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Ukrainian National Association convention looks to future

Diachuk begins second term; new generation of activists elected to advisory board

by Marta Kolomayets

PITTSBURGH — The Ukrainian National Association began its second hundred years of activity pledging at its 33rd Regular Convention to keep the best of its deeply rooted traditions, while looking toward its younger ranks to secure a promising future for this oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the world.

Meeting at the Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers, the 242 delegates, representing 247 UNA branches from throughout the United States and Canada, marked this jubilee year for the UNA under the slogan "With reverence for the past, with a vision for the future." They voiced their concerns and expectations for the UNA as it prepares to enter the 21st century, demanding that it provide competitive insurance products for its clients, but continue to provide fraternal benefits for all of its members.

The five-day conclave began on Friday morning, May 6, and concluded on Tuesday, May 10, re-electing Ulana Diachuk as president of the fraternal organization. Nestor Olesnycky began his second term as vice-president, as did Alexander Blahitka in the office of treasurer.

Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Soyuzivka's mistress of ceremonies for more than a



Marta Kolomayets

Being sworn in as UNA executive officers are: (from left) Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Secretary Martha Lysko, Director for Canada Peter Savaryn, President Ulana Diachuk, Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky and Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydik-Petrenko.

decade, who has also served as a UNA supreme advisor during the last four years, was elected the organization's vice-presidentess, and Peter Savaryn, a veteran Ukrainian Canadian community activist, who has served as the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, was elected the UNA's Director for Canada.

Martha Lysko was elected to succeed Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, who retired after more than 45 years of ser-

vice to the UNA, 28 as a member of the Executive Committee. Delegates were saddened to see Mr. Sochan retire, offering him a five-minute standing ovation, but heartened that a candidate he had trained as his successor would be working with UNA branch secretaries, the blood and heart of the fraternal organization. Mr. Sochan promised to work in a consulting capacity for the further good of the UNA.

Elected to the Auditing Committee were

Stepan Hawrysz, William Pastuszek, Stefania Hewryk (representing Canada), Anatole Doroshenko and Iwan Wynnyk. Mrs. Hewryk, the widow of former UNA Director for Canada John Hewryk, and Mr. Wynnyk were elected to their first terms in the UNA General Assembly. Mrs. Hewryk was also the first female UNA auditor to be elected in its 100-year history.

But the greatest number of energetic faces were visible among the 14 newly elected advisors, as the UNA got a shot of young blood, electing seven new officers to the board. Delegates also showed their overwhelming support for Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, who was elected with the highest number of votes to a second term; Tekla Moroz, a 20-year veteran of Canada, was re-elected as an advisor for her sixth consecutive term.

Other advisors who were re-elected to the General Assembly include: Walter Korchynsky, Alex Chudolij, Eugene Iwanciw, Anne Remick and Andrew Keybida. Also on the board is a former supreme advisor, Roman Kuropas.

Following in the footsteps of their families, Stefko Kuropas and Taras Szmagala Jr., third-generation UNA activists who are in their 20s, were elected to the new General Assembly.

Newly elected members of the board of advisors are Stephanie Hawryluk, Alexander Serafyn, Nick Diakiwsky and the Rev. Myron Stasiw.

In her acceptance speech upon being elected to a second term as president, on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, Mrs.

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New documentary chronicles Canada's internment of Ukrainians

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — A new feature-documentary film, "Freedom Had a Price," subtitled "Canada's First Internment Operation 1914-1920," will be premiered on May 27 at a special showing organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center. Produced and directed by award-winning filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy, the one-hour film is an account of the imprisonment of thousands of Ukrainians branded enemy-aliens at the beginning of World War I by the Canadian government and sent to internment camps across Canada.

"Freedom Had a Price" is produced by La Maison de Montage Luhovy Inc. in association with the National Film Board of Canada and the UCRDC. Mr. Luhovy's link with the UCRDC goes back to the director and editor. Mr. Luhovy recently won the best editor

award at the Atlantic Film Festival for the film "Kanehsatake, 270 Years of Resistance" shown to wide acclaim on the CBC.

At the turn of the century, Ukrainians who lived in territories that were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were technically citizens of the empire, yet economically exploited and politically dominated. Canada was actively recruiting East Europeans to settle the western prairies with the promise of free land and abundant work. Thus, thousands of Ukrainians left their homes, lured to Canada by the hope of a better way of life.

When war broke out in 1914, 171,000 Ukrainians were living in Canada and, overnight, all those who still bore their Austro-Hungarian passports became "enemy aliens." In spite of the fact that the British advised the

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Ukraine's Parliament convenes, names temporary Presidium

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Trying to fulfill what so many newly elected parliamentarians promised, Ukraine's first democratically elected Parliament attempted to get down to business immediately. But on opening day organizational procedures bogged them down. By lunch time they had agreed only on a temporary Presidium and the need to discuss the specifics of what a parliamentary faction should consist of.

It could have been a gem. Almost all of the 338 deputies elected convened on May 11 to develop plans for Ukraine's future. The proceedings opened with the president of the Central Electoral Commission, Ivan Yemets, announcing the formal convocation of Parliament. President Leonid Kravchuk sat at his left. The national anthem was played.

At 10:10 a.m., Mr. Yemets announced

that all those present had been fully accredited. Although no gavel was pounded, when he said, "The first session of the 14th convocation of Ukraine's Supreme Council has officially begun," the parliamentarians as well as a jam-packed press box and the diplomatic corps present fell quiet.

After that it was a downslide into bickering over organizational structure and how political factions should be registered.

About all they decided was that five, not seven as had been proposed, should comprise the temporary Presidium. The choices suggest the future make-up of the parliamentary power center. Former Deputy Chairman of Parliament Vasily Durdynets, Socialist Oleksander Moroz, Communist Petro Symonenko, the rehabilitated Agrarian Party representative Vitaliy Masol and Rukh leader

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ANALYSIS

Political extremism in Ukraine

by Bohdan Nahaylo

CONCLUSION

Other ultra-right groups

Apart from the UNA-UNSO and the DSU, the existence in Ukraine of a number of other smaller fascist or neo-fascist groups has been reported during the last two years.

In October 1992 two obscure groups in Kyiv, the Brotherhood of the Eastern Cross (headed by Oleh Riznyk and Vitaliy Petruk) and the Legion of the New Order (led by Roman Haivas), helped by a third organization, Conscious Ukrainian Youth, staged a public burning of "undesirable" literature, which included a Jewish newspaper and a representation of the Star of David.²⁰ A National-Socialist Party of Ukraine, led by Oleh Shpirko, was founded in Poltava in 1992.²¹

The most attention, however, has been paid to the Social-National Party of Ukraine (SNPU), which was founded in Lviv at the end of 1991. It is headed by Yuriy Kryvoruchko; Iryna Kalynets's daughter, Zvenyslava, is another of its leaders. Members of this organization sport black-shirt uniforms and use a

50,000 for the SNPU.²⁸

Local elections are due though on June 26 in Ukraine; and the ultra-rightists in Lviv — who, it should be noted, appear to be mainly young people — are already preparing to make a better showing in them. Mr. Kryvoruchko told Reuters that the parliamentary elections had been the SNPU's "first campaign and the idea is to publicize our name. We shall be winners in the local elections."²⁹

To complete the picture of Ukraine's radical right-wing forces, several other nationalist political parties need to be mentioned. One of them is the Ukrainian National Conservative Party, led by Viktor Rodionov, which was formed in June 1992 as a result of the merger of the UNP and the Ukrainian People's Democratic Party. The other is the Ukrainian Peasant-Democratic Party, led by the writer and publicist Serhiy Plachynda, who has argued that Ukrainian nationalism should be made the "state ideology."³⁰

Extreme-left and pro-Russian groups

In the eyes of many, the Communist Party of Ukraine was an "extremist" organization that had gone along with the leaders of the attempted coup in Moscow,

Considering its complex make-up and geopolitical location, Ukraine has been very fortunate that political extremism has so far not been a major problem in the newly independent state.

swastika-like modification of the Ukrainian national emblem, the trident, as their symbol.²² The SNPU conducted a vociferous and aggressive election campaign in the Lviv region, and its candidates reportedly ran in all 23 of the region's electoral districts.²³ None, however, was elected; Mr. Kryvoruchko, who had the best result, received only 5 percent of the votes.²⁴

Although Lviv appears to have become the center of Ukraine's ultra-nationalist organizations, the extent of local support for them should not be exaggerated. Bension Kotlik, a local Jewish leader and a member of the city council, told an American correspondent in March that the national radicals had generated "a wave of political anti-Semitism" on the eve of the elections, but that extremist views "have received little support" from the western Ukrainian population.²⁵

In fact, in the two rounds of elections in Lviv the candidates representing Rukh and other national democratic groups won at least 11 seats, and the KUN five. The UNA's local leader, Mr. Shkil, was defeated by the reformist economist Viktor Pynzenyk,²⁶ although Mr. Vitovych made it in the second round, scoring a significant victory by defeating the head of the Lviv Oblast Council, Mykola Horyn — a democrat. On the eve of his victory, Mr. Vitovych told a foreign correspondent that the main difference between the UNSO and the democrats "is in our way of thinking. It is like comparing people who wallow in the mud like pigs and others who stand up like Kozaks."²⁷

The approximate number of votes won in the Lviv region by the various parties was as follows: over 230,000 voted for candidates from Rukh; over 150,000 for the reformist New Wave bloc; over 150,000 for the KUN; over 120,000 for the URP; under 35,000 voted for either the Communist Party of Ukraine or its ally, the Socialist Party of Ukraine; and 100,000 voted for the UNA-UNSO; and

and the lifting of the ban on this party in October 1993 caused outrage in democratic circles. In fact, that year saw a regrouping and resurgence of communist and neo-communist forces that are opposed to Western-style reforms and favor reestablishing, if not the old Soviet Union, then at least very close ties with Russia; though some of them are indeed explicitly for the restoration of the USSR in some form.

During the fighting in Moscow last October, about 30 members of ultra-left youth groups from Ukraine actually fought on the side of Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi and Supreme Soviet Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov. They were from the Kyiv regional branch of the neo-Stalinist All-Union Young Bolshevik Guard (VMGB) and the Kharkiv-based Leninist Komsovol of Ukraine, and they included teenagers from Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhanske and the Crimea.³¹

The VMGB, according to the deputy secretary of its Kyiv city organization, Hryhoriy Rudenko, is "the youth faction of the All-Union Communist Party-Bolsheviks of Nina Andreyeva" (the notorious neo-Stalinist). Its enemies are all

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²⁰ Kievskie Vedomosti, November 5, 1992.

²¹ Holos Ukrainy, October 23, 1992.

²² See Daniel Sneider, "Parliamentary Poll Offers Platform for Ukraine's Extreme Nationalists," Christian Science Monitor, March 23, and Reuters, March 25.

²³ Jill Barshay, "Two Cities Campaign for Soul of Ukraine," Financial Times, March 25.

²⁴ Oleh Pokalchuk, "Lviv: The Victory of the 'New Wave,'" UNIAN-Polityka, No. 13, (March 29 — April 4), p. 13.

²⁵ Sneider, "Parliamentary Poll..."

²⁶ UNIAN, March 28.

²⁷ Reuters, April 8.

²⁸ V. Andrews, "Lviv: Yellow Narcissi," Nezavisimost, April 13.

²⁹ Reuters, April 8.

³⁰ Bilous, "Political Associations..." p. 67.

³¹ Radio Ukraine, October 23, 1993.

NEWSBRIEFS

Russian claims CIS policy "internal"

MOSCOW — The chairman of Russia's Parliament, Konstantin Zatulin has claimed that his country's "policy toward the CIS is [an] internal policy." In an interview published in Nezavisimaya Gazeta's May 5 issue, Mr. Zatulin referred to himself as "an admirer of empire if this means imperial peace." He went on to say that areas with concentrations of ethnic Russians should be given autonomous and federative status within the states where they reside and that their "special status" had to be secured by "Moscow's guarantees." The Duma leader also alleged that although there were marked differences between his approach to foreign policy and that of Russia's Foreign Ministry, the latter has "sharply changed its position, and our official positions are practically the same." On May 10, Mr. Zatulin attended the opening sessions of the Crimea's parliament and said "Russia will deal delicately" problems in the area and eschewed "a bull in a china shop approach to boost tension." (RFE/RL Daily Report, Reuters)

Fleet press charged with disinformation

MOSCOW — The influential Russian daily Izvestiya carried an article in its May 6 issue that accused the press center of the Black Sea Fleet of disinformation designed to inflame Ukrainian-Russian tensions in the Crimea. It specifically targeted fleet bureau chief Andrei Grachev as a "source of untrustworthy information" whose office attempted to "manipulate" press agencies, such as Radio Liberty, Reuters and CNN to put Ukraine and Russia at odds over issues concerning division of the Black Sea Fleet and control of the Crimean peninsula. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine's atomic energy grid hobbled

KYYIV — According to a statement released on May 6 by officials of Ukraine's atomic energy combine, their stations will be unable to meet the country's energy needs in the coming year because of a lack of funds for nuclear fuel and other supplies. The statement blames the low energy rates they are told to charge, which do not even cover the costs of production of electricity generated for the industrial sector. The internal debt of Ukraine's energy ministry to the nuclear power stations stands at 1.7 trillion kvb (about \$12 billion U.S.). (Respublika)

Gazprom lifts shutoff threat

KYYIV — The Russian natural gas monopoly Gazprom officially withdrew threats to shut off supplies to Ukraine on

May 7. Talks on Ukraine's debt in this area are scheduled to resume May 16. That day, Turkmenistan resumed shipments after a three-month hiatus. (Intelnews)

Crimean Parliament resumes sessions

SEVASTOPOL — The Crimea's Parliament reopened sessions on May 10 and elected Serhiy Tsekov as its new chairman. Mr. Tsekov spoke in favor of statehood for the autonomous republic and of transformation of the CIS into a confederation, but said such moves should be made moderately. The new chairman also said the peninsula must insist on full economic independence and address "the problem of the Crimea's excessive militarization." Deputies voiced various views, from calls for caution and restraint in dealing with Kyiv to demands for reassertion of the (Kravchuk-abrogated) independentist constitution of May 1992. (Reuters, Respublika)

Crimean-Russian bridge project initialed

SEVASTOPOL — An advisor to Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov told reporters on May 8 that his government intends to build a rail and roadway bridge across the Kerch Strait to Russia. The official said a protocol of intent was signed with representatives of the U.S.-based (Californian) Tejas Belize Energy Corp., on May 6. The arrangement also provides for the construction of an oil refinery and storage facilities whose revenues would ostensibly cover costs. (Associated Press)

U.N. reports on Soviet bloc investment

GENEVA — A report issued on May 8, by the United Nations' Commission for Europe, lists Ukraine sixth among nations of the former Soviet bloc in terms of direct foreign investment. Hungary topped the list having benefitted from \$6 billion (U.S.) in investments to date, Russia followed with \$3.1 billion, Poland attracted \$2.1 billion, the Czech Republic \$2 billion, Romania \$755 million, Ukraine \$600 million, Slovakia \$380 million and Bulgaria \$200 million. According to U.N. statistics, former Soviet republics attracted a total of \$6.8 billion. The report also mentioned that, on average, foreign enterprises in former Soviet countries accounted for about 0.2 percent of employment, compared to 17 percent in Hungary. (Reuters)

EU official comments on Chornobyl, NPT

KYYIV — Sir Leon Brittan, commissioner of foreign economic relations of the European Union, concluded his offi-

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"I promised their story would be told," says chronicler of internment operation

Below are excerpts from Fran Ponomarenko's interview with Yuriy Luhovy in Matrix, Number 40 (Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec).

What brought you to the idea of doing a film on the Internment Operations?

This project has been on my mind since 1974 when I stumbled on information about the existence of internment camps during World War I. I'd heard about Spirit Lake Internment Camp in Quebec and, although I tried in earnest to find it on contemporary maps, I couldn't. So I approached a cartographer in Quebec City who helped me out. Spirit Lake turned out to be 8 kilometers from Amos. Later the name changed, and today it's called La Ferme.

I filmed the site with one of the original barracks still intact. When I returned last year, the barrack was no longer there. There were some efforts made to erect a plaque to commemorate the internees of Spirit Lake, but the people were listed as Austrians and Germans. Yet 1,200 Ukrainian internees had been sent there.

All this gave me the urge to locate other internment camps to see if there was still any visible evidence elsewhere, and there was. My worry was whether enough photographs could still be found

documenting the actual internment during World War I. During the 1950s, many valuable documents were destroyed in the National Archives for reasons yet to be ascertained.

The challenge was to hunt for private collections and in small museums, and I came up with the most extraordinary finds. Stylistically, in the film, I try wherever possible to use the technique of matching old photos to the actual sites today.

During the process of filming you visited several of the sites of the internment camps. How many of these camps were there across Canada?

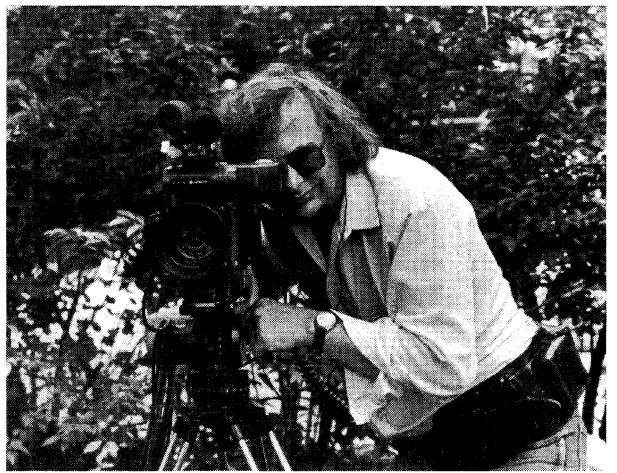
There were 26 internment camps across Canada, plus four receiving stations. If you go to Castle Mountain in Alberta, you'll still find the barbed wire lying on the ground and posts with rusty nails in them.

When we were in British Columbia looking for the Field Internment Camp, we almost didn't find it. It was a Parks Canada employee who led us to the actual site. We made a grueling trip on mountain bikes through the forest along a dirt path. I hadn't been on a bicycle for over 20 years! Because the camera was too heavy, it had to be dismantled, and each crew member carried a section of it.

You can't imagine what we found. There, at the bottom of a ravine, stood the internment camp. Some of the original houses lay collapsed on the ground. The severe winter climate of this region, where the temperature drops to minus 60, preserved not only the wood in the old structures, but even articles that the internees once wore. Coming out of that, I felt as if we were thrown 75 years back into the past. Many Canadians have probably visited some of the internment camps without even being aware of it, such as The Citadel in Halifax and Fort Henry in Kingston.

You interviewed a few of the last survivors when you were making your film. How did they feel about your project?

The first survivor I interviewed made a lasting impression on me. Nicholas Lypka of Winnipeg was interned at



Yuriy Luhovy

Brandon, Manitoba. Later he was transferred to Castle Mountain Internment Camp in Alberta.

When I met him he was 93 and living in an old age home. He was a spry fellow. The day I did the pre-interview with him, he told me he couldn't sleep all night because this was the first time he would share his story.

He cried when he described what happened to him and his friends in the camps. He saw all kinds of things — internees getting prodded with bayonets, slapped and forbidden to speak. Lypka himself was put into solitary in the so-called "black holes" or dark cellars. The camp guards really abused and mistreated the men in this camp. They lived in horrible conditions. They slept on rubber sheets with only one blanket, the food was bad, and even when the men fainted on the job, they were ordered to work.

Mary Haskett, another survivor, was 6 years old when she and her family were interned at Spirit Lake Camp. The Quebec camp and the one in Vernon, British Columbia, permitted wives and children. Mary's little sister died in the

camp, and Mary told me that when she recounted her story to her children, they did not believe that such a thing could happen in Canada. It was only a few years ago that they realized their mother was telling the truth.

How do you think this experience has affected the Ukrainian community here in Canada?

The internees were forever traumatized. In some cases this left a mark on the children who tried to hide the fact that their fathers had been arrested as "enemy aliens." It probably accelerated assimilation too. Canadian history books still do not address this episode, and it has only been in the last eight years that the internment operations have sparked a renewed interest amongst researchers and academics.

I'm still moved by my visits to the internment sites. At Kapuskasing, while the crew was packing their equipment, I returned alone and bid farewell to the internees. Feeling their presence around me, I promised that their story would be told.

New documentary...

(Continued from page 1)

Canadian government that Ukrainians were "friendly aliens," opposed to the war aims of Austro-Hungary, wartime hysteria and anti-foreigner feeling created a hostile atmosphere.

Between 1914 and 1920, about 80,000 Ukrainian immigrants had to register as enemy aliens, report regularly to the police and carry identity papers at all times. Over 5,000 were imprisoned in 26 internment camps across the country. The properties and possessions of many were seized and never returned. In the camps the conditions were grim and the treatment of internees was harsh. Many died in the camps, many became sick and some were killed by guards while trying to escape.

The film "Freedom Had a Price" was shot on the former locations of internment sites throughout Canada. It uses archival footage, old photographs and testimony of survivors, and features commentary by prominent Canadian historians such as Desmond Morton and Donald Avery.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the internment operations. For the last decade, the Ukrainian community in Canada, particularly the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Civil Liberties Commission, have been lobbying the Canadian government for an acknowledgment on the part of the government that the internment operations were unjust. So far, the government has responded only with procrastination.

The film "Freedom Had a Price" will help to ensure that this episode of Canadian history does not disappear from public consciousness.

The premiere showing of "Freedom Had a Price" will be held on May 27 at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Lawrence Center for the Arts, 27 Front St. E. Toronto. Tickets are priced at \$50 and include a post-premiere reception. Proceeds will go to offset the production costs of the film. Tickets may be obtained from the St. Lawrence Center Box Office, (416) 366-7723, or from the UCRD, (416) 966-1819.



Women and children at Spirit Lake Camp, Quebec (1915).

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church names two bishops for Lviv

LIV — The Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, under the leadership of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, in its February 20-27 session named the Rev. Julian Gbur and the Rev. Vasyl (Ihor) Medvit OSBM as auxiliary bishops for the Archeparchy of Lviv, the press office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church reported on May 4. The Rev. Gbur has been given the titular See of Baretta, and the Rev. Medvit has been given the titular See of Adriane.

In accordance with the code of Canon Law of the Eastern Churches, this decision was presented to the Holy See, and on May 4 was officially announced simultaneously in Rome and Lviv.

The Rev. Gbur was born November 14, 1942, in Bryzawa, Poland. He completed studies in the Missionary Seminary of the Verbist Fathers in Pieniezno (1959-1970). He entered the Society of the Divine Word (Verbists) on September 8, 1959, and made solemn profession on February 21, 1961. The Rev. Gbur was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Adam Kozlowecki on

June 21, 1970.

He has served as vicar general of the Eparchy of Peremyshl since 1991 and as pastor of the parishes of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in Gorowo Ilaweckie and of St. Michael the Archangel in Pieniezno.

The Rev. Medvit was born July 23, 1949, in Peremyshl. He received his diploma in veterinary medicine at the Akademia Rolnicza in Lublin (1965-1973). In 1979-1981, he studied at the Metropolitan Seminary of St. John the Baptist in Warsaw. From 1981 to 1984, the Rev. Medvit studied at the Pontifical University Anselmianum in Rome, in 1986, he received his license in theology from the Pontifical Institute Theresianum, also in Rome.

On December 26, 1978, the Rev. Medvit entered the Order of St. Basil the Great and professed solemn vows on January 1, 1984. He was ordained to the priesthood by Pope John Paul II in Rome on May 31, 1984. He has most recently served as provincial superior of the Order of St. Basil the Great in Poland.

Ukrainians in Russia participate in first nationalities congress

by **Viktoria Hubska**
and **Roman Woronowycz**
Kyiv Press Bureau

MOSCOW — Ukrainians who live in Russia have strived to reassert their ethnic identity here since the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991. Lately, they have achieved a smidgeon of success.

Through more than 70 years of forced assimilation, many quietly maintained their traditions and culture, although others succumbed to Russification. Some were forced to move here in relocation projects conjured up by Soviet demagogues to dilute the ethnic make-up of the nations they subjugated. Others came because, realistically, Moscow was where the jobs and the opportunities were. They were dissuaded from developing community ties — at times through intimidation or even outright violence.

With the collapse of the empire, the Ukrainian "hromada" here slowly began to regroup and coalesce. But it has been difficult, due to the fickle nature of Russian politics.

Just as quickly as the country absorbed a degree of democratic liberalism, segments of the population recoiled into fanatic ultra-nationalism. Now, Ukrainians living here must deal with the aftershock and fight a growing popular movement calling for Russia to go back to its imperialistic, Russophilic ways.

But the 6 million Ukrainians who live in Russia are alive and attempting to strengthen their commitment to maintaining their ethnic heritage. Ukrainian organizations are found in all of Russia's regions in the form of Sunday language schools, choral ensembles, parishes (although no Ukrainian churches have been legitimized), libraries and business clubs. Two Ukrainian-language newspapers, the Ukrainian Courier and Selection, are now published, albeit through private funds.

In October 1993, the various Ukrainian-minded organizations unit-

ed under the umbrella of the Organization of Ukrainians of Russia (OUR). They gained just a bit more credibility on April 29 when the OUR took part in the first ever Congress of Nationalities of Russia (CNR).

Russia has not accredited the CNR. However, 10 percent of Russia's populace was represented at the congress, a force with which the Russian government will eventually have to come to terms. Among the 15 ethnic groups present were Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Jews, Greeks, Azerbaijanis, Kazaks, Koreans and Turks.

The CNR conference was a one-day affair, at which various speakers presented their views on how the united ethnic front should proceed in developing political power in Russia. The 150 delegates listened first to a greeting from Russian President Boris Yeltsin, immediately followed by one from the Ukrainian National Association of the United States. Mychaylo Chlenov of the Jewish Union Vaad gave the keynote address.

The congress agreed on the most important focus for the near term: to work to develop a consultative assembly of nationalities in the Russian Parliament to support ethnic culture and education.

Vitaliy Zorych, a leader of OUR and a member of the CNR, said, "In the end we want our members to be elected to the Russian Parliament in 1995, because no political party defends the rights of minorities in the current Russian Parliament."

The agenda of the OUR, which was registered with the CNR in February and unlike the CNR has also been allowed to register with the Russian government (also in February), is more aggressive than that. Its initial agenda includes: sustaining the national rebirth of Ukrainians in Russia; working for democratic values and democratic reforms; support for reconciliation in Ukrainian-Russian relations, and cooperation with other eth-

(Continued on page 15)

Bishop Borecky ready to resign

by **Christopher Guly**

OTTAWA — The nightmarish turf war for episcopal control in the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto may soon be over.

Bishop Isidore Borecky, 82, who has steadfastly refused to resign as Toronto's first Ukrainian Catholic bishop, even at the urging of the majority of his fellow eparchs at their February synod in Lviv, told The Ukrainian Weekly that he's now ready to step down. The Most Rev. Borecky, consecrated a bishop in 1948 and head of the Toronto eparchy since 1956, is now waiting word from the Vatican about a replacement.

Winnipeg's retired Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk said that announcement is expected within the next two weeks.

However, Bishop Borecky added he would first consult with his clergy and laity before making a final decision to quit.

This latest development follows a year-long battle for control between the octogenarian eparch and his Holy See-appointed successor, Bishop Roman Danylak, who was installed as administrator and de-facto Toronto eparch last March.

In the last two months, Bishop Borecky was visited by a representative of Archbishop Carlo Curis, apostolic nuncio to Canada, and a canon lawyer from St. Paul University in Ottawa.

In March, Bishop Borecky also met Pope John Paul II at the Vatican, but said nothing about the Toronto problem was discussed during their meeting. "He [the pontiff] has more important problems to worry about, other than the Toronto Eparchy," he explained.

Canada's Embassy clamps down on Canadian tour promoters

by **Christopher Guly**

OTTAWA — The Canadian Embassy in Kyiv is clamping down on "bad" tour promoters.

Any Canadians now wanting to bring over sports or performing groups to Canada from Ukraine will have to guarantee they will be taken care of.

Ihor Shawarsky, director of public relations for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) in Winnipeg, said that "more than a handful" of Ukrainian groups have arrived in Canada, only to be left on their own. He said that last summer, a musical group landed in Winnipeg with hopes of heading onto Edmonton.

However, once they arrived in Manitoba, they didn't even have a place to stay.

"They must have had \$20 between five of them," explained Mr. Shawarsky. Luckily, half the troupe stayed with a local priest, the other, with a UCC staff member.

More recently, in February, a Kyiv hockey team was invited to play 20 games in Canada by a Toronto promoter. They were left stranded.

No game was arranged in Montreal, where they landed, nor in Niagara Falls, and they barely managed one meal a day. At the time, Canadian Press reported that the promoter handed them \$30 to feed all 28 members.

And of the three nights spent in Montreal, one night was spent sleeping in a bus terminal.

The Canadian agent even reneged on a promise to reimburse the Ice Hockey Federation of Ukraine for the group's air fare. An unidentified Toronto man ended up putting the team up in a motel and pay-

Perhaps, but the issue of leading Canada's largest Ukrainian Catholic diocese of 100,000, has reached a boiling point for many.

"Most clergy are tired of it," said the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute at the University of Ottawa. "It has scandalized us. We want to get our Church back and focus on Jesus Christ."

Most of the world's Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs must have already identified that. In late February, they voted overwhelmingly (25 to 2, according to the Catholic New Times, and 23 to 3, by the Rev. Chirovsky's count) to accept both Bishop Borecky's and Bishop Danylak's resignations. Bishop Danylak was willing to comply, since he was already rumored to have twice offered his resignation to the Holy See; Bishop Borecky refused.

"It's not up to them to make that decision," said Bishop Borecky.

Yet, he explained he is willing to pass his mitre on to one of three candidates, to whom he's given his blessings. They are: Toronto priest John Tataryn, one of 12 clerics suing Bishop Danylak for libel and slander; Severian Yakymyshyn, a Basilian priest based in Rome; and Evtymy Wolinski, superior of the Holy Dormition Monastery in Woodstock, Ontario.

The Rev. Wolinski, 49, a nephew of Edmonton's Bishop Myron Daciuk, said he "would be willing to take the (bishop's) job if there were no unforeseen circumstances." But he added that his superior, Lubomyr Husar in Lviv, has requested that he remain neutral until Rome officially

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ing for bus tickets to Montreal, where the stranded players caught a flight home.

"Are these people being taken advantage of?" Mr. Shawarsky wryly asked. "One can certainly make that inference. Read between the lines. They're being taken advantage of by some pretty unscrupulous people."

Mr. Shawarsky declined to identify any of the promoters involved, who are scattered across the country.

However, three months after Canadian Ambassador Francois Mathys met with members of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) executive in Winnipeg to discuss the problem, something is finally being done to prevent it.

From now on, would-be Canadian promoters inviting a Ukrainian artistic or athletic group to visit Canada must provide the following:

A copy of the contract between the group and the Canadian promoter or organizer; a detailed itinerary of bookings and accommodation arrangements; guaranteed financing to cover the group's expenses while they're in Canada; and letters of support from cultural, sporting or religious organizations indicating awareness of the groups' plans and any assistance provided.

Mr. Shawarsky said the UCC has sent out notices to all of its Canadian affiliates, informing them of this new "signed, sealed and delivered" policy. Should it fail, he said the UCC would inform the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv and, if possible, the police. However, Mr. Shawarsky explained that in the past, those Ukrainians affected have been reluctant to provide evidence for possible civil or criminal action.

Ukrainian National...

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Diachuk emphasized the role of youth within the ranks of the UNA.

"My thanks go out to those delegates who correctly understood that the future of this organization lies to a great extent in their hands and cast their vote in favor of candidates from the younger generation, who indicated their willingness to work in the General Assembly for the benefit and the growth of the UNA. We have great hope in their contributions."

The convention, which was held in Pittsburgh as a tribute to the UNA pioneers from this area, who gave birth to the organization in 1894, began in a tense atmosphere, as delegates, having read reports in the UNA's publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, arrived at the convention uneasy about their organization's future.

Indeed, delegates expressed fear that the oldest consistently published Ukrainian-language daily, Svoboda, would succumb to the high cost of publishing and postage. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the Executive Committee's dipping into the UNA reserves and asked them to institute cost-cutting measures across the board.

Opening of convention

The jubilee convention opened with Melissa Haluszczak and Natalia Kapeluck singing the national anthems of the United States, Canada and Ukraine, and prayers offered by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, and the Rev. George Hnatko of the Pittsburgh Deanery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.

Michael Komichak, chairman of the Pittsburgh Convention Committee, who has been dubbed "the Ukrainian mayor of Pittsburgh," graciously welcomed all the delegates to his city and provided an entertainment schedule for all to enjoy, organizing a jubilee concert, a banquet and an evening boat cruise down Pittsburgh's three rivers: the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio.

He also introduced Tom Murphy, the newly elected (real) mayor of Pittsburgh, and State Sen. Michael Dowida, who is of Ukrainian descent, to the delegates. Mr. Dowida, whose grandfather emigrated from the Ternopil region, welcomed the delegates with the words: "Khrystos Voskres," and was greeted by the thunderous applause of all in attendance.

Mrs. Diachuk then welcomed the delegates, noting that the "jubilee celebrations come at a time of Ukraine's national rebirth" and that "it is a happy coincidence that the UNA's 100th anniversary is also the first convention it is holding since Ukraine gained its independence."

A moment of silence was held for UNA members who passed away in the last four years, before the convention delegates got down to business, listening to a report by Credentials Committee Chairman Roman Lapychak. (Other members of the committee included Taras Slevinsky, Tymko Butrej, Marianna Cizdyn and Anna Burij.)

The roomful of delegates and guests listened to the inspiring call to unity expressed by Metropolitan Sulyk in his opening remarks. He noted that in times when the Ukrainian people stood united in thought, word and deed, their nation was great and strong. He

told the delegates that "unity is needed in every aspect of Ukrainian life, be it religious, cultural, military, educational, political or civic, if we are to build our own home, our own nation, and preserve it for future generations."

The convention then elected a presidium, which was chaired by John O. Flis and co-chaired by Mr. Savaryn and Wasył Kolodchin. Jarema Rakoczy and Stephanie Hawryluk served as Ukrainian- and English-language secretaries, respectively. Stepan Kolodrub, John Chomko and John Pryhoda were designated as sergeants-at-arms.

However, the convention program proved to be too ambitious for the delegates, who had come not only to listen to reports and ask questions of the outgoing members of the Supreme Assembly, but to listen to and pass resolutions recommended by the following convention committees: by-laws, financial, secretaries, petitions and resolutions.

Amendments to UNA By-Laws

Discussion of the proposed amendments to the UNA By-Laws began on Monday, May 9, under the direction of Zenon Holubec, chairman of the convention's By-Laws Committee. Other members of that committee were: Zenobia Zarycky, Michael Karkoc, John Petrucio and Ben Doliszny.

The function of the convention's By-Laws Committee was to review the amendments suggested by the Special UNA By-Laws Committee created in September 1990, as well as suggestions submitted in writing by UNA members to the UNA Home Office. Having done that during deliberations which began even before the convention got under way, the committee presented its proposals to the convention, which had to approve any changes to the existing By-Laws by a vote of at least two-thirds of the registered delegates.

The delegates subsequently approved provisions that:

- provide for the expansion of UNA activity beyond the United States and Canada into other countries;
- stipulate that the UNA may publish literary and educational publications and newspapers not only in Ukrainian and English, but also in other languages;
- delete the term "supreme" from the UNA lexicon and rename the Supreme Assembly the General Assembly; and
- recognize that the UNA now has two official publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

In addition, some wording in the By-Laws was updated to reflect current usage and proper English grammar; the UNA seal will now bear the date of the association's founding, 1894; and the proceedings of the UNA convention, General Assembly meetings and executive committee meetings will be conducted in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order.

Certain amendments approved by the delegates were meant to bring the UNA into compliance with current requirements by the New Jersey Insurance Department. These included provisions stipulating that there be no proxy voting at the convention; that delegates elected to serve at a regular convention shall also serve at any special convention held following the regular convention until such time as their successors are elected; that any director, trustee, officer, auditor, advisor or employee be indemnified

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UNA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Below are the results of elections to the UNA General Assembly. In the first column are the primary results; the final results appear in the second column. The names of persons who agreed, after the primary, to run in the final are marked with a bullet (*). The names of the candidates elected by acclamation — on the proposal of the Elections Committee chairman — when it became apparent they were running unopposed are marked with an asterisk (*). As the UNA By-Laws stipulate that there must be two advisors from Canada, the candidate whose vote total is marked ■ was elected to the General Assembly even though his vote was lower than that of some other candidates.

	Primary	Final
PRESIDENT		
• Ulana Diachuk	152	155
• Wasył Luchkiw	73	
• George Drance	7	48
VICE-PRESIDENT		
* Nestor Olesnycky	121	
• William Pastuszek	108	
DIRECTOR FOR CANADA		
• Peter Savaryn	113	112
• Wasył Didiuk	94	94
• Stefania Hewryk	12	
VICE-PRESIDENTESS		
• Anya Dydyk-Petrenko	118	147
• Gloria Paschen	46	57
SECRETARY		
* Martha Lysko	176	
• Walter Sochan	37	
TREASURER		
• Alexander Blahitka	148	133
• Stefan Kaczaraj	68	79
AUDITORS		
• Stepan Hawrysz	168	163
• Anatole Doroshenko	134	120
• Stefania Hewryk	114	127
• Taras Szmagala	107	110
• Zenon Holubec	101	
• Iwan Wynnyk	80	115
• Mykola Andrukhiw	59	
• William Pastuszek	59	133
• Wasył Didiuk	23	
ADVISORS		
• Roma Hadzewycz	189	132
• Tekla Moroz	164	130
• Walter Korchynsky	150	104
• Stefko Kuropas	147	129
• Alex Chudolij	133	121
• Eugene Iwanciw	106	97
• Anne Remick	97	82
• Taras Szmagala Jr.	96	88
• Stephanie Hawryluk	93	94
• Jarema Rakoczy	91	73
• Alexander Serafyn	91	85
• Andrew Keybida	88	83
• Nick Diakiwsky	84	80
• Helen Olek Scott	82	59
• Roman Kuropas	81	80
• Pavlo Dorozynsky	78	59
• Walter Hetmansky	74	55
• Wasył Liscyynesky	68	61
• Rev. Myron Stasiw	64	■ 65
• Mary Bergman	60	46
• Paul Oleksiuk	55	36
• Barbara Bachynsky	50	72
• John Pryhoda	37	
• John Chomko	25	
• Andre Worobec	25	47
• Wasył Luchkiw	23	73
• Anya Dydyk-Petrenko	10	
• Stefania Hewryk	5	
• Martha Lysko	2	



The newly elected General Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association.

For the record

Ulena Diachuk's acceptance speech

Below is the text of the English-language portion of Ulena Diachuk's acceptance speech delivered on May 10 as she was re-elected supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association.

Dear delegates, so close to my heart:
Dear UNA family:

This jubilee convention is about to end. I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your trust in electing me to the leadership of this organization for another four-year term. In extending my thanks, I must also ask your cooperation, because all our problems can be solved only if we try to solve them together; thus, they will eventually be transformed into our joint successes.

My thanks go out also to those delegates who correctly understood that the future of this organization lies to a great extent in their hands and cast their votes in favor of candidates from the younger generation who indicated their willingness to work in the General Assembly for the benefit and growth of the UNA. We have great hope in their contributions.

It is with a sad heart that I have to accept the departure from our Executive Committee of Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan. We both shared many successes as well as innumerable problems throughout 44 years of work at the Home Office. Mr. Sochan, on behalf of my husband and myself, and from all assembled here in this great hall, our sincere and warmest wishes for good health, happy and long retirement years, and lots of pleasure and fun in raising your grandchildren. Many thanks for your promises to help us with your advice and knowledge based on your long-time experience. We, that is I and your successor, certainly will need it and will call on you in the future.

My thanks go out to the Convention Presidium, John Flis, Peter Savaryn and Wasył Kolodchin, for their exemplary leadership of this convention.

Once again we all must extend our gratitude and sincere thanks to Michael Komichak and to each and every member of the Convention Committee for all the long hours of planning all our convention activities and then so expertly executing those plans.

Only the hard work of convention committees can result in a successful five-day convention. Therefore, I extend, on behalf of us all, our gratitude to all the members of the By-Laws, Credentials and Financial committees, who began their work prior to the opening of the convention; and to members of the Elections, Press, Resolutions, Secretaries and Petitions committees, who deliberated during the convention. All of you, ladies and gentlemen, through long hours and many meetings utilizing your knowledge and experience, formulated recommendations and resolutions for the consideration of the delegates and their subsequent approval.

At this point, I must express my regrets, dear delegates, for the unnecessary atmosphere of tension and uncertainty that was created on the first day of our deliberations. It was my hope and intention that this convention in particular would start on a positive note and would reflect our determination to overcome all adversities.

There is no one who does not make mistakes; but it is also true that no one can satisfy everyone. Only if we look at each problem calmly will we be able to make the right decisions in order to arrive at solutions.

I urge you to become involved in aiding Ukraine. Although Ukraine is an independent nation, it is struggling under the burden of many difficulties. We must extend our hearts and our hands to the people of Ukraine. As well, we must open our pockets in order to help them overcome these difficulties.

In closing, my best wishes for good health, strength and determination in your work for the good of the UNA, and a safe trip back home. See you soon.



Ulena Diachuk receives a "bulava" (mace), a Kozak symbol of power, from Oles Yanchuk, director of the film "Famine — 33," which was supported by a UNA grant. The presentation was made during the convention banquet.

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against liability for acts or omissions of performance in conjunction with their duties; and that a member's benefit certificate may be assigned by him/her to another party, while the rights and privileges of membership are retained by the insured.

As regards the number of convention delegates to which a branch is entitled, the convention's By-Laws Committee recommended and the delegates agreed that the proportion should be as follows: 75 to 149 members, one delegate; 150-224, two delegates; 225-299, three delegates; 300 or more, four delegates.

The delegates also approved the deletion of the post of supreme vice-presidents from the Executive Committee, in its place adding a second vice-president. The post of supreme vice-president will become first vice-president. These changes become effective with elections during the 34th convention.

The amendments approved by the convention are effective July 1 of this year, or when approved by the State Insurance Department of New Jersey, the state where the UNA is legally incorporated.

On the recommendation of the By-Laws Committee, the convention delegates rejected several amendments that had been proposed by the Special By-Laws Committee, which functioned from September 1990 to the time of the convention. Thus, the post of fraternal activities director on the Executive Committee was not approved; the age limitation for members of the Executive Committee, which stipulated that any person who reached age 70 by the time of the convention could not run for any office on the Executive Committee, was not passed; and the number of advisors was not decreased from 14 to 11.

Due to time constraints, all the proposals of the By-Laws Committee could not be presented to the delegates; furthermore, it was evident that certain provisions could not be adopted in time for the primary elections. As a result, Mrs. Diachuk made a motion, and the delegates agreed, that the elections of a new UNA Supreme Assembly for the 1994-1998 term would be conducted in accordance with the existing By-Laws and that any changes regarding the composition of the Supreme Assembly, such as the addition of new officers or a change in the number of its members, would take effect for the next UNA convention.

UNA finances

The Financial Committee was composed of the following delegates: John Gawaluch, chairman; Alexander Serafyn, secretary; Mykola Andrukiw, Nick Diakiwsky and Ivan Sierant, members.

The committee worked throughout the days and in the evenings, and then reported to the convention. Among the recommendations presented and passed by the convention were: a 1994 budget for the UNA, which foresees an income of \$16,264,000, expenses of \$11,855,103, and a net profit of \$4,418,897.

According to the Financial Committee, which worked with the UNA treasurer, Mr. Blahitka, the income is to come from dues (\$7 million), investments (\$5 million) and publishing (\$1.8 million). Projected expenditures for 1994 were listed as follows: \$3.28 million in payments to members; \$348,000 on investments; \$575,000 on the Svoboda Press; \$1.6 million on Soyuzivka; \$100,000 on the Canadian office; \$215,000 on the UNA Washington Office; \$837,000 on organizers; and \$1.06 million on employees' salaries.

The Financial Committee also recommended that the delegates' per diem be raised to \$160, an increase of \$10 per day from the previous convention; and that the salaries of the full-time UNA executives not be raised this year. However any new executives elected to office at this convention would receive

85 percent of the full salary and then receive a 5 percent increase every year. Thus, by the fourth year, they will have a salary equal to that of veteran executives.

The convention also passed a \$50,000 budget designated for donations to educational, church and civic organizations active in the diaspora and voted that each convention delegate will donate \$25 to the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine from his/her per diem.

The convention had the most trouble with subscription fee increases for UNA publications, but after delegates rejected its first suggestion, the Financial Committee returned with a second proposal that was passed. The subscription rate increases for Svoboda, The Weekly and Veselka, are to be staggered over the next three years. The convention decided that it is imperative that the publications continue to be published in their current form. The delegates were made to realize that a Svoboda subscription costs members only 6 cents per day; the rest is subsidized by the UNA. Subscription fees for Svoboda Press publications have not been raised since 1982.

Thus, the convention voted to increase Svoboda subscriptions from \$15 for members to \$30 for members, as of July 1, 1994. That is to increase to \$45 by July 1, 1995, and to \$65 by July 1, 1996. For non-members, who now pay \$40 per year, that will go up to \$55 by 1994, then to \$70 by 1995 and to \$85 by 1996.

For The Weekly, which is now available to members at \$10 per year, that will go up to \$20 by July 1, 1994, then to \$30 in July 1995 and finally to \$35 by July 1996. Non-members, who enjoy The Weekly for \$20 a year, will have their subscriptions increased to \$30, then \$40 and finally \$50.

Veselka fans, who, as members pay only \$6 per year, will experience an increase of \$2 every year for the next three years. Non-members, who pay \$8 a year now, will pay \$10, then \$12 and \$14 over the next three years.

Secretaries' concerns

The Secretaries Committee, chaired by Roman Prypchan, included the following members: Oksana Bereznytska (vice-chair); Roman Kuropas (Ukrainian-language secretary); Joseph Chabon (English-language secretary); Yaroslava Zorych and Leon Harding, members.

The committee reported: "We are saddened by the continual drop in membership. Our professional sales force has not met our expectations. We firmly believe that our secretaries are a strong foundation for the new century of the UNA. We believe that our branch secretaries deserve to be rewarded so that they can improve and help encourage young secretaries to take over in their branches when needed."

They stressed that suggestions made at the 32nd Regular Convention were not implemented and recommended that: organizing awards to secretaries be increased; a quarterly newsletter for secretaries be published; Svoboda and The Weekly be sent to prospective members free of charge for three months; secretaries with over 25 years of service be recognized and rewarded.

The Secretaries Committee also suggested that a part of UNA funds be kept at Ukrainian credit unions, that the UNA advertise on TV and radio programs throughout the U.S. and Canada, and that the application forms and promotional materials used by secretaries be updated to reflect a more professional level.

Convention delegates voted to approve all of the recommendations suggested by this committee.

UNA grants

The Petitions Committee, which every four years reviews projects submitted to the UNA for funding, was generous in the scope of projects it chose to fund. Of the \$50,000 allocated for the Petitions Committee, which consisted of Maria Kulczycky, chairperson;

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Wasył Yevtushenko, Ukrainian secretary; Estelle Woloshyn, English-language secretary; Myron Siryj and Lev Bodnar, members.

The committee allocated \$10,000 for a Ukrainian Teachers Seminar to be held at Soyuzivka this summer, and \$1,250 each for the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox seminaries in Stamford, Conn., and South Bound Brook, N.J. The committee also suggested that the convention give the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Detroit \$1,250.

Over 50 other religious, cultural, educational, youth and civic institutions and organizations in the United States, Canada and Europe received donations ranging from \$1,000 to \$200.

Organizations in Ukraine did not fall under this \$50,000 allotment. Funds for projects in Ukraine are distributed from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine created at the 32nd Regular Convention of the UNA in 1990.

Last to report on its work, prior to elections on Tuesday morning, May 10, was the Resolutions Committee, which was chaired by Dr. Bohdan Tkaczuk. Its Ukrainian-language secretary was Olha Marushchak, while the English-language secretary was Marta Kolomayets. Other members of the committee included Petro Leshchynshyn, Omelan Twardowsky and Yaroslava Bachynsky.

Ideas proposed by the Resolutions Committee and accepted unanimously by the convention delegates include: to hold the 1998 convention of the UNA in Canada, as an effort to promote the fraternal organization in that country and to underscore the importance of that community; to develop a marketing strategy for UNA publications and hire a business manager to increase the circulation of the publications; and to organize a conference, which would examine the Ukrainian American community, including its demographics, socio-economic status, as well as challenges facing the continued well-being of the UNA and the diaspora community.

The Resolutions Committee also focused on youth as the key to the UNA's successful future, and together with members of the Youth Caucus (members under age 50 were classified as youth) recommended that a standing committee on youth affairs be formed to promote the UNA and to develop a comprehensive fraternal program designed to attract new young members.

The Youth Committee, which is to be appointed by the Executive Committee no later than August 1, should be composed of nine members; it has asked for \$2,500 per year for the next four years as its operating budget and is expected to report to the General Assembly on an annual basis.

Another resolution passed by the convention examined the relationship between branch secretaries and professional salesmen and organizers. Many of the local secretaries expressed their disapproval of the actions of the Home Office, which had opened new sales offices in various regions of the U.S., i.e. Allentown, Pa., and Parma, Ohio, without informing the local branches or district committees.

The Resolutions Committee stated that cooperation between the secretaries and the professionals is the only way to secure a bright future for organizing new members.

The committee also circulated a petition to the U.S. postmaster general, complaining about the abhorrent handling of second-class mail and asking that the office conduct an investigation aimed at improving the delivery of the newspapers to customers.

It expressed the need for an indexing project for The Ukrainian Weekly, beginning with the year 1976, in order to provide more accessible material for historians, journalists and researchers.

Convention delegates also recommended that a bust of the late Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church be erected at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, within a period of two years.

In matters dealing with Ukraine and the diaspora, the Resolutions Committee recommended that the already chartered Ukrainian National Foundation be activated. The foundation is to serve as an advisory body for the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine and to review projects for Ukraine. The foundation is to include members of the UNA General Assembly, as well as independent consultants.

The committee also recommended that the Kyiv Press Bureau be expanded to two-full time correspondents, which would enable one reporter to be stationed in the capital city, while another could travel around Ukraine, the territories of the former Soviet Union, as well as Eastern Europe. The convention recommended that in view of the fact that the UNA is expanding its activities in Canada, it should consider opening a press bureau in Toronto to highlight Canadian news.

Another recommendation accepted by the convention was to distribute both Svoboda and The Weekly in Ukraine. At first, the newspapers would be printed in the U.S. and later a network should be developed to print in Ukraine. The convention also suggested that The Weekly be sold at hotel kiosks for hard currency.

Lastly, the Resolutions Committee recommended that the UNA support the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee, both morally and financially, and that it aid in the publication of a book on the history of Ukrainian sports, which are being developed in Lviv for use in the Ukrainian school system.

Discussion of reports

Convention delegates' time was spent not only in listening to reports by convention committees but also in questioning reports presented by members of the outgoing Supreme Assembly.

Throughout the week they asked questions, but seldom seemed satisfied with the answers. William Pastuszek, chairman of the Auditing Committee, delivered an hourlong addendum to his published report, in which he criticized the actions of the Executive Committee, which, he said, did not respond to his questions and letters of inquiry. In a well-researched report, full of facts and figures, Mr. Pastuszek complained that often the Supreme Assembly had not been informed of the UNA's financial difficulties.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: it is imperative that when you discuss the By-Laws, safeguards be implemented so that the board of advisors and Supreme Assembly be presented an operational budget and proposed capital outlay budget. This is necessary to understand their effect on our reserves. The supreme executives cannot run this organization as a 'private club,'" said Mr. Pastuszek.

"Policy decisions and capital outlays must be determined by the Supreme Assembly. Accountability must exist and must be enforceable. The CEO and/or supreme executives can be guided and be obliged to conform and carry out the Supreme Assembly decisions. We must ... stop the drain on our reserves and the wasting of assets, and avert any further depletion of our reserves. The executives must be obliged to strictly operate within the Supreme Assembly-approved budget and at no time deplete reserves without



Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan receives applause for his 45 years of service to the Ukrainian National Association.

Supreme Assembly approval. There must be a checks and balances system in the UNA," he said.

"We get stonewalled when we ask questions," said Mr. Pastuszek, whose remarks were greeted with thunderous applause from the delegates. Many of them noted that they could not remember the last time they had heard such a controversial report at a UNA convention.

Caucuses

On Friday evening, May 6, the convention delegates, surprised at some of the remarks they had heard during the day and to some degree angry that they had been unaware of some of the UNA's problems, began caucusing in groups. That first evening, the New York state delegates held a meeting, as did the Canadian delegation, the women and the American-born delegates. The caucuses lasted well past midnight, and some delegates continued politicking well into the morning hours.

On Saturday, the convention took on a less strained tone, as delegates got up to pose questions to the officers. Many of the delegates expressed concern about the future of Svoboda, realizing that it is such an integral part of Batko Soyuz that to let it die or to diminish it to a weekly would start the unraveling of the UNA.

Other delegates demanded explanations as to how the UNA plans to increase membership and how the Executive Committee plans to improve communications with the branch secretaries. They questioned the role of Bob Cook, the UNA's national director for insurance sales, as well as the high budget of the UNA Washington Office.

Many were disturbed that the UNA had apparently focused on business and had neglected the fraternal aspect of the organization. Some delegates expressed the view that the UNA may need professional insurance salesmen, but they suggested that the UNA train insurance agents of Ukrainian descent who would care about both the business and fraternal aspects of the UNA.

One delegate, unnerved at the proceedings, said the UNA simply must stop spending more than it has, and stop dipping into its reserves. "Let's tighten our belts; let's set budgets for all departments," he said.

The questions went on for hours before the second day of the convention ended. Later most delegates made it down to the Bellefield Auditorium on the Pittsburgh University campus, where the UNA centennial and the eve of Mothers' Day were marked with an entertaining "Festival of Ukrainian Songs and Dances," featuring the talents of the Poltava Dance Company of Pittsburgh, Luba Hlutkowsky, director; the Prometheus Chorus of Philadelphia, Adrian Bryttan, director; and the Kashtan Dance Ensemble of Cleveland, James Basso, director. The concert was emceed by Ms. Dydak-Petrenko and Mr. Komichak.

On Sunday, May 8, the convention did not begin until 2 p.m., as delegates went to local Catholic and Orthodox churches to celebrate Mothers' Day and commemorate St. Thomas Sunday.

With less than three hours of convention work on Sunday, Mrs. Diachuk told the convention delegates that, due to time constraints, it seemed unlikely that

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Delegates line up to vote in the primary elections.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The UNA moves on

The Ukrainian National Association's 33rd Convention began and ended with references to youth. Hopefully, that will be a harbinger of things to come as this fraternal organization celebrates its centennial.

The convention opened with remarks by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk who noted that youth is destined to take over the leadership of the UNA and pointed to the younger generations of UNA'ers already following in the footsteps of their parents and grandparents. The five-day conclave concluded with the election to the 25-member General Assembly (formerly the Supreme Assembly) of eight persons under the age of 50 — two of them to the Executive Committee.

A further indication of the rejuvenation of the UNA ranks was the fact that there were 30 persons present at the Youth Caucus — more than in recent memory — and 14 of them were candidates for office. It was this caucus that prepared the innovative resolution calling for the creation of a standing committee on youth, with a budget, whose function it will be to develop a comprehensive program to attract younger members into the UNA and encourage younger members to become active on the local, district and national levels. Thus, youth made its presence felt at the convention and strongly indicated a burgeoning involvement in UNA affairs.

The 33rd Convention will go down in history also as the one that stated unequivocally that Svoboda must remain a daily, as delegate after delegate rose to speak of the importance of the Ukrainian-language newspaper and its role as one of the major fraternal benefits provided by the UNA. To that end, the delegates approved an increase in the subscription fees charged both UNA members and non-members for Svoboda, as well as The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka.

Among other developments at the convention: delegates approved donations totalling \$50,000 to various scholarly, religious and community organizations; and passed resolutions calling for, among other things, a marketing strategy for UNA publications, a special conference to examine the demographics of the Ukrainian American community, better relations between branch secretaries (the mainstay of the UNA) and the association's new insurance sales force, the further development of the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine and the activation of the already chartered Ukrainian National Foundation which was to oversee projects aimed at helping Ukraine. As well, delegates gave the green light to resolutions calling for: the expansion of the Kyiv Press Bureau to two full-time correspondents; the opening of a press bureau in Toronto; initiating distribution of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in Ukraine; and holding the next UNA convention in Canada to underscore the importance of the Ukrainian community in that country and the UNA's commitment to expanding its activities there.

Among the topics of discussion, at times quite heated, were the work and expenses associated with the professional insurance sales force, whose performance, the Secretaries' Committee noted, had "fallen short of expectations" in reversing the UNA's decline in membership. The managerial style of two executives and their lack of responsiveness came under attack, as did the idea that the UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., might be sold. Delegates agreed that cost-cutting measures are needed in various facets of the UNA's activity, but they also demanded that stricter and more precise accounting procedures be followed to keep closer track of expenditures — department by department.

Delegates approved changes to the UNA By-Laws, some dealing with terminology, as the term "supreme" has been banished, some bringing the UNA into compliance with modern insurance standards. However, due to poor planning (which provided no room for evening sessions and cut a half day out of the convention due to Sunday services), the convention simply did not have time to review all the proposals prepared for the delegates' review by the By-Laws Committee. Thus, the culmination of three and a half years of work by the Special UNA By-Laws Committee will now be put off until the next UNA convention in 1998.

So, what can one say about the 33rd UNA Convention? To put it simply: there was some progress, but perhaps not as much as had been expected. Nonetheless, the UNA has moved ahead into its second century of service.

Dr. Lupul blasts Reform Party's anti-multiculturalism platform

by Andrij Makuch

EDMONTON — Speaking on March 24 to an audience at the University of Alberta, Dr. Manoly Lupul, former director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and a long-standing proponent of substantive multicultural policies, examined the origins and ideological underpinnings of what he termed a contemporary "political attack on multiculturalism."

The specific occasion was the annual Shevchenko Lecture sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton. The broader context, however, was the launching of a rounded rebuttal to a virulent assault on the concept of multiculturalism in Canada. The particular object of discussion was the Reform Party of Canada, which Dr. Lupul noted "is as badly misnamed as [are] Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democrats in Russia."

For the record, Dr. Lupul's presentation was formally titled "Multiculturalism, Ethnic Studies, and the Present Economic Crisis in Alberta."

As a take-off point for his remarks, Dr. Lupul cited a Decima Research survey from 1993, which indicated that today a solid majority of Canadians are opposed to the concept of cultural diversity and feel that ethnic minorities should "try harder to fit into mainstream society." Most prominent among those voicing such opinions, claimed Dr. Lupul, were members of the Reform Party — the ultra-conservative political grouping that has developed a substantial following in English Canada.

The crux of the matter then followed. Dr. Lupul noted that the Reformers, even though formally constituted only at the federal level, were having a major impact at the provincial level (particularly in Alberta) because "their social philosophy has saturated Canada's political atmosphere and, as a result, right-wing values are now driving the political agendas of most governments in Canada..." The significance of this for ethnic Canadians (especially Ukrainian Canadians) is that the Reformers' political agenda "is inimical to the multicultural agenda at precisely its most vulnerable point, namely, the public validation of ethnicity through state encouragement and support," Dr. Lupul noted. As a result, ethnic Canadians have been placed on "a collision course" with the Reform-minded at a time when the latter are on the rise.

Underlying all this is a marked disparity in perception about the function of the state in respect to ethnic minorities. Dr. Lupul noted that the contemporary policy of multiculturalism developed out of "the need to have Canada's cultural diversity accepted as a part of the country's public philosophy" and that this need "be reflected in its public institutions." In this quest the state played a critical role in providing a favorable political environment in which cultural diversity could flourish and multiculturalism could attain an institutional reality.

Against this background, achievements including (among others for Ukrainian Canadians) the English-Ukrainian bilingual school programs in the prairie provinces, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village in Alberta, the Ukrainian Museum of Canada in Saskatoon, the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies in Winnipeg, and the Chair of Ukrainian Studies in Toronto, were realized.

In these, the state played a prominent role in providing full, matched or partial funding. More significant, Dr. Lupul

pointed out, was the implicit acceptance that "it was time that the wider society, through the state, [recognize] and [meet] the cultural aspirations of all its peoples."

The Reformers, noted the speaker, see things differently. One of the "four great themes" on which they campaigned in 1993 was "the need to move beyond the old line parties," definition of Canada as a partnership of cultural and linguistic groups, to a new vision of Canada as a partnership of equal provinces and citizens. From this follows the Reformers' policy toward multiculturalism (cited from the party's Blue Sheet stating its "principles, policies, and [1993] election platform"):

"A. The Reform Party stands for the acceptance and integration of immigrants to Canada into the mainstream of Canadian life. The Reform Party would focus federal government activities on enhancing the citizenship of all Canadians regardless of race, language or culture.

"B. The Reform Party supports the principle that individuals or groups are free to preserve their cultural heritage using their own resources. The party shall uphold their right to do so.

"C. The Reform Party of Canada opposes the current concept of multiculturalism and hyphenated Canadianism pursued by the government of Canada. We would end funding of the multicultural program and support the abolition of the Department of Multiculturalism."

One ostensible starting point for this attack was the need to bring under control the state spending that (paraphrased by Dr. Lupul) "gave us our welfare state... including the spending which promoted the welfare of ethnic groups under the wasteful and unnecessary umbrella of multiculturalism." But the real reason, noted the speaker, is not just money: "it is a matter of principle."

According to Dr. Lupul, to find just what is at play one need only to look at the pronouncements of Reform leader Preston Manning and his father, Ernest Manning (the premier of Alberta from 1943 to 1968), whose economic, political and religious outlook seem to have passed in toto to his son. For decades the Mannings have been "urging a greatly diminished role for the state in all things — health, education, and, of course, multiculturalism" (the latter even before the term was coined).

In 1967, the Mannings' "A White Paper on Human Resources Development" looked at the question of cultural diversity as being a matter "rightfully belonging to the private sphere...rather than public jurisdiction" and discussed it under the rubric of "A Separation of Race and State." Not surprisingly, this viewpoint was adopted as policy by the Reform Party in the late 1980s.

This viewpoint, Dr. Lupul observed, is driven by a fundamentalist religious ideology: "What really moved the Mannings — what makes them so certain, so sure of themselves, what makes them so righteous — is their religious belief. To them as evangelical preachers (Preston preached on his father's "Back to the Bible" program until 1988), ethnicity as a center of identity is a poor second to God." People "who know God's will, as do the Mannings," "know what is right and good morally" and "need only a minimal state socially to ensure their welfare and security." In the classical philosophical division between individual and society (as well as heredity and environment) they side entirely with the individual and the "strong family units" that are

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Turning the pages back...

After a round of elections in which much of the opposition was deemed illegal and many non-nomenklatura candidates were subjected to various quasi-legal impediments and physical harassment, members of the last Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Ukrainian SSR gathered on the morning of May 15, 1990.

Hundreds of protesters gathered outside, prompting the creation of a special commission whose purpose was, in the euphemistic parlance of the moribund Soviet regime, to "ease tensions in the square" outside. Several militia generals justified the heavy police presence with the argument that "the extremists could do anything."

Communist Party boss Volodymyr Ivashko was duly elected chairman of the new Parliament, but not before several signals of defiance to Moscow were sent — some resisting Gorbachevian reforms, but others insisting on a measure of economic and political autonomy for Ukraine.

Hotly debated at the first session was the question of coverage by Ukraine's news media, with the democrats insisting that the event be broadcast live and in full. The Weekly carried a report by a Rukh Press correspondent who wrote: "Only the intervention of Leonid Kravchuk, a high-ranking Communist official who has developed the reputation of a reformist leader, secured adoption of the democrats' proposal."

Sources: "New Parliament in Ukraine opens session," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Vol. 58, No. 20 (May 20, 1990).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Our community" existed before 1950

Dear Editor:

I want to comment on the opening sentence of M. K. Zaryckyj's "Letter to the Editor" (April 10). The letter writer's opening remark "For 40 years our community..." and then continues propitiously with "we," "we," and "we." I feel an explanation is necessary to this irrational use of words which, in my opinion, are contradictory to fact.

The Ukrainian community of New York has been very active for more than 85 years and for those years, not only they, but the emigrant and their offspring have been defending the Ukrainian struggle of recognition. Her and possibly many others', egotism, under the guise of "for 40 years" and "we," "we" and "we," insinuates that the Ukrainian Americans in this country before World War II did nothing from the time of their arrival in the United States until after 1950, a year or two after the arrival of the post-war immigration.

Let's consider these remarks realistically. The post war immigration arrived to a well-established Ukrainian foundation; the compassion of their predecessors resulted in affidavits signed to have them emigrate to the New World, the United States and Canada. The new immigrants contributed obligingly to the Ukrainian conscience.

The know-how of the present community in New York City was more energetic because of the settlement of the greater number of arrivals from the displaced persons camps of Germany and Austria. But they were indoctrinated into this struggle because of the continuing efforts of the existing community.

Let me try to jog Ms. Zaryckyj's memory. As early as 1907, the Ukrainians of New York City demonstrated before other ethnic Americans their welcoming of Bishop Soter Orlynsky, who came to America to establish jurisdiction separate from the Latin bishops. In 1933 St. Basil's High School was established, and then in 1940, an American, Volodymyr Levitsky, was ordained. His parents were Ukrainians.

At the same time, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, although small, was nationally conscious of Ukraine's struggle.

Soon after World War I, the awareness of Ukraine was made known when the Ukrainian National Chorus, under the direction of Alexander Koshetz, gave prestigious performances at the Hippodrome, Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Hall. The chorus members consisted of many American-born Ukrainians. This was followed by the many folk dance performances under the leadership of Vasile Avramenko.

The Ukrainians of New York - "our community" - entered into the field of the American film industry when they filmed and premiered "Natalka Poltavka," "Mariusia" and other films as early as 1936.

With the effort of all Ukrainians settled throughout the United States, we were able to have a Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 and then at the New York World's Fair (1940). Over 1,000 American-born Ukrainian folk dancers performed on the site where once stood the Pavilion of the Soviet Union. "Our community" lent its knowledge toward having that pavilion dismantled.

Outside of "our community" let's take a trip to New Haven, Conn., where the

Ukrainian Heritage Center was established. We have the history of the settlement of Ukrainians in New Haven and, by the way, to the best of New Haven's knowledge, New Haven is the first city where federal government officials recognized Ukraine's short-lived independence and allowed our Ukrainian national flag to be flown from a local public building. There is one room set aside, showing the arts and crafts of Ukraine and then a library of over 3,000 books, in both languages, including a Ukrainian Chinese Dictionary, which attracts many students of Yale and Southern Connecticut State University. As a result, New Haven's local college students have submitted theses on the Famine of 1933, the Russification of the Ukrainian language and other themes.

Wasyli Gina
New Haven, Conn.

Geographic errors detract from report

Dear Editor:

The Weekly's coverage of events in Ukraine is excellent, and the analytical articles, featured from time to time, are first rate. Unfortunately, obvious errors detract from the credibility of the reports in which they are found.

A case in point is the report "Ukraine, Russia agree to split Black Sea Fleet" by Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv Press Bureau) in the April 24 issue. In that report, there is an erroneous statement that "Izmail, Ilyichivsk (sic), Ochakiv, Kherson and Kerch [are] all located in the Crimea."

In fact, only Kerch is in the Crimea. Izmail is a river port on the Kiliya Channel of the Danube in Odessa Oblast. Ilyichivsk (misspelled "Ilyichivsk") is a major outpost 20 kilometers south of Odessa. Ochakiv is a small outpost in Mykolayiv Oblast, guarding the northern side of the entrance to the Dnipro Liman. Kherson is a major river port near the mouth of the Dnipro.

This erroneous generalization has significant implications. The statement would imply that under this scenario the remaining Ukrainian fleet would retain its presence in the Crimea. In fact, that scenario nearly eliminated the remaining Ukrainian fleet from the Crimea.

Dr. Ihor Stebelky
Windsor, Ontario

The writer is a professor of geography at the University of Windsor.

Kudos on Ukraine's election coverage

Dear Editor:

I wanted to commend Marta Kolomayets, Roman Woronowycz and the entire Weekly staff on the terrific coverage of the recent elections in Ukraine. The early analysis pieces helped establish a framework for evaluating pre-election events, the conduct of the elections and the election results themselves.

In addition, the articles reporting views from regions of Ukraine other than those most frequently covered (i.e. Kyiv and Lviv) provided a much-needed perspective on the over-all situation in Ukraine. Keep up the good work!

Olena W. Stercho
Collegeville, Pa.

ACTION ITEMS

Florida's "Holocaust Bill"

Attention Florida residents: The "Holocaust Bill" has reached Gov. Lawton Chiles for approval. This bill will require Florida public schools to teach about the Jewish Holocaust that occurred during World War II at the hands of Nazi Germany. The problem with this bill is that it does not require Florida public schools to teach about any other genocide, particularly avoiding the Ukrainian Famine of 1933.

I urge all throughout the country to write in protest of this exclusionary Holocaust Bill.

Write to:

Gov. Lawton Chiles, Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399; and Sen. Connie Mack, United States Senate, Suite 602, 600 N. Westshore Blvd., Tampa, FL 33609; Sen. Bob Graham, United States Senate, Suite 3270, Tampa, FL 33602.

— submitted by Luda Semeniuk

CBC's broadcast policy

In late April, Montreal filmmaker Yurij Luhovy received notice from CBC-TV that his documentary on Canada's first national internment operations and the Ukrainian Canadians, "Freedom Had a Price," will not be shown on Canada's national television network. While admitting that "the film has merit," the author of the letter to Mr. Luhovy, Jerry McIntosh, a senior producer with CBC Newsworld, indicated that the film would not be broadcast because it was funded "by groups and agencies with a specific point of view on this issue."

The mandate of the CBC, according to Jim Byrd, vice-president of the English service, must include being "sensitive to the multicultural realities of Canada" (The Montreal Gazette, March 26). Yet we are now faced with CBC bureaucrats telling us that a Canadian-made documentary film, about a relatively unknown Canadian historical episode by an award-winning Canadian filmmaker, will not be shown. In fact, the film was funded primarily by Mr. Luhovy, and the only material assistance provided by the Ukrainian Canadian community was a repayable loan and access to the archival materials collected by researchers working for the UCCLA.

Mr. Luhovy has crafted a balanced compelling and informative documentary that reflects his interpretation of the events, and includes commentaries by scholars who do not necessarily support the Ukrainian Canadian community's redress campaign. As Canadian taxpayers and viewers, we have the right to insist upon the showing of this film on CBC-TV, in prime time, and we must be vigilant against any apparent censorship or bias against Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian issues in the CBC hierarchy.

We urge you to contact your local MP and CBC-affiliate to protest Mr. McIntosh's decision. We also ask that letters be sent to the following, insisting that "Freedom had a Price" be shown on the CBC:

Anthony Manera, President, CBC, 1500 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3J5; Jerry McIntosh, CBC Newsworld, P.O. Box 500, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1E6; Mark Starowicz, CBC TV Documentaries, P.O. Box 500, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1E6; Dr. Keith Spicer, Chairman, CRT, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N2.

— submitted by Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

War crimes proceedings

On February 15, 1985, the Mulroney government set up a royal commission on war crimes, with Justice Jules Deschenes as the sole commissioner. On March 15, 1985, the Civil Liberties Commission (the predecessor of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association) was formed to deal with the threat to the reputation of the Ukrainian Canadian community and to the physical safety of its members. From the beginning, the Ukrainian Canadian community, through the Civil Liberties Commission, argued that alleged war criminals should be tried in Canada, in Canadian criminal courts, under Canadian criminal law. It opposed denaturalization and deportation, the procedure in the United States of America (and later followed by Australia and England).

Why? The American system of dealing with war criminals has consisted of denaturalizing and deporting persons accused of being war criminals between 1933 and 1945 in Europe. The person is not tried as a war criminal. The accusation of being a war criminal triggers a search for misstatements on entry into the United States, for example, the wrong place and date of birth. This type of misstatement was common among refugees from the Soviet Union, attempting in this way to protect relatives left behind and to escape being repatriated to the Soviet Union and being sent to Russian concentration camps.

The case of John Demjanjuk is an example of what goes wrong.

John Demjanjuk was born in eastern Ukraine. He was drafted into the Red Army, captured by the Germans, and given the choice of starving to death, or serving the Germans in a menial capacity and living. He chose to live.

If he had acknowledged his true birthplace to the American authorities, he would have been turned over to the Russians, as millions were, to become a statistic in the concentration camps. His reward from the United States for a useful and productive life as a citizen has been a false accusation of being a major war criminal, and 16 years of jail in the United States and Israel.

Trials in the U.S. are before administrative tribunals, not the regular courts. The treatment is shabby, the safeguards of a criminal trial are not present, legal aid cannot be obtained, the American Bill of Rights does not apply. Mr. Demjanjuk was railroaded out of the United States because he had concealed where he had been born to avoid deportation to Soviet Russian concentration camps, and to avoid harm to relatives in Ukraine. He was denaturalized and deported because he was accused of being, but not proven to be, a war criminal called "Ivan the Terrible." Deported to Israel, he was tried, found guilty and then released by the Supreme Court, which concluded there was no evidence linking him to "Ivan the Terrible."

He is now back in the United States, fighting to recover his citizenship. If he had been tried in an American criminal court, the lack of evidence would have led to an acquittal.

In Canada, the efforts of the Ukrainian, Baltic, Croatian, German, Italian and other communities led to legislation that gives the Canadian courts jurisdiction over war

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INTERVIEW: Myrna Kostash on multiculturalism, reconciliation

The following is the second part of an interview with Myrna Kostash, a Canadian writer of Ukrainian background whose term as chairman of the Canadian Writers' Union will expire on May 15th. In the past year, debate over Canada's multiculturalism policy has intensified, with some wishing to eliminate it entirely, and others claiming that it is not benefitting visible minorities in the country.

Ms. Kostash's most recent book, "Bloodlines: A Journey Into Eastern Europe," (Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1993), has been met with critical acclaim and heated discussion in some circles. The hardback run sold out, and the paperback is available in bookstores in Canada and by contacting the publisher. Other works include "All of Baba's Children" (Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1977); "No Kidding: Inside the World of Teenage Girls" (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1987); "Long Way From Home" (Toronto: Lorimar, 1980); the screenplay for the National Film Board production "Teach Me to Dance" (1978); and a number of works for the stage. A member of PEN International, the Writers' Guild of Alberta and an editorial member of numerous publications, Ms. Kostash has also taught journalism and writing at various institutions in Canada and the U.S.

The interview was conducted in Toronto by Andrij Wymnyckyj.

You mentioned your distress about the lack of a role played by "your generation" in society. But on a more personal level, particularly in Canada, many of you have arrived — you're the chairman of the Writer's Union of Canada, for instance.

You're right, my generation in Canada has gone on to do all kinds of things. Here I am, chair of the Writers' Union. It's a "I wish my baba were alive to see this," kind of thing. I think it's actually quite stunning that a Ukrainian Canadian has the vote of confidence of her peers of all backgrounds to run one of the largest cultural organizations in the country.

Hard work. Unpaid, not like in Ukraine.

I was talking to a fellow from Ukraine the other day, and he was astonished to see the position isn't salaried and how relatively shabby the offices on Ryerson Street are here in Toronto.

However, that extends to the whole profession of writing in the West doesn't it?

There's a real crisis in literary publishing in Canada because of the difficulty in generating sufficient sales, and many of the locally-based houses that supported local writers are piling up huge deficits, cutting Canadian titles and so on. The audience is increasingly fragmented, readers are much more oriented to "American" material.

How do you address the problem in Canadian publishing from your position?

We, that is, the Union, work on various fronts. We lobby along with the Canadian Booksellers Association, various publishing houses, etc. to obtain certain subsidies from various levels of government so that the playing field is somewhat more even.

That's the only way when contending with the larger U.S. publishing conglomerates with their massive distribution networks, huge advertising budgets and so on.

But this is not just a Canadian problem. Business leaders gloat that the "market is becoming global," but this places great pressures on local grass roots cultural institutions everywhere. Small presses in the U.S. are facing very similar difficulties.

Of course, we're going to see the same problem in the liberated countries of eastern Europe, the loss of market to American "product." It's a well known story.

Perhaps, but not always well articulated...

Well, what I find dangerous is an emergent trend in eastern Europe to consider government subsidy of culture a pernicious thing. I understand that this is based on their immediate historical experience, where you had this malevolent intervention of the state in cultural activity. But to now say the only healthy response is to remove government entirely is ill-advised. Perhaps they don't understand how soon they're going to find themselves absolutely awash in culture that's not of their own making.

The vacuum will be filled...

Right. I imagine they're taking notice of what's happening in France and the fight that's being put up by that country's film industry, but it's difficult to determine if they have any kind of strategy.

Individual artists from Ukraine, for example, are terri-

bly out of touch with how things are produced in the outside world. I remember this one guy who came over in 1991 with the idea that he would make a film of [Ukrainian Canadian writer] Illia Kiriak's "Sons of the Earth."

It was very depressing, partly because it gave a very clear picture of the overwhelming lack of resources they face — at the most basic level — they lack reliable telephone lines, they have to rely on hand-delivered mail. What was also crippling was his total naiveté about what was possible if you had a Western partner.

We tried to impress upon him the struggle involved with independent film production in Canada, but he just didn't want to hear about it. It was "well, you're from the West, you'll bring dollars." Not just naive, unprofessional; he didn't even have rights to the book. Of course, because we're in the West, we're supposed to go get the lawyers and get this done.

In a recent Chairman's Report to the Canadian Writers' Union, you wrote about the transformation of the concept of multiculturalism in Canada.

Right. To illustrate, as the writer of "All of Baba's Children" and "Bloodlines," I'm no longer considered a part of the multicultural discourse. It's not about me. It's not about third generation European ethnics. It's about "people of color."

I'm finding that I've had to rethink many notions that I had in my first book of what my kind of people can bring to bear on this topic of plurality of identities and so on.

The self that wrote "All of Baba's Children" shifted a lot of responsibility for my alienation onto elements of the Ukrainian community that I was critical of. ... I stand ashamed [because] I allowed my antipathy to their right-wing politics to obscure my own view of the Ukrainian experience.

There's a ferment going on among native writers and writers of color. As I wrote "All of Baba's Children," I took very seriously the idea put forth by multicultural activists of the time, particularly those who had emerged from the new left and the women's movement, that one's status as a member of an ethnic minority could be a kind of protest against or critique of the dominant, muffling Disneyland culture.

But I no longer have the assurance that's the case. A challenge is being issued by racial minority activists that I'm not part of the solution, but part of the problem. That my identification with "European" values is crippling to my vision.

Aren't you agonizing overmuch? You've just been saying that you've come to recognize the historical suffering of Ukrainians, which, in terms of serfdom of various stripes and the victimization by the Ottomans, was quite comparable to slavery. For about 100 years, French Canadians in Quebec were considered "the White Niggers of America." Take the Irish when they arrived, or the experience of the Chinese coolies.

For one reason or another, humans are not very imaginative when it comes to oppression of "different" peoples. Can you get the minorities to understand that you're all talking about the same thing, particularly if many of them are leftists?

Well, all of this seems to be up for grabs again. What you're saying is historically true, but I think it will be a long time before minority activists will agree on a common ground like that.

They do not want to hear someone like me get up and say "my people were persecuted too." That's not what the present moment is about. However, what I looking forward to is the moment when the third and fourth generation ethnics will be able to articulate a sense of belonging to a multicultural society along with people of color.

What I've conjured up in my mind is a kind of "time zone" map of Canada that places people in the country according to how long they've been here. We all live together in the same historical moment, but in fact we live in different times in relation to our community's history and experience.

Let me give a concrete example. I was recently part of a panel on national radio, for which the topic was Sikhs wearing turbans in Canadian Legion halls. A fifth or sixth generation Anglo Canadian was deploring the

loss or disappearance of what he called "Canadian" values that led to things such as the topic under discussion.

I thought to myself that surely the speaker must realize that what he now considers as benchmark "Canadian" has changed considerably since my ancestors arrived in the country, and that after the Sikhs gained a certain amount of acceptance, newer generations of immigrants would be arriving into an entirely different context again. But each group would be using its own "arrival" as a point of departure in their thinking. That's what I mean when I say that everyone lives in "different times."

The problem is that there's deep confusion between questions of ethnicity and questions of immigration, and the two of them have become collapsed into the questions of multiculturalism, often for political reasons.

As I understand multiculturalism, and as I made use of it as a third generation Ukrainian Canadian, this is a means by which I can take my experiences out of the private realm into the cultural mainstream of the society to which I belong.

It took me out of my church basement, out of my frustration and out of my instilled feeling of inferiority about being Ukrainian Canadian, and made it part of the public discourse. It made it important for everybody.

That's a very different phenomenon to the challenge that first nations and immigrant people represent. They can pass much more quickly to positions of entitlement in the society in a way that our grandparents didn't, in part because of the gains we've made. Because the soci-

ety has become more liberal and participatory.

Naturally, different pressures be brought to bear on the social body, but you can't put things in a historical deep freeze. That is even more of a violent distortion to the society in the long run anyway.

The beauty of multiculturalism is that it allows people into the discourse. People are so afraid that it's about separation and people living in their little ghettos. It's the opposite. It's not about separatism, cultural or political. After all, it was introduced as the Trudeau government's antidote to Quebec separatism, so that shouldn't surprise anyone.

Let's touch on feminism and your perception of where it stands in Ukraine.

Ah, feminism. In 1991 I gave a lecture at the Institute of Literature in Kyiv, with six people attending — Solomea Pavlychko, some of her friends, plus Viktor Neborak.

Representing the crypto-feminists...

Yeah, right. Actually, I had already been in touch with him in order to get him to Canada in the fall of 1992, on behalf of the Alberta Council and the Ukrainian Centennial Commission, so I'm sure he decided it was politic to show up at his patron's lecture.

At any rate, I gave this lecture to six people about the main ideas of Western feminism. There was a great deal of interest at the meeting, and we immediately began discussing the prospects for a conference with the Edmonton chapter of Third Wreath.

But after I got back, it just fizzled. We tried to kick start it with a series of letters, they wrote back that yes, yes, they were interested, but nothing came of it. That's pretty typical of the movement there. Both in terms of attendance at the lecture, and the follow through of our suggestions.

In "Bloodlines" the figure of Marketa appears in your section on Czechoslovakia. She is seen as deliberately turning away from a position of a feminist activist towards that of a housewife because of the overwrought and false rhetoric of the regime. Is that something you found to be widespread?

That's quite ironic because right after Czecho-Slovak independence was proclaimed, she was named ambassador to Poland, so I don't know what happened to her and her "cocooning."

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Myrna Kostash...

(Continued from page 10)

At any rate, in terms of her dealing with the old society, yeah, she saw living at home and raising children as a much more humane activity than being sent out to factories or acting as one of the regime's agitators or something.

Now, I don't know, we can only speculate. But I imagine she's having the experience encountered by feminists when they built the movement in the 1970s. After you use your talents to build yourself a material base, you are better able to present a feminist critique to the society you live in.

I think that the Marketas of the post-socialist world will get access to these resources: interesting work, access to other feminists and their ideas. Women like her will then get on with it, and the "dream of the domestic alternative" will probably recede as they see the possibility of doing good as an independent woman in the society at large.

I don't really see a massive social base for a women's movement in Eastern Europe, particularly in Ukraine, at this point. During the travels that formed the basis for this book, women told me that there is no ground for a feminist movement, because both women and men live in the same conditions of extreme deprivation. They had the same fight: against the state.

And I saw their point. There was no real argument against that. But I thought to myself, just you wait, when the pressure of the oppressive state is lifted off, the sexist attitudes that are so prevalent will soon strike you as quite a thorny obstacle.

You mention that in a passage in the Poland section about WiP, when a man tells a woman: "you do the typing."

Right, right. And she says, "we'll I'm good at it because I have the most experience." The irony of this is, particularly in Ukraine, is that economic conditions are still just as bad, so the right atmosphere for improvement is still not there.

The possibility for women to name their particular oppression is not there, despite the efforts of Ms. Pavlychko, because of the overwhelming difficulties everyone faces. The only way these ideas will arise through intellectual contact. As women intellectuals from Ukraine travel and read, which will be far more readily done now, they will become exposed to these ideas, but I don't see how that would be particularly useful to the women in Ukrainian society as a whole, particularly working class women.

One of these "women intellectuals" is Dr. Pavlychko, whose "Letters from Kiev" you translated. What were your impressions of having worked on that project, as a feminist and writer?

As a feminist, I was glad to add to the literature from East Europe about the politics of the era, because if you scan the canon even casually, you notice that most titles were written by men.

It was also very educational, and gave me an emotional grounding for the events that led up to the great changes in Ukraine, culminating in independence.

Bohdan Krawchenko [Dr. Pavlychko's correspondent] first showed me one of the letters, and I rendered it in English for our circle of women readers and activists in Edmonton. So I was quite excited when I was asked to tackle the project as a full-length book.

It also proved to be a nice interlude for me, as I had been immersed in writing "Bloodlines" for too long without a break at that point.

Did it provide a kind of focus for your section on Ukraine in "Bloodlines"?

Not really, because the events and scenes I dealt with in my book predated those in the letters.

However, it was a fascinating exercise in matching voices. When you translate, it's really not a matter of reproducing the original in another language, but more an adaptation to the register of the language you're translating to, and an adaptation to your own style.

You don't really appropriate it, but you do have to find what is similar in your voice and that of the original's author.

Back to feminism. You were one of the first lecturers at the University of Toronto's Women's Studies program, right?

Yeah. They called me in to fill a gap actually, and I was freelancing for Chatelaine... Well, let's backtrack a bit.

I did an MA in Russian literature at the University of Toronto in 1968. In 1969-1971, I was in Europe and decided that I wanted to be a writer. During that time I began writing for Canadian magazines, who published

my stuff while I was still over there. I returned to Toronto in 1971 and began freelancing in earnest.

One of the magazines that took my stuff, since my name was already out and about, was Miss Chatelaine. So one of my first assignments of this period was to cover the classes of this program being set up at New College.

I was so intrigued and excited by it that I applied to teach it for the next year. And you know, back then, you went before a collective who asked you all these questions. Later, I found out that although I was accepted, some examiners had reservations about me because I wore eye make-up.

Not militant enough, eh?

Little did they know. So I went in for two years of team teaching and stuff like that. I did one course on "Images of Women in Literature," and then I think even "Ethnic Women in Literature."

Then, in 1975, I applied to Canada Council (their programs were known as "Explorations"), and I got to do a book. And so, as an established magazine writer I embarked on what became "All of Baba's Children."

It was originally supposed to be about three generations in one town, but it became a much more socio-historical study. I could never keep my ideas simple, I always got carried away.

And so when I went to Two Hills [Alberta] to do the research, I thought I would be back in Toronto because that's where I worked and lived and had cut myself off from the past. But I never did come back.

That's why we're doing this interview here, in Toronto, where you've been living for a year, right?

Well, that's an entirely different question. Where do I want to live for the rest of my life? Maybe I do want to get back to the big city. I really do feel that with "Bloodlines" I've closed something that I opened with "All of Baba's Children."

In a recent interview with Kontakt-TV, you struck a strange note of apology for having become divorced from things Ukrainian. It started sounding like Jane Fonda recanting, "I was divorced from my roots, I didn't embrace these political causes, I was in the left..." But after re-reading "All of Baba's Children" (first published in 1977), I really don't see what you had to apologize for. What are you apologizing for?

For not taking the pain of the Ukrainian people seriously. It took me a very long time to get around to it.

All right. Now that you've written "Bloodlines," has that guilt been expiated?

Oh yes, absolutely. If anybody has any complaints to make, I guess they're just full of beans. I feel that I've done the suffering justice.

For instance, the section of the "Ukraine" chapter dealing with the famine is as strong as anything in Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger" or Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow."

The other thing about the famine section is that it is exactly where I make my apology for...

Well, maybe you're right, not so much an apology as that's where I make my peace. I make my peace with the ghosts of all those Ukrainians who suffered in this century through the famine story.

And the person who gets me there is Leonid Plushch.

You give the connection between the two of you some play, when you mention that Plushch said you were both "from the same village." The identification between you and Plushch is interesting because you have both been made out to be pariahs in the diaspora.

Perhaps another identification could be made that both of you are from the same city while the rest of the society is still lagging in the village and you're both trying to bring them out.

That's interesting, I hadn't thought of that.

But my initial attraction to Plushch was not this village thing, but his continued loyalty to Marxist ideas, at that time. He came to Edmonton [in 1977] to give a public lecture at St. Joseph's Catholic Cathedral, to which all kinds of people from the Ukrainian community came out.

He began by saying that he was still a Marxist and he had a critique of the West and Western imperialism based on these convictions. As I sat in the audience, I could not believe my good luck.

Here was a Ukrainian who represented both patriotism towards his own nation and a passion for social justice. It was as if the two parts of my self came into one whole with him. I think that's the emotional underpinning of what he characterized as our "coming from the same village."

This was his reminder to me that we shared the same



Myrna Kostash

sources. Sources though, not present circumstances. I'm sure Plushch wanted to underscore that we were in quite different situations. "We come from the same village," not "we are in the same village."

But you're definitely right about my impatience with the cult of the village as the cornerstone of Ukrainian identity. And that comes out clearly in my description in "Bloodlines" of the public meeting with [painter Feodosiy] Humeniuk.

Although his works are quite visually rich, and he is of my generation, they nevertheless involve the recycling of these village motifs and topos.

I couldn't believe that there I was in Kyiv, sitting in the Lavra [Kyivian Cave Monastery] and listening to the same kind of discourse that dominated community meetings in Canada, Alberta, circa 1956. I even shut my eyes and found that I couldn't tell the difference.

Back to your "apology." How far did you want to take this reconciliation through "Bloodlines," for yourself personally?

I wanted to reassert my personal responsibility for choices I made. The self that wrote "All of Baba's Children" shifted a lot of responsibility for my alienation onto elements of the Ukrainian community that I was critical of.

That self's pose was that I rejected speaking the language and going to Saturday school because of these right-wing fanatics who monopolized discourse around Ukrainian identity. Of course, that's only true to a certain extent.

This reconciliation, as you put it, is more a matter of "I'm all grown up now and I can take responsibility for what I did." I made that choice, I made that decision, and the consequences of that decision are that I severed what was the most organic connection possible to an ancestral narrative. It's a narrative that has to be central to any writer, so I actually damaged myself.

But I also want to use this opportunity to set the record straight on how I characterized the brand of Ukrainian nationalism I was opposed to. I stand by my initial alienation from the position of unrelieved anti-communism, and particularly, from Ukrainian consistency in standing by the right-wing agenda in North America.

However, the public apology that I'm making is that in their anti-communism, they were right. By the time I got to "Bloodlines," of course, I had no problem with forming a healthy approach to the reality of the Soviet bloc, and so that's why the project of "making peace with the ghosts" became part of the general project of the book.

However, my reaction to that kind of nationalism at the time I was a kid has to be understood. We have to remember who all were then. It was still a Cold War world. In North America the anti-Communists were sending people to Vietnam, and my generation had to make a choice of whether or not to go, whether or not to oppose the war.

The Cold War world influenced my consciousness and that of my generation, so I could not, if I considered myself conscious, not "be there" [for the protests]. And

(Continued on page 17)

American businessmen discuss Ukrainian market at conference

by Bohdan Hodiak

PITTSBURGH — An American venture capitalist whose company has invested in nine small companies in Ukraine and a representative of Westinghouse Electric Corp. trying to arrange a deal worth hundreds of millions of dollars spoke here about doing business in Ukraine.

Foreign investors can make money in Ukraine and get a good return on their capital if they can avoid many snares, said Thomas M. Clafin of Clafin Capital Management of Boston. With \$12 million to invest in Ukraine, his Ukraine Fund has helped nine companies expand and is looking to invest in some 30 more. So far, the results have been good, Mr. Clafin said.

Gerald W. Scholand, manager of strategic programs in marketing for Westinghouse, has made 10 trips to Ukraine in the past two years, attempting to sign contracts with Ukraine's nuclear industry. A year ago Westinghouse signed a contract for \$350 million with Czechoslovakia, and most recently contracts with Russia, to upgrade and make safer their nuclear plants.

The men participated in the Europe Business Opportunity Conference held here April 25-27 under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Carnegie Mellon University. Some 150 businesspeople and others interested in investments in Europe attended the conference, where 34 countries were represented.

Stephan Wasylo, senior commercial officer for the U.S. Commerce Department, who is stationed in Kyiv, chaired the Ukraine workshop.

Mr. Clafin described some reasons for the success of his venture firm: "We have

avoided dealing with the government. We have no patience in negotiating with government bureaucrats. We deal strictly with small, private companies.

"Our average investment in a company has been \$100,000 to \$300,000, which is equal to \$3 to \$4 million in buying power here. We only take minority positions, so we can keep a low profile. We seek companies that provide goods and services to the local population. Our capital helps them expand," Mr. Clafin said.

The company essentially buys a minority stock position in these companies, which so far has included a furniture manufacturer, a maker of surgical needles, a tea packing company, a printing plant and a fine foods distributor.

The firm's first investment was with a 23-year-old Kyiv entrepreneur who had established 40 kiosks throughout the city. These sell candy, cigarettes and other small items. The investment enabled the kiosk firm to expand to 120 kiosks, with another 80 as franchises. Last year the firm paid a dividend of 15 percent in hard currency to its stockholders.

This is an advantage Ukrainian companies have over American start-up firms, Mr. Clafin said. To recoup in America, venture investors must wait until the company goes public and sells stock. "In Ukraine they don't have to have public offerings," Mr. Clafin said.

It also is possible to deal with Ukraine's horrendous inflation. "They've been doing it in Brazil for centuries," he said. The firm keeps its capital outside Ukraine until the day it makes the investment, when the money is transferred into a hard-currency account.

"Actually, they don't really need our money. They park it in the bank and use it as collateral to issue letters of credit,"

Mr. Clafin said.

Changing coupons into dollars can be done at various auctions. "Changing coupons into \$10,000 is not a problem," he said.

Many small private Ukrainian companies are now able to produce goods to a standard of about 90 percent of world quality. "Getting the other 10 percent will not be that hard," Mr. Clafin added. His firm has already established ties with a tea company in London and a surgical needle company in America, with an eye toward exports.

Mr. Clafin's people have not had any trouble with organized crime. But there are always "street toughs" who try to shake down businesses. "If you're in a retail operation the solution is simple. Hire your own. Get ex-KGB people. That will solve the problem instantly," he said.

Importance of personal relationships

Mr. Clafin's final advice was: "Don't go to Ukraine with more money than you can afford to lose and don't depend on their legal process or their accounting. If you bring a lawyer you can forget it. Business there depends on personal relationships and mutual trust."

Mr. Scholand had a much different problem because he has to deal with government bureaucrats and the old "aparatchiks" who run the nuclear power industry.

He mentioned one incident where at a meeting every proposal that he brought up was knocked down. Finally a young nuclear engineer cleared his throat and said: "Mr. Scholand, the way to deal with us is to prepare 100 proposals. After we tell you why they won't work, and run out of reasons, and there is one left, we'll accept it." Everyone laughed, and the meeting went better after that, Mr. Scholand said.

"They often have grandiose plans and expect the government to pay for them. It always did. They are hampered by old equipment. Even if they run it perfectly, they can't produce the quality.

"The only way to go is to have local partners. We shouldn't underestimate them. They are excellent engineers," Mr. Scholand said.

He said he believes "the world community is going to repressure Ukraine to close Chernobyl. In trade for that, it will help and encourage Ukraine to complete three other plants that have much safer technology." These are 90 percent finished and located near Khmelnytsky, Rivne and Zaporizhzhia.

Westinghouse pioneered the commercial nuclear power industry more than 30 years ago and has supplied more than half

of America's 110 nuclear power plants. Of the world's 410 light water reactors, 170 are based on Westinghouse technology.

Major contracts with Ukraine would boost Westinghouse's financial condition, severely strained by bad real estate investments and the moratorium on new nuclear plants after the Chernobyl and Three Mile Island accidents. Much of this money would have to come from Western governments because of Ukraine's financial crisis.

Westinghouse essentially wants to sell its technology and expertise. The products would be built by Ukrainian companies. "We want to benefit with licensing fees and through a share of the profits," said Raymond J. Sero, general manager of Westinghouse's nuclear international business. Ukraine has been selling electricity to Western Europe and can sell much more if it can increase its output.

Meanwhile, some 150 foreign companies have offices or representatives in Kyiv and about 150 more are in other parts of the country. While Russia has privatized about 40 percent of its companies, Ukraine has privatized about 5 percent.

Uncertainty over regulations

"The biggest problem for foreign investors is the uncertainty with the laws and regulations governing business," Mr. Wasylo said.

In a report released a year ago, two Harvard researchers for the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine interviewed 53 foreign businesspeople in Kyiv. They asked them to rate 14 obstacles to doing business in Ukraine. Put in first place by 73 percent of the respondents was "constantly changing laws and regulations."

This was followed by "inadequate banking system," 59 percent, and "confusing/unfavorable investment legislation," 46 percent.

At the bottom of the scale with the least problems was "finding good, local employees," with 17 percent.

The researchers concluded that, "The problems, it seems, lie at the top in the laws and policies; they do not rest at the bottom, among the Ukrainian people."

The Ukrainian government has also made it very difficult for Ukrainian companies to export. They must convert about half of their hard-currency earnings into coupons and they must do it at the government rate, which is much lower than the market rate. They are then taxed on their revenues, not their profits.

"This basically has forced the surrender of any export earnings by a Ukrainian company," Mr. Wasylo said.

(Continued on page 16)

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Ukrainian economic association slates conference in Odessa

PHILADELPHIA — The second congress of the International Ukrainian Economic Association (IUEA) will be held in Odessa on May 23-29. Some 300 participants are expected to attend. Professional economists from the U.S., Canada, Finland, Australia, France and other countries are expected. The main theme of the conference is "Ukraine in the International Environment."

The IUEA was founded in Kyiv in 1992 to promote international interaction among professional economists interested in the economy of independent Ukraine. The current president of the association, Prof. I. S. Koropecyk, will be succeeded by academician Borys Burkinsky, who has just been elected to

Ukraine's Parliament.

The beautiful city of Odessa has been selected as the site of the conference in order to boost the Ukrainian image of this major port city.

Proceedings of the previous congress have just been published as a collected volume: "The Economy of Ukraine: Past, Present and Future." Edited by M. Herasymchuk (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences) and G. Chuchman (University of Manitoba), the book contains 44 articles in Ukrainian, English and Russian.

Additional information may be obtained from the congress program coordinator, Prof. V. N. Banderka at Temple University in Philadelphia: telephone, (215) 283-1464, fax, (215) 283-1397.

BOOK NOTE

Text on Eastern canon law published

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Archimandrite Victor J. Pospishil has authored "Eastern Catholic Church Law According to the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches."

For the past four decades, Archimandrite Pospishil has published Eastern canon law for use by priests, religious and laity of the Eastern Churches, as well as for those of the Latin Church. This book is adapted to the needs of the pastoral clergy, candidates to the priesthood, the religious and the educated laity. Attention is paid to the differences between the Eastern Catholic (CCEO) and the Latin (CIC) canon law and reference is made to the Eastern non-Catholic (Orthodox) law.

The Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches received legal force on October 1, 1991. The presentation in this book on Eastern canon law is restricted to those parts of the code that are of more practical value for those who will use the book as an introduction and source of practical information. Areas such as the canons on the autonomous Eastern Churches, on the patriarchates, the dioceses and parishes, bishops and pastors, on marriage law and some others, have received full treatment; others, such as the law of judicial procedure, have been presented in a condensed but adequate form.

Msgr. Pospishil offers a succinct but complete account of all 21 Eastern Catholic Churches and their ecclesial character as Churches of their own, and has added a description of the non-Catholic Churches in the world and their ecclesial peculiarities. The introduction offers guidance for the sources of those who wish to widen their studies of Eastern canon law schools of canon law, some of the pertinent periodicals, collections of legal documents, associations which promote Eastern canon law, etc.

The peculiar legal status of Eastern Christianity in the nations of the Near East, where the Islamic majority has assigned to the various Churches the task of administering familial law also in the civil legal form, has been noted in this book.

According to the text, there are now 20 Eastern Catholic bishops of dioceses and exarchies of eight different autonomous Churches in the United States and in Canada. In addition there are other Eastern Catholics as yet without bishops of their own, sometimes gathered in parishes of their own under the local Latin ordinaries, while other Eastern families and individu-

als of all 21 Eastern Catholic Churches are entrusted to the care of local Latin pastors. They remain, however, under the exclusive authority of their own CCEO.

At present there are 190 Eastern Catholic ordinaries on all continents: patriarchs, major archbishops, metropolitans, bishops, apostolic exarchs, apostolic administrators, archimandrites and simple hierarchs. The Eastern Catholic Churches continue to grow even in difficult circumstances. The Syro-Malabar Church of India recently was elevated to a quasi-patriarchal major archiepiscopate, the second alongside the Ukrainian major archiepiscopate, now resurrected from the catacombs after 40 years of atheistic Russian Communist suppression and which has just erected four additional dioceses in Ukraine.

Differences between the Eastern and Western traditions, such as those which refer to baptism, confirmation, holy orders, married priests, the synodal structure of patriarchates and archiepiscopates, election of bishops by the synod of bishops of each Church, etc., are duly treated and preceded by brief historical introductions.

The thorny question of the Eastern Catholic Churches, the majority of whose members have now settled outside the historical territory of their respective Churches and thereby been placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the pope with little authority left to their patriarchs, is also treated by the author.

Each of the 57 chapters in this 704-page book is introduced for easy reference with a brief schematic overview of the contents. A table of contents and an alphabetical index with 1,600 entries facilitates the reader's search for topics of interest.

The book may be ordered from: St. Maron Publications, P.O. Box 280036, Brooklyn, NY 11228-0032; telephone, (718) 259-9200; fax, (718) 259-8968. Price: hardbound, \$46.95; softbound, \$36.95. Add \$5 for postage and handling. (There is no charge for postage and handling for prepaid orders.)

Galadza appointed full-time professor at Sheptytsky Institute

OTTAWA — The Rev. Peter Galadza has joined the staff of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University as its first full-time professor of Byzantine liturgy (effective January 1). The academic search was concluded in September, when Prof. Galadza was selected from among several candidates for the tenure-track position.

The appointment of the first tenure-track professor is a milestone for the Sheptytsky Institute, which hopes to create three or four such positions in the coming years.

In addition to the position in Byzantine Liturgy, there are plans for professorships in Eastern Christian theology and spirituality (the Peter and Doris Kule Chair, for which an academic search is currently under way), Eastern Christian and specifically Ukrainian Church history, as well as a professorship in Orthodox-Catholic relations. All of these positions are to be funded by an endowment through the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute Foundation, a federally chartered charity with headquarters in Winnipeg and a board of directors from across Canada.

The Rev. Galadza has been associated with the Sheptytsky Institute since 1989 as a sessional lecturer, both at the institute's Summer Intensive Program in Eastern Theology and Spirituality at Mount Tabor Monastery in California, and on campus at St. Paul University in the 1992-1993 academic year.

He has studied at McGill University in Montreal and the University of Toronto. He holds a master's degree in divinity from the Catholic Theological Union and an M.A. in liturgy from Notre Dame University, and is completing a doctoral dissertation at the University of St. Michael's College, Toronto. His topic is



The Rev. Peter Galadza

liturgical reform in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church under Metropolitan Sheptytsky.

The author of a number of scholarly articles in liturgical studies and a public speaker much in demand in North America as well as in Ukraine, the Rev. Galadza taught a 30-hour video course titled "Introduction to Liturgical Studies," which was produced by the Sheptytsky Institute in cooperation with the Institute of Social Communications of St. Paul University. It is currently being used in several venues in Ukraine.

In addition to being lecturer in Byzantine liturgy, the Rev. Galadza is charged with coordinating the liturgical life of the Sheptytsky Institute's Chapel of St. Joachim and Anne.

The Rev. Galadza, a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, was ordained by Patriarch Josyf the Confessor in 1981. He is married to Olenka Hanushevska. They have three children: Daniel, Marika and Ivanka.


The Weekly: 60 years of service, 1933-1993.

Detroit District ...

(Continued from page 20)

mementos were collected, many of which were channeled to Roman Dacko's Ukrainian-American Museum and Library in Hamtramck, an affiliate branch museum in Warren's UCC. To supplement the Detroit exhibit, a 24-panel traveling photo exhibit prepared by the UNA Home Office to depict 100 years of history will also be displayed.


The UNA Centennial Committee in the Detroit area comprises: Dr. Serafyn, general chairman; Stephen M. Wichar Jr., program and public relations; Roman Lazarchuk, general secretary; Dr. Atanas Slusarczyk, Osyp Bihum and Irene Pryjma, UNA exhibit; Jaroslaw Baziuk, awards chairman and ticket sales; Zenon Wasylkevych, Ukrainian publicity; Stefania Fedyk, Dmytro Koszylowsky, Roman Kuropas, Olha Maruschak, Josef Postolowsky, Jurij Rub and Peter Zaluha, advisors.



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Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 7)

amendments to the UNA By-Laws could be passed in time for the primary elections and suggested that the officers for the following four years be elected according to the existing By-Laws. The delegates voted to accept her proposal.

UNA banquet

Over 300 delegates and guests attended the UNA convention banquet at the Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers Ballroom, which featured a keynote address by Honorary Member of the UNA Supreme Assembly Myron Kuropas, author of a soon-to-be published history of the UNA. In his remarks, Dr. Kuropas reflected on the UNA's 100-year history, highlighting its critical moments over the decades (The full text of Dr. Kuropas' remarks will appear in next week's issue.)

"There can be little doubt that the Ukrainian National Association has played a key role in the development and continued growth of the Ukrainian community in North America during the past 100 years. It is no exaggeration to say that if there had been no Ukrainian National Association, our community would be very different from what it is today.

"What about the future? During the past 100 years, we have proven that we have what it takes to not only survive but to grow. We know how to persevere. We have developed certain core beliefs and they have guided us for 10 decades. No one can accuse us of lacking integrity. But what about a vision? Do we still have it? That's an important question because vision is the one attribute that can ensure our future.

"During our deliberations these past few days have we allowed vision, or the verities of the financial ledger, to guide our discussions? Have we looked to the interests of Batko Soyuz, or the interests of other organizations, or even our personal interests? Have we concentrated on the past or focused on the future?"

"Will we bring new blood into our organization, or will we rely on war horses older than I to lead us into the next century? Will we turn ourselves around and begin to grow again, or is our decline terminal?"

"What is our vision for the future? Where do we see the UNA in the year 2000? Are we doing everything in our power to get where we want to be? It could be very easy for us to dismiss tough questions such as these just as it would have been easy for those who came before us. They didn't back away from the arduous and complex issues of their day. Can we, will we, live up to their exemplary track record? Only we can answer that question, my fellow delegates. Let us not forget that the future of Soyuz is now in our hands," Dr. Kuropas noted in his address.

Greetings from U.S. President Bill Clinton were read to convention delegates by Mr. Olesnycky. "Ukrainian Americans have made significant contributions to the United States, strengthening our towns and cities, and enriching our national life. In virtually every field and occupation, Ukrainian Americans have broadened our cultural and political understanding, and have helped to make our country one of great diversity and infinite promise," read the greeting.

"We face many challenges as a nation, but our belief in the importance of community involvement will provide us with the energy and hope to build a more peaceful, prosperous world. I welcome the UNA's participation in this bold endeavor."

Delivering greetings at the convention banquet were Congressmen William

Coyne (D-Pa.) and Rick Santorum (R-Pa.). Throughout the five-day convention, numerous organizations sent best wishes to the UNA on its centennial anniversary.

Dr. Volodymyr Zabihaylo, a counselor at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, delivered greetings from Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Ukrainian Ambassador to the U.S. Oleh Bilorus.

Guests from Ukraine included Luba Shara, who worked with Youth Alternatives, an organization based in Kyiv and sponsored by the UNA and Freedom House to help promote participation in elections among Ukraine's youth. Ms. Shara graciously thanked the UNA for its funding and told convention delegates about the youth movement in Ukraine, and its attempts to reform Ukraine's post-communist society.

Oles Yanchuk, a filmmaker from Kyiv who had been introduced to UNA convention delegates during the 1990 conclave in Baltimore, visited delegates of this convention to thank the UNA for helping sponsor his film, "Famine — 33," which won critical acclaim in both Ukraine and the West for its depiction of one of Ukraine's tragic pages of history. Mr. Yanchuk also thanked the UNA for its faith in him and told delegates of his plans to make a new film based on the Ukrainian political immigration after second world war, and the life of Stepan Bandera.

At the conclusion of the banquet, which lasted over three hours, convention delegates were entertained by Oberehy, a musical ensemble originally from Lviv.

The master of ceremonies for the convention banquet was Mr. Olesnycky; welcoming remarks were delivered by Mr. Komichak. The invocation was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Michael Poloway of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the benediction was delivered by the Very Rev. Hnatko of the Pittsburgh Deeryery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Monday's convention highlights included the primary election, run by the Elections Committee chaired by Nicholas Bobeczko, whose members were: Myron Groch, Stefania Rudyk, Oleksa Pryshlak, Volodymyr Yaniv, Omelan Twardowsky, Stefania Hewryk, Bohdan Odezynsky, Yaroslav Zavyisky, Hryhoriy Korbiak, Michael Karachewsky, Walter Bilyk, the Rev. Myron Stasiw and Mykhailo Nysch. (For results on the primary and the final elections, please consult chart on page 5.)

The 33rd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, the world's oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization, concluded on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, with delegates looking toward the future, but respecting the work of those who had made the UNA what it is today. Members of the UNA Auditing Committee cited four members who contributed years of service to the organization — retiring Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, former UNA Presidents John O. Flis and Joseph Lesawyer, and outgoing Supreme Auditor Wasył Didiuk — nominating them to become honorary members of the General Assembly.

Although there were several more members of the outgoing Supreme Assembly deserving of such honors for their years of dedicated service to the UNA, among them Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Auditor Taras Szmagal, and Supreme Advisors Walter Kwas, Andrew Jula and Helen Olek Scott, the existing UNA By-Laws stipulate that the number of honorary members of the UNA Supreme Assembly cannot exceed more than 50 percent of the number of members of the General Assembly.

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Hawryshkiw named executive director of UCC Headquarters

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has announced the appointment of Lydia Hawryshkiw as executive director of its headquarters, based in Winnipeg.

Ms. Hawryshkiw has worked for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) Headquarters and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko (UCFTS) for the past eight years. She has carried out the responsibilities of assistant executive director since

1988.

As executive director, Ms. Hawryshkiw will be responsible for executing policies as formulated by the UCC Executive and the board of directors of the UCFTS, including financial administration, personnel and facility management.

Mr. Hawryshkiw brings to her new position a wealth of experience gained from her active community involvement in local, provincial and national organizations.

Ukrainians in Russia...

(Continued from page 4)

nic unions.

Financially, the organization has been supported by a contribution from the Russian governmental committee on matters of nationalities and federation chaired by Serhiy Shakhrai, himself an admitted Ukrainian. But the most fertile source has been Ukraine's Ministry of Culture, which donated 80 million rubles.

The head of the OUR, Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak, a writer by trade, said another of the organization's goals is to spur the resolution of differences between Ukraine and Russia and to discover points of concurrence, so that the two countries can agree on the integrity of their borders and the need to maintain relations in economic trade.

No one should claim that this Ukrainian diaspora wants to structure itself like the Western diaspora of North America and Europe; they are more likely to support the Kuchma faction in the politics of Ukraine than to find a nest within the nationalistic bend of a politician like Vyacheslav Chornovil.

In the elections to the Russian Federation's Parliament, the OUR called for the Ukrainian diaspora to vote for candidates from the PRES-UNION, the party

headed by Mr. Shakhrai, which was the only political entity that realized the need to reconcile within Russia the problems of minorities in Russia. However, he is not a Vyacheslav Chornovil nor even a Leonid Kravchuk when it comes to protecting Ukrainian interests.

Likewise, no amount of financial support can overcome the policy of inertia of a Russian bureaucracy desiring to continue the subjugation of a Ukrainian minority. The assistant director of the OUR, Volodymyr Zakharenko, who also spoke at the congress said, "We have not a single Ukrainian-language public school here. No law exists regarding the protection of ethnic minorities. Without it we have no guarantees that tomorrow we will again not be subject to persecution. He added that it is the responsibility of the Russian government to pass laws guaranteeing the rights of ethnic minorities.

Yevhen Ahitayev, head of the Commission on Ethnicity of the Moscow City Council and a member of OUR, said, "I dream of a good Ukrainian school in Moscow." He said that right now there is no permanent location for a Ukrainian-language school and that he drives his daughter three hours every Sunday so that she can attend a weekly class.

In the five years of its existence, the Sunday Ukrainian-language school in Moscow has changed its address eight times.

Pavlo Popovych, the former Soviet cosmonaut, now a member of the OUR, said that Mr. Ahitayev is not the only one who makes the long drive. "Kids from all ends of Moscow travel two to three hours to attend classes. They learn literature, history and Ukrainian traditions." Unfortunately, because the school doesn't have its own building and must rent. "Many times classrooms are in short supply," said Mr. Ahitayev.

The Slavutych Society, which cosmonaut Popovych founded in 1988, is currently fighting to have the government allow the program to establish a home in a building where the Ukrainian language was taught in the 1920s and 1930s.

Overt discrimination does not exist, unless you consider the government's refusal to finance public schools in the Ukrainian language as an example. Vasyly Kolomaysky of the OUR explained that he has not witnessed overt discrimination of Ukrainians "on the streets or in the workplace."

But anti-Ukrainianism does linger in the shadows. Mr. Zorych said, "In Russia, anti-Ukrainian newspapers increasingly are being published. One paper, Arguments, wrote that Russian territories have been stolen (by Ukraine)."

Vitaliy Zvorych, another OUR member, said that if you watch the proceedings of the Russian Parliament on television you quickly realize that those who you know to be Ukrainians hide their ancestry. "If you are a Ukrainian patriot (living in Moscow) and express it, then you cannot be politically effective."

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Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 1)

Vyacheslav Chornovil all sat atop the tribunal after Mr. Yemets removed himself.

The concept of political factions was developed by the deputies' Initiative Group, which had started meeting just after the elections to get a jump on moving the legislative agenda forward.

As decided by the Initiative Group, a faction consists of at least 25 individuals "who are like-minded" (of a political party), and who will caucus to agree on issues and then present them via the faction leader. Many believe one of the reasons for the paralysis of Ukraine's previous Parliament was that each deputy spoke as an individual.

But 22 individuals had spoken by 2 p.m. of the first day attempting to explain why 40 parliamentarians in a faction is more effective than 25. Others said that perhaps only 20 were needed as the minimum to register a faction. Developing the figures must have become tiresome, because at 2 p.m., the normal end of their second daily session, they decided not to have a third. They also agreed that no need existed for a full session on May 12: the factions should get together and decide just what a faction is.

They did not address who the new parliamentary speaker might be, or whether elections for the office of president should be held.

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War crimes proceedings

(Continued from page 9)

crimes committed anywhere in the world. The accused is then tried in a normal criminal trial for the crime he is accused of committing: murder, torture, kidnapping, etc. Canada is the only country that has legislation against war crimes/crimes against humanity committed in the past, the present and the future. Canadians can properly be proud that Canada leads the world in dealing with war crimes.

However, there has been continuing pressure to introduce the American system, because the standard of proof is so much lower than required by Canada's war crimes legislation. If the policy is changed, any immigrant to Canada who concealed his place of birth to save his relatives from harm can and will be denaturalized and deported. The minister of justice, Allan Rock, has confirmed articles in the media that the government is planning to abandon the Canadian system and adopt the American one in dealing with war criminals.

Write to the government and your member of Parliament that you oppose denaturalization and deportation and support trying alleged war criminals in Canada's criminal law courts.

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If you live in the justice minister's constituency, write to: Hon. Allan Rock, M.P., Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada, Constituency Office, 2940A Bloor St. W., Etobicoke, Ontario M8X 1B6.

— submitted by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Bishop Borecky...

(Continued from page 4)

names a successor to Bishop Borecky.

But the next bishop, who would technically be Toronto's third, is bound to have his work cut out for him. "The person will have to have proven organizational skills and also have the ability to rally people around him," explained the Rev. Chirovsky.

He added that although Bishop Borecky made great strides in positioning the Toronto Eparchy as a leader in recovering the Church's Eastern identity and establishing strong links with the Church in Ukraine, he failed to bring the clergy together in his eparchy.

"The good thing about him is that he didn't stand in their way," said the Rev. Chirovsky.

As for Bishop Danylak, the Ottawa-

based priest and a member of the Toronto Eparchy for the past 14 years, thought "it was unfair to (Bishop Danylak) to have put up with so much opposition.

"No one ever thought that he would get the Toronto Eparchy. He was Bishop Borecky's chancellor for (27) years. Once Bishop Borecky puts you in a job, you basically stay there."

Bishop Danylak declined any comment. But his predecessor said he had recommended other posts for his unlikely successor, including the London Exarchate, the Winnipeg Metropolitan See and the Saskatoon Eparchy.

One source, who requested anonymity, speculated that Archbishop Hermaniuk was behind blocking Bishop Danylak's appointment to Winnipeg in favor of a Redemptorist, Michael Bzdel, who now holds the job. But the 82-year-old archbishop denied the suggestion. "Nobody is supposed to know who the candidates are for bishop. That's secret," said Archbishop Hermaniuk.

Still, Bishop Borecky doesn't have a problem with discussing the names of his three possible successors. He also doesn't care if not all of his some 100 priests concur with his approach or with his decision to stay or go. "Why should I ask them? They belong to the Eparchy of Toronto."

Whether he gets the job or not, the Rev. Wolinski said he hopes that the "people at the heart of the struggle" will help heal the wounds of a bitterly divided diocese. "They will have to come together through prayer."

For his part, Bishop Borecky insists that he will remain in Toronto until he dies. And hopefully forgive, if not forget, those responsible for forcing him to accept the mandatory retirement age of 75. "Of course it's bothered me," he said.

American...

(Continued from page 12)

His office in Kyiv provides many services for Americans who want to do business in Ukraine. There is even a "Gold Key" service for established businesspeople offering an interpreter, a car and driver, the setting of appointments and secretarial assistance. "We want to pave the way so they can deal with business and not the logistics," Mr. Wasyloko said.

The commercial section of the American embassy in Kyiv has done market research, organized trade promotions and spoken out for American business. The best way for an investor or businessperson to use these resources is to first contact the local district office of the Commerce Department. There are one or more offices in every state.

Lupul blasts...

(Continued from page 8)

provided by those who recognize "the Sovereignty of God."

There is also a general belief accompanying such a viewpoint that many of the ills of society — drug addiction, violence and crime, homosexuality, AIDS and so forth — are the results of individuals straying from the word of God. And it is that type that looks to government (through "welfare statism") "to furnish remedies for such evils on the backs of righteous Reformers and their tax dollars."

In effect, they believe that society as a whole would be better if individuals looked to God rather than "supportive economic and social environments" to "develop good human beings" and deal with the ills of society. This viewpoint is extended to the question of cultural pluralism: one should look to personal and corporate charity rather than state program or government subsidies for support.

"Thus" remarked Dr. Lupul, "the ideological roots of today's most trenchant opponents of multiculturalism run deep, and the withdrawal of state support for multiculturalism is part of a well worked-out position for a severely limited role for government in all areas of human life." He also noted ironically that the Party Reform opposed state aid for the cultural needs for "the very ethnocultural groups who usually have the strongest commitment to family [and community] values."

Dr. Lupul's presentation then moved on to a rebuttal of some of the premises upon which the Reform position is based. First and foremost is the question of an interventionist state, which, Dr. Lupul reminded the audience, has been an integral part of Canadian political culture as early as the days of the United Empire Loyalists: "the American habit of continually polarizing the individual and the state in a fundamental distrust of government is just not part of the Canadian tradition." This precept seems largely lost on "oil patch Albertans" who are the strongest backers of the Reform Party.

Subsequent points were phrased in a rhetorical manner, with the speaker asking why Canadian intellectuals, particularly those in academia (especially in Canadian — including ethnic — studies), have been relatively silent in responding to the challenge raised by the Reformers. The first matter addressed was "the fact that there is no real shortage of wealth in Canada," with the speaker suggesting that the current system of taxation could be overhauled in an equitable manner that could address concerns regarding deficit problems.

This issue was particularly salient to the province of Alberta (the focus of the presentation), which has a lower tax rate than other Canadian provinces (including no sales tax). As well, it is relevant to

middle class Canadians, whose fury with successive waves of tax increase has helped fuel Reform success.

The next point suggested that commentators are ignoring the fact that the Reform attack on multiculturalism could very well be constituted as a new manifestation of the nativism that "periodically raises its head" in Canada, particularly in times of crisis. "Today the crisis is economic, and not surprisingly the cry against 'hyphenated Canadianism' is once again on the lips of many Canadians, led by our so-called Reformers." This observation was accentuated by a note that the region which has provided the strongest base of Reform support — southern Alberta — had been settled largely by immigrants predominantly from the "preferred" category of in an "ethnic pecking order" of what had once been termed "desirable immigrant groups."

Finally, the speaker raised the fundamental issue of just what constitutes legitimate interests in a democratic society. The starting point for this discussion emerged from the observation that the Reform-minded "reject multiculturalism on the grounds that it favors special interests."

Dr. Lupul countered with the observation that "they should be reminded that in pluralistic, democratic societies all interests are special interests," including professions, labor, banks, churches, sports and artistic groups, environmentalists, feminists, guns owners, and so forth.

To the Reformers, however, "the most special interests are mainstream interests," which can be defined largely as those interests the Reformers favor "and which others would also favor, if they ignored the views of political and intellectual elites and relied only on their common sense."

The speaker then noted that the Mannings should recognize that, as devout Baptists, they, as such as any ethnics, are members of a special interest group. And that they benefit from tax breaks for their Church and government support for their private religious schools (the later being a policy instituted by the elder Manning).

To deny comparable consideration to ethnic interests simply constitutes a double standard on their part. "State support which makes it easier for religious special interests to retain their religious faith is fine; but state support which makes it easier for ethnic special interests to retain their ancestral cultures or for racial special interests to overcome racist barriers through government equity programs is somehow preposterous. What incredible reasoning! As if the ethnics were mere rip-off artists and the evangelicals saints!"

Dr. Lupul then addressed the question of ethnic studies per se, with a note that the institutions dealing in this realm are generally small and fairly fragile. Bilingual education was singled out first, with the observation that when even official bilingualism

programs are under attack, "what can the supporters of school programs in non-official languages expect?" Any outright assault on these could be challenged in the courts, but the process would be long and costly, and the programs might well not survive the ordeal.

On another matter, the projected budget cut of 20 percent for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies "would be crippling at a time when the university's much larger budget would only be wounded."

In the last part of his address, Dr. Lupul dealt with the question of why the audience should be concerned about the Reformers. At one level, as a group of professional and business people, they might be concerned that future generations have equal opportunity to benefit from society as they had, particularly with respect to education. At another level, as Ukrainian Canadians, they "should take seriously the political threat to multicultural policies and programs," particularly since as a group Ukrainians were instrumental in initiating the policy.

His final point, however, was perhaps the most revealing. Dr. Lupul remarked that his comments were non-partisan and that he was not advocating support for any political party. His concern was for the respect of cultural diversity, a "fundamental reality of Canadian society" which "is now finally above politics."

"For some two decades all political parties have been working to maintain a positive social environment under which cultural diversity would thrive within the public fabric of Canadian society...I am glad that for the first time in Canadian history, people who are culturally different in religion, color and ethnic origin — and especially their children — can walk with greater dignity under the hard-won official umbrella of multiculturalism..." Dr. Lupul said. The Reformers "would reverse all this, and that is why they are so dangerous."

These closing remarks captured the tone of Dr. Lupul's presentation. The speaker left no doubt whatsoever as to his opinion of the Reform Party and its ideology. But more importantly, he placed his comments within the context of his view of multiculturalism and Canadian society.

The address contained several philosophical meanders that presented — perhaps for the first time so openly in public — a summation of Dr. Lupul's personal conception of multiculturalism. It was, in effect, a distillation of his own ideas on the subject. At the same time, it was a call for the community to recognize and deal with a group that would make Canada a "meaner" place and whose narrow-minded philosophy — if unchallenged — could run roughshod over multiculturalism as public policy.



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Myrna Kostash...

(Continued from page 11)

Ukrainian nationalists were diametrically opposed to that.

The reason I stand ashamed is that I allowed my antipathy to their right-wing politics to obscure my own view of the Ukrainian experience.

How deep was the cut to that "organic connection"? Did it initially simplify your vision and enable you to concentrate on matters?

Well, actually I do think that it was necessary for me to set aside the Ukrainian project in order for me to become a writer. Because then I was able to return to it with all this security and self-confidence as someone who had established herself in Canadian writing.

Now that you've "come home," so to speak, do you consider yourself a Ukrainian writer as well as a Canadian one?

No I don't, and I don't think I ever could consider myself a Ukrainian writer, because I don't write in the language. That's the only way that I believe someone can contribute to the body of literature, to inform the language.

Of course, from the sidelines I wish it all the best, and am even quite willing to help in its development. For instance, during the writing of "Bloodlines" and since, I often wrack my brains to make sure that I highlight the things that Ukraine and Ukrainians have contributed to urban culture, to the human gene pool, as it were.

But to be honest, I am a Canadian writer, English chapter.

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Political extremism...

(Continued from page 2)

"national fascists," which for the VMGB includes just about all the parties supporting Ukrainian independence, ranging from Rukh and the URP to the UNA-UNSO. According to Mr. Rudenko, the VMGB seeks the restoration of the USSR, which he and his colleagues believe will take place after a civil war in which "socialist" Russia defeats "pro-American and pro-Zionist peacekeeping forces" and "worker masses" launch revolts in "Ukraine, Belarus, [and] Moldova."³²

Communist and neo-communist groups and parties that are essentially, and sometimes explicitly, anti-Ukrainian and pro-Russian, have proliferated in the Crimea and Ukraine's Russified eastern oblasts. In the Crimea groups such as the Communist Party of the Crimea, led by Leonid Hrach, have sought the "voluntary" restoration of the old union; and in the Donbas and other parts of eastern Ukraine, too, organizations such as the Intermovement of Donbas, led by Dmitriy Komilov, and the Civic Congress of Ukraine, headed by Aleksandr Bazeliuk, are nostalgic for the USSR and would welcome the creation of a new Slavic union.

These and more moderate forces are advocating regional autonomy, the federalization of Ukraine, dual citizenship, that Russian be made a second state language alongside Ukrainian, and that closer links be established with Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States.³³

In the Crimea and eastern Ukraine there are also numerous non-Communist, though often leftist, groups that are either Russian chauvinist or staunchly pro-Russian. They include the Russian Party of the Crimea, led by Sergei Shuviainikov, and Yuriy Meshkov's Republican Party of Slavic Unity and the pro-Russian Cossacks in the Luhanske region. It should also be added that extremist and chauvinistic Russian papers such as Den, Russky Vestnik, Zemshchina and Puls Tushina have been readily available in the major cities of these regions and in Kyiv.

Other manifestations of intolerance

To complete the picture, several other developments should be mentioned that, while not explicitly connected to political-extreme movements, do reflect broader aspects of intolerance in Ukrainian society.

They include the bitter religious conflict in the country that since about the end of 1989 has seen a struggle, mainly in western Ukraine, for influence, parishes, churches and other property.

This has been taking place between Ukrainian Catholics and initially the Russian Orthodox Church (the Ukrainian Archdiocese of which was renamed the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1990), and subsequently also the independent Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox

Church (UAOC); and also, after the split in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1992, between the pro-Moscow Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the newly formed independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate and the UAOC.

There were also instances in the latter part of 1993 and early 1994 in the Crimea of what some believe may have been politically inspired assassinations, such as the gunning down on January 16 of the Crimean Tatar leader Iskander Memetov. The security services have apparently still not solved these killings.

Finally, cases of the harassment of members of democratic groups and parties, including the use of political violence, by "unknown persons" on the eve of the parliamentary elections caused concern not only in Ukraine's democratic circles but also among international human rights observers.³⁴

Conclusion

Considering its complex make-up and geopolitical location, Ukraine has been very fortunate that political extremism has so far not been a major problem in the newly independent state. Ultra-right and ultra-left groups and movements do exist; but the amount of anti-Russian, anti-Ukrainian or anti-Jewish feeling that has been generated by them has so far not reached alarming proportions, relatively speaking.

However, the deepening political and economic crisis in the country has created social tensions that could fuel political extremism, and the strained relationship with Russia has made it harder to maintain ethnic harmony - after all, over 11 million Russians live in the country.

The most dangerous fault lines that are opening up correspond to the country's ethnic and regional divisions; although, unless the country's perilous economic decline is halted and the situation stabilized, there could also eventually be serious social unrest. Furthermore, should Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity be seen to be seriously threatened from inside or outside the country, the ultra-nationalist forces in western Ukraine are likely to react forcefully and attempt to mobilize the public behind them.

On the other hand, should the Kyiv leadership use heavy-handed methods to curb separatist and pro-Russian tendencies in the Crimea and eastern Ukraine, the results could also be very dangerous. Until now, therefore, political extremism has been kept on the fringes of society; but in the context of Ukraine's complex internal and external politics, it appears to be becoming an increasingly serious danger.

The election of a number of ultra-nationalists, such as Mr. Vitovych, to the new Parliament - in which the Communist Party of Ukraine and its allies will be strongly represented and which is likely to be polarized along ideological and regional lines - could have inflammatory results. With parliamentary proceedings being extensively covered by the Ukrainian media, the new radical deputies will not only have constant access to an audience of millions, but will also enjoy parliamentary immunity.

It remains to be seen whether the general public dismisses them as the "lunatic fringe" or whether, if social and economic conditions continue to decline and the friction with Russian continues, it begins to have more sympathy with them.

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³² Dmitriy Yatsyuk, "Youth in the Style of 'Retro,' Tough Lads..." Kievskie vedomosti, June 30, 1993.

³³ See Roman Solchanyk, "Crimea's Presidential Election," RFE/RL Research Report, No. 11, March 18; and Monika Jung, "The Donbas Factor in the Ukrainian Election," *ibid.* No. 12, March 25.

³⁴ See Adrian Karatnycky, "Political Violence vs. Ukrainian Democracy," Christian Science Monitor, March 22.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

cial visit to Ukraine by holding a press conference together with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko on May 6, at which the former expressed Europe's dismay at the host country's continued operation of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Sir Leon pledged to mobilize assistance for Ukraine to complete construction of other safer stations, and signaled that his organization could also provide help in the agricultural sector. He cautioned that European aid was contingent on an increased pace of reform in Ukraine, but said that the EU is very interested and optimistic about investment and cooperation in Ukraine.

At the same press conference, Mr. Zlenko rebuffed critics of his country's slow movement to ratification of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and warned that those who would make agreements with European organizations dependent on NPT signing are setting a dangerous precedent. Sir Leon concurred, saying that those intending to set such conditions should "drop it." (Respublika, Reuters)

Hit claims life of Crimean businessman

SIMFEROPOL — A prominent Crimean businessman, Nikolai Avakian, was shot dead in his car along with another passenger by two unknown gunmen armed with Kalashnikovs, according to Crimean police. Col. Petukhov, deputy head of the peninsula's Ministry of Internal Affairs, said that the local mafia was involved "without a doubt." (Respublika)

Solzhenitsyn attacks West's Russia policy

MOSCOW — Russian writer, Nobel Prize winner and former dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn claimed in an interview with Forbes (May 9 issue), shortly before his scheduled return to Russia, that the West "uses all possible means, no matter what the consequences, to weaken Russia." He attacked the West for its support of Ukraine, remarking that "the Ukrainian army is being indoctrinated with propaganda that war with Russia is inevitable." Mr. Solzhenitsyn stated that Russia, in 1991, "without a murmur" and "just to please America" had "thrown away the last vestiges of her concern for her security and her unprecedented collapse."

He also blamed the West for its rush to

recognize "artificial" new states on the territory of former Yugoslavia which, in his opinion, had resulted in the present Balkan civil war. He argued that Western leaders should become more far-sighted and predicted that in the 21st century, "[t]he U.S. together with Europe will be in dire need of Russia as an ally."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn also criticized the radical economic reforms of former acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar as "another heartless experiment." He warned of nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and said the latter's victory became possible only because Russian democrats had "completely abandoned Russia's national interests." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Hundreds hospitalized with hepatitis

KYYIV — Health officials in Ukraine reported on May 10 that about 900 people in the eastern regions of the country have been hospitalized with hepatitis after drinking or ingesting polluted water from the Dnipro and other rivers. Authorities in Dnipropetrovsk said 102 children from two towns in the vicinity were treated at local clinics since mid-April. They reported that hospitals were still admitting up to 12 patients a day with symptoms of the disease. (Reuters)

TV channels slapped with copyright suits

KYYIV — The patience of two film companies ran out recently and they filed suits against a number of television stations for showing movies to which they owned exclusive broadcasting rights. The daily Nezavisimost reported on May 6 that the action was launched against TV stations in Kyiv and in the Crimea for evading fees ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000. In the Ukrainian capital, at least five channels have broadcast bootleg movies, with warnings urging viewers to denounce illegal screenings passing across the bottom of the screen. Volodymyr Ivanenko, head of Tomis TV, one of the firms named in the suit, said "Everyone pirates films here, even Ukrainian state television." He also alleged that his company has been paying for broadcast rights since 1991. Parliament passed a television copyright law in April, and this will be a test case in a country where violations of proprietary rights are rife and pirated versions of Hollywood films, soft-core pornography and martial arts films abound on the airwaves. (Reuters)



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, May 20

WASHINGTON: The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) will hold a briefing on "Ukraine, Regionalism, the Crimea" with Adrian Karatnycky, executive director, Freedom House; and Irina Isakova, visiting fellow, Brookings Institution; department head, Institute of USA and Canada, Moscow. The briefing will take place at the Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2167, 10-11:30 a.m. For more information, call Orest Deychakivsky at the CSCE, (202) 225-1901.

CHICAGO: Opening of an art exhibit of recent bas-reliefs by sculptor Zenon Holubec at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., 7 p.m. The artist will be present. The exhibit runs through Sunday, May 29. For further information, call (312) 384-6400.

PASSAIC, N.J.: A Hawaiian Luau, featuring entertainment and prizes, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 240 Hope Ave., beginning 9 p.m. Admission: \$2, with Hawaiian attire; \$4, without.

Friday-Sunday, May 20-22

NEW YORK: The Chryzanta Gallery, 98 Second Ave. (between Fifth and Sixth streets), is presenting a special exhibit of glass and ceramic objects by Kyivian artisans Maria Ralko and Stanslav Adamenko, who have done decorative work for the Kyivian Opera House, the Zoloti Vorota Metro station, the Algerian Consulate in Kyiv and theaters in Rivne. The artists will be present throughout the weekend. Refreshments will be served. Gallery hours: Friday, 5-8 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, noon-6 p.m. For additional information, call (201) 763-9124.

Saturday, May 21

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Organization for the

Defense of Lemkos of Western Ukraine is sponsoring a dance at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by "Nova Khvyliya" of Toronto, marking their first area appearance. For more information and table reservations, call (201) 772-3344.

Saturday-Sunday, May 21-22

HIGHTSTOWN, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department will host an open house at the David Houston Warehouse, Twin Rivers Drive (Exit 8, N.J. Turnpike) as a fund-raiser for the "Adopt-a-Hospital" program, sending medical aid to Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine. For directions and additional information, call Robert Gulay, (609) 243-3255.

Sunday, May 22

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is sponsoring its annual spring concert at St. Michael's Church, 1013 Fox Chase Road, beginning at 1 p.m. There will be a performance at 2:30 p.m. of the Voloshky Ensemble and the Voloshky School. Admission: \$4, adults; \$2, children between 2 and 12 years of age. There will also be ethnic foods, games and prizes. For additional information, call (215) 763-6443.

MARLBORO, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of Major Myron Diduryk Post 30 (Freehold) will hold a Memorial Day "panakhda" service at St. Wlodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 520, at 11 a.m. For more information, call Bohdan Krawczuk, (908) 739-3207.

Saturday, May 28

FORT DIX, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department will participate in Memorial

Day services at Arneytown Cemetery, Route 528, at 11 a.m. Gov. Christine Todd Whitman will be present to speak. For more information, call George A. Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

Sunday, May 29

UNION, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 6 (Newark) will host Memorial Day services at the UAV Monument in Holly Cemetery, Stuyvestant Avenue, at 11 a.m. For more information, call John Pawlow, (908) 249-0861.

PASSAIC, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 will host Memorial Day services at the UAV Monument in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Route 20, at 1 p.m. For more information, call Michael Wengryn, (201) 779-4792.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of Alexander Plishchuk Post 25 will participate in Memorial Day services with the Mercer County Veterans Council at the Veterans' section of Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton Avenue, at 1 p.m. For more information, call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, June 5

PARMA, Ohio: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Ohio Regional Council, is holding a fund-raiser to benefit the building of The Ukrainian Museum in New York. An evening of humor and satire, featuring Nila and Dr. Eugene Steckiwi, will be held at the auditorium of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, State Road at Marioncliff, at 5 p.m. Admission: \$15, includes buffet. Sponsors are asked to contribute their tax-exempt donations by May 25. For further information, call (216) 526-6863 or (216) 845-0786.

Detroit District announces UNA centennial fetes

WARREN, Mich. - The Detroit area's branches of the Ukrainian National Association, encompassing Greater Detroit, Windsor, Ontario; and Toledo, Ohio; have moved their celebration plans into high gear. The 18 branches with more than 2,100 members are planning a single event to mark 100 years of UNA fraternalism, 100 years of the Ukrainian Svoboda daily newspaper, 60 years of The Ukrainian Weekly, and 40 years of the children's magazine Veselka.

Under the leadership of Dr. Alexander Serafyn, also chairman of the UNA Detroit District Committee, a UNA Centennial Committee has been working to provide the highest level of acknowledgment to those who helped make the UNA the most distinguished and influential Ukrainian organization in the world.

The gala banquet will take place on Sunday afternoon, May 22, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, in Warren. Admission to this event will be \$25 per person. Tickets are already available at both the Ukrainian Selfreliance and Future credit unions, or from any committee member.

The program for the afternoon has been carefully planned to not only entertain guests but to also send a message to the community. Dr. Myron Kuropