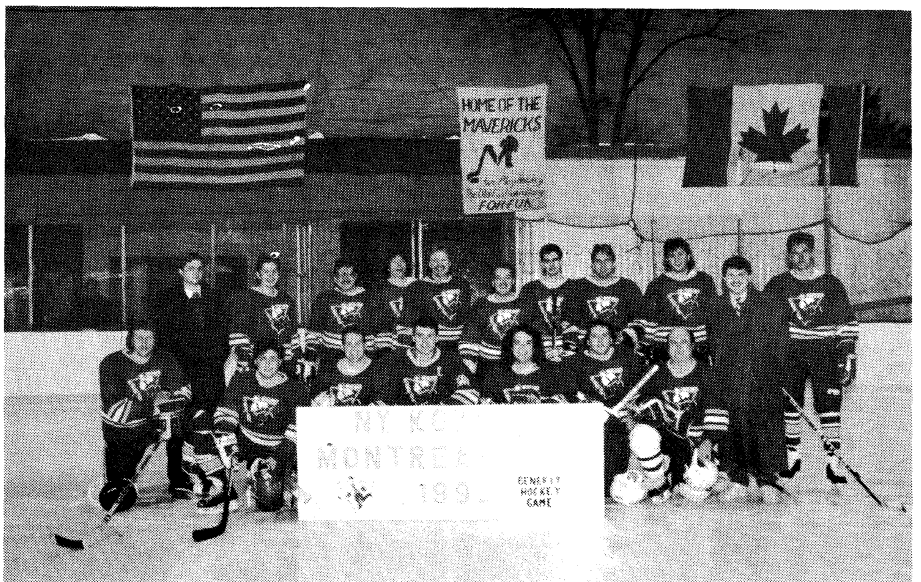
The Montreal Ukes, who have previously sponsored two such events to benefit the Ukrainian schools of Montreal, introduced this idea of a charity skate to the New York Kozaks in 1990. The New York Kozaks took advantage of this idea and decided to organize a similar event which would benefit Plast and SUM-A (Ukrainian American Youth Association), two very important youth organizations which have given so many young Ukrainians in North America direction, recreation, culture, and love. In return, the Kozaks are graciously donating \$1,300 to be divided between these two organizations.

The organizers of the charity skate, Dr. Odulak, Peter Hlushko and this writer, expressed thanks to all sponsors for their gracious contributions, and the many volunteers for their devotion, time and hard work, especially Marko and Motria Shuhan, Roman Iwasiwka and Zen Bilewich for their donations.

Special thanks went to the Montreal Ukes who initiated this event, which organizers hope will become a yearly tradition.



The ceremonial exchange of handshakes at the end of the game.



The New York Kozaks.



The Montreal Ukes.

**"Let us beam with..."**

(Continued from page 6)

people and our Church. For all of our bishops were holy men, immovable in their strong and living faith in God, and fervently devoted to their Ukrainian Catholic Church and their people. Their witness to the Gospel of Christ, their perseverance in extraordinarily difficult circumstances — is one of the most noble and convincing manifestations of Christian faith and hope in this century.

This year is the first Easter that our Brothers and Sisters will celebrate in a free Ukraine. Furthermore the bishops of our Ukrainian Catholic Church will gather in May for a Holy Synod in the city of Prince Lev, in the Cathedral of St. George the Conqueror, for the first time since the persecutions of our Church began in the 1940s. Therefore on this most glorious Feast of Christ's Resurrection we fervently pray to God the Holy Spirit that He Himself will guide these important discussions and decisions of the Synod Fathers, that He will bless their labors for the renewal and fortification of our Church in Ukraine and throughout the world.

Let us pray that all sons and daughters of the Ukrainian people in the

homeland and in the diaspora will have the chance to hear the Gospel of Christ, to know Christ as their Savior, to believe in Him and to love Him, and to celebrate Easter in our Ukrainian rite. We all should ask the Lord of the harvest to send many laborers into His vineyard. We are grateful to God that He has blessed St. Josaphat's Seminary in Washington this year with several new, promising candidates for the priesthood. So on this glorious day of Christ's Resurrection we ask you to keep praying for the peace of holy, zealous and numerous vocations to the priesthood and the religious life. Pray also for our priests, that the Lord will bless them with good health and long life.

The good news of Christian faith and hope, fortified by the triumph of Christ's Resurrection, unites all Christians in one family of God's children. In the risen Christ our Lord, with a kiss of peace and the Savior's words, "peace be with you!" (Jn 20, 19), we greet our brothers and sisters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, as well as all Christian Ukrainian communities in Ukraine and in the diaspora. We have confident hope in Christ our risen Lord,

that there will be an end to this painful, sinful and scandalous division of ours, and that the day and the hour will come, when the words of Christ's prayer will be fulfilled, "that all may be one, as You, Father, are in Me and I am in You, that they too may be united in Us, so that the world may believe that You have sent Me" (John 17, 21). Then again there will be "one flock and one shepherd" (John 10, 16), one Christian Church in all Ukraine, as it was in the days of our baptizer — St. Volodymyr the Great.

Our sincere best wishes this Easter to all those dear to our hearts: clergy and laity. May the peace and blessing of our risen Savior descend upon you, and may He always be your strength, your

rock and your fortress (cf. Psalm 18, 3), your consolation, your help and your hope. For it is "the day of Resurrection! Let us beam with festive joy, and let us embrace one another and say, Brethren!" (Stichera from Easter Matins)

†**Stephen**  
Metropolitan Archbishop

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## "Spirit..."

(Continued from page 8)

USSR until the late 1920s, when it was brutally stamped out.

Many of the artists' names are known in the West but under a Russian transliteration. The catalogue of this exhibit also provides the Ukrainian versions. This has created some confusion in the Canadian art world — but it has made them reconsider as well.

John Bentley Mays wrote, "Alexandra Ekster and Kasimir Malevich, known hitherto as Russian avant-gardists of 1917 are transformed into Ukrainian artists Oleksandra Ekster and Kazymir Malevych. This little touch by the catalogue writers was, of course, patriotic, and obviously intended to defy the relentless homogenizing of everything made on Soviet territory into that fiction known as 'Soviet culture.' Yet it was provocative in ways perhaps not intended. After all, we Westerners are just not used to thinking of the Bolshevik and visionary abstract painter Malevich as Malevych, a man with roots in the soil of somewhere — simply

because, for most of us, Ukraine did not exist, except as a part of a much larger state."

The avant-garde collection of the Kiev Museum includes works by Oleksandra Ekster, Oleksandr Bohomazov, Vadym Meller, Anatol Petrytsky, Viktor Palmov and Davyd Burluk's "Carousel," the horse of which has provided the logo for this show. It has been augmented by 15 works from the private Dychenko collection, which includes works by Malevych and Yermilov. Dychenko is a Kiev collector who started to collect in the 1960s and specializes in the avant-garde and the Boichuk school.

A particularly moving selection in the exhibition are the works of the school of Mykhailo Boichuk. Boichuk was a monumentalist, a teacher and an art theoretician who aspired to develop art for the masses that was based on Ukrainian traditions and Western models. He worked in Paris before the war and returned to Kiev in 1917 where he became a teacher at the new Ukrainian Art Academy (later Institute).

He and his students eagerly responded to the policy of Ukrainization of the 1920s and sought inspiration in Ukrainian medieval frescoes and icons, folk art as well as the early Italian Renaissance. But precisely because of this they fell victim to Stalinist repressions. Boichuk, his wife and many of his followers were executed and their art destroyed and suppressed — not only that found in Kiev and Kharkiv but also what was found in Lviv after World War II. "Boichukism" was, until recently, an official negative term yet also one wrapped in mystery and awe.

Works of this school are very rare; the exhibit includes one work by Mykhailo Boichuk ("The Milkmaid," 1920) as

well as works of eight other members of the school. One of these was the last of the "Boichukists," Oksana Pavlenko, who escaped the purges only because she moved to Moscow, where she died last year.

To accompany the exhibit, the Art Gallery of Winnipeg has published a bilingual catalogue, in English and Ukrainian. It contains reproductions in color of all of the works at the exhibition from the Kiev Museum (a total of 117) and one Yermilov from the Dychenko collection. The other 15 avant-garde works from the Dychenko collection are not included because they were received too late. Although the reproductions are good, they lack the luminosity of the originals. The catalogue has informative essays by art scholars from Kiev, Canada and the U.S. on the different aspects of the exhibit, providing a context for the works on view.

Dr. Darewych pointed out that this exhibit is a selection from one museum collection and is not representative of art from all parts of Ukraine, "although what we do get to see is impressive in terms of visual and stylistic representation." Western Ukraine is not well represented; there is only one Novakivsky and one Trush and two works from Zakarpattia. The exhibit does not give a picture of the development of Ukrainian painting in the 19th and 20th centuries in Western Ukraine where the contacts with European art were very strong.

As well, the exhibit has no works of artists who left Ukraine. An important omission is Vasyl Krychevsky, who was the first rector of the Ukrainian Art Academy set up in 1917 and a very important influence on Ukrainian art (although there is a work by his brother, Fedir). But, Dr. Darewych added, "it is

a miracle that Carol Phillips managed to get as many paintings as she did get, in such a brief period of time."

Apart from some of the avant-garde works in the Dychenko collection, the works in this exhibit have not been to the West. This sort of exhibit is very new to museums in Ukraine; they have not had the opportunities for major exhibitions in the West.

The Art Gallery of Hamilton is Canada's fourth largest gallery. The present building was opened in 1977 as part of the downtown Hamilton civic center. The "Spirit of Ukraine" exhibit takes up the whole ground floor; the spacious rooms are well suited to the large format paintings, which include "Christ Enthroned," an eight-foot-high part of an iconostasis.

Many of the commentators on the show have stressed the fact that it is only an introduction to Ukrainian art, that they would like to see more. Christopher Hume wrote, "Spirit of Ukraine is a show that asks more questions than it answers. Big as it may be, it can only skim the surface." John Bentley Mays said, "You want a second look at the art created during the long and extraordinarily complex history of Ukrainian civilization."

Fortunately, they may soon have such an opportunity. Dr. Darewych heads the curatorial team of another exhibit project, "Treasures of Ukraine" — an exhibition of art works, mostly artifacts such as Trypillian pottery, Scythian gold and weapons, items from Kievan Rus', Kozak weapons, commissioned religious works and manuscripts. This will be an exhibit greater in scope and it will deal with a longer period — from archeological prehistory to the 19th century. The works will come from 22 institutions and museums in Ukraine and will cover all historical periods and geographic areas. Arrangements have been made with three Canadian museums for this exhibit; it is scheduled for the fall of 1993. Final contracts are ready to be signed and an official announcement is expected shortly.

Dr. Darewych noted that "the significance of the exhibit 'Spirit of Ukraine' and the upcoming 'Treasures of Ukraine' lies in the fact that they alter the way Ukrainians in Canada think of themselves and the population at large thinks of Ukraine. Up to now we have been primarily known for our folk art. At both of these exhibitions, people will get to see the fine art and cultural achievements of Ukrainians through the ages."

\*\*\*

The Art Gallery of Hamilton is open daily except Mondays; evenings on Thursdays and Saturdays. Guided tours of the exhibition are offered in English and Ukrainian on a regular basis. A catalogue, posters and postcards relating to the exhibit are available. For more information, and to book special tours, call (416) 527-6610.

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The statue of Shevchenko will be highlighted by a 12 metre high bronze background in the shape of a WAVE, one side of which will depict important characters of Shevchenko's works in bas-relief while the other side will portray the events leading to the rebirth of an independent Ukraine.

Approximately \$200,000.00 is still needed to complete this immense undertaking. Please make this 100 year old dream come true! Only with your assistance will it be possible to unveil this monument on the 1st Anniversary of the Rebirth of an Independent Ukraine.

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A model of the Taras Shevchenko monument to be erected in Lviv.



A model of the Taras Shevchenko monument to be erected in Lviv.

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## At the workshop...

(Continued on page 5)

guage. It's unfortunate that a few teachers could not come; they missed so much. Luckily, thanks to foresight, a video is available for them. (Make sure you all see it. It really is invaluable and a great learning tool.)

\*\*\*

I had been concerned that so many professionals have been going to Ukraine to help with rebuilding the country, but my area of expertise was not needed. It is true that many doctors, dentists, lawyers, politicians, bankers have donated their time. But with the call for teachers, I was first in line.

Now we can do our share. We can not heal, or write laws or restructure the banking system. But we have



Teachers' workshop participants at the UNA headquarters building.

something just as valuable to offer. We can open doors to the West by teaching communicative skills to

teachers of English and to Ukrainian businessmen. I, for one, am ready to meet the challenge. But somehow I

have a feeling that, no matter how much I give, my rewards will be a hundredfold from this experience!

## Edmonton...

(Continued from page 4)

including in Ottawa, says Andrij Hluchowcky, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Information Bureau.

He says that his project has kept in regular contact with Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, an adviser to the Ukrainian government on leave from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and

former Ukrainian presidential candidate Vyacheslav Chornovil, to determine what's most needed in supplies.

A hotline for donations is manned from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily at (403) 443-1870. But those interested may also fax a list of goods to the project at (403) 478-9556.

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## Alexander...

(Continued from page 9)

Archipenko introduced his sculpto-painting, which is essentially painted sculpture. He would use a number of ideas with sculpto-painting, such as assemblages, in the same work, as can be seen in "Carrousel Pierrot," 1913.

Archipenko continued his innovative searches during his later years. He developed a number of works in which he used transparent plastics and lighting effects. The possibility of altering the expression of forms by different uses of light could be seen as a further development of Archipenko's interest in expressing movement, an idea that must have appealed to him.



"Dance," 1912. (Bronze). Private collection, Berlin. Reproduced from the cover of the English magazine *The Sketch*.

Archipenko seems never to have been interested in total non-objectivity, which was initiated by a few artists in 1912, the year that marks the conception of many of his own ideas. He valued the added dimension that an association, however small, of images to the surrounding world, especially the human figure, provided and which was abandoned by non-objective art.

The enormity of innovative ideas in Archipenko's works notwithstanding, it is their expressiveness that is the measure of his importance as an artist. Throughout his creative life, the artist strove to perfect both lyric and dramatic expression, most often combined in a single work. His lyricism and lightness is usually associated with the female figure, while his male figures tend to be massive and weighty, with heavy forms. The expressiveness of his works is strongest when he does not dwell extensively on surface effects but uses them for their expressiveness. Some of his small works evoke a sense of monumentality because of the impact of the formal devices, that is, their expressiveness.

The works of Archipenko's American period are considered weaker by many critics. Many of them are characterized as being schematic with facile lyricism or crudeness, that is, simply heavy and not expressive. Although some of Archipenko's later works might be less expressive, it is important to remember that Archipenko was a very prolific artist, and that the works in a lighter vein are part of a vast repertory. It is also important to remember that Archipenko arrived in America when there was none of the cultural milieu that we now experience, at a time when many American artists preferred Europe.

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(Continued from page 7)

• Foreign entrepreneurs will find Russia and countries that would choose the ruble as their currency more attractive for their investments. The convertibility of the ruble will make it easier for them to repatriate their profits.

The political fallout will follow in short order. The above-mentioned economic hardships are likely to increase separatist tendencies in Crimea, Odessa and possibly in eastern Ukraine where the pro-independence sentiment has been weaker than in other parts of Ukraine.

The issues of the Black Sea Fleet and of the armed forces stationed in Ukraine may also find their solutions once and for all. If most officers are to continue following their paychecks and benefits, as they have been doing for the past several months now, it is reasonable to conclude that they would find salaries in stable rubles more attractive than in hryvnias.

Most economists interviewed for this article agree that in order to avoid the impending debacle Ukrainian leaders will have to not simply implement but rush a comprehensive market reform and undertake a

major diplomatic effort to convince the industrial world of the necessity to support Ukraine's independence.

"It is essential for Ukraine now to put together a comprehensive set of economic policies," says a World Bank official who spoke under the condition that his name would not be revealed. "So far, unfortunately, many things there have been up in the air, including government policies."

After this is done, Kiev will have to start convincing the Western nations to support its free market venture. "Getting a currency stabilization fund is to a substantial degree is a question of lobbying," notes Marshall Goldman of Harvard's Russian Research Center.

His opinion is corroborated by experts from the International Monetary Fund. "Stabilization funds," explains Graham Newman of IMF, "are not provided by the IMF itself. They are provided by interested states that may want to get an endorsement by the IMF of the economic program of a receiving country before any money is disbursed."

This means that Ukraine will have to convince the G-7 nations of the seriousness of its free market reform if it wants its independence to be a success. What's more, it seems it will also have to convince some politicians in Washington that its mere existence makes sense.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 24

**NEWARK, N.J.:** Ivan Drach, poet, first president of Rukh, head of the Ukraina Society and people's deputy, will speak on "Contemporary Ukraine and the diaspora" at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School gymnasium, 719 Sanford Ave., at 7:30 p.m. This event is sponsored by the Friends of Rukh of Northern New Jersey. For further information, call Roman Andrushkiw, (201) 762-0211.

April 25

**WASHINGTON:** "Raspad," a film about Chernobyl, will be screened at the Weschler Theater, Mary Graydon Center, American University Campus, third floor, at 7 and 9 p.m. This film premiered at the Cannes Film Festival in 1990 and has won numerous awards and high acclaim since. Its writer and director, Mikhail Belikov, is a people's deputy from Kharkiv. The final script, by Mr. Belikov and Oleh Prihodko, is based on true incidents but put together in a non-documentary style, resulting in "politically significant entertainment."

April 27 - June 22

**STAMFORD, Conn.:** An eight-session embroidery course structured to teach beginners the rudiments of embroidery as well as expand the skills of those proficient in the craft will be offered by The Ukrainian Museum of Stamford, 161 Glenbrook Road. Students will start with basic techniques and advance from cross-stitch to little-known stitches and intricate cut-work; participants will also be oriented to the history and evolution of styles, techniques, colors, threads and fabrics traditionally used in the various regions of Ukraine. The course will be held Mondays at 6:30-9 p.m. The fee for adults is \$55; for seniors and students over age 16, \$45. All materials are covered in the registration fee. For information and registration call (203) 637-4726.

May 1-3

**BOXBOROUGH, Mass.:** The Philatelic Show '92 at the Boxborough Host Hotel will include an exhibit of "Aeronautics with Ukrainian Connections," 8 frames, 128 pages. This exhibit was prepared by Andrij D. Solczanyk and received the silver award at the Milcopex philatelic exhibition in Milwaukee, Wis. It consists

of three parts: aeronautics specialists connected with Ukraine by nationality, work or education; aeronautics ingredients (the industry, institutions and events in Ukraine); and flights.

May 2-3

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** The season's first Ukrainian tennis tournament will be held at Tryzubivka's tennis courts, sponsored by USO Tryzub Tennis Club and conducted by the USCAK tennis division. All participants must be Ukrainian by birth, heritage or marriage. The tournament will be played in singles competition only and in every age category with four or more participants. For adults, play will start at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, May 2; junior groups will start the same day at 2 p.m. To enter the tournament or for additional information, contact George Sawchak, 7828 Frontenac St., Philadelphia, PA 19111; telephone (215) 272-9426 (work); (215) 745-9637 (home). Entries must be received no later than Tuesday, April 28.

May 9

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston will hold an Independence Spring Ball at 8 p.m. at the Sheraton Commander Hotel, 16 Garden Street. Music will be by Odnoshasnist. For further information, call Mike Kowalyk, (617) 789-4974, or Adrienne Hordienko, (617) 787-4321.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring a puppet show of "Chervona Shapochka" (Little Red Riding Hood) and a children's carnival at 4-7 p.m. in the gymnasium of St. John the Baptist School on Sanford Avenue. Admission is \$3 for children, \$5 for adults. For ticket information, call Marusia Borkowsky, (908) 232-5040, or Chrystyna Khedr, (908) 233-3498.

May 16

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** The 29th annual installation dinner-dance of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 and Ladies Auxiliary of Passaic, N.J., will be held at 7 p.m. at the Chris Club, 1543 Main Ave. Donation: \$22 per person. For reservations call Eugene Sagasz, (201) 778-7284, not later than May 8.

## The Weekly Ukrainian perspective on the news

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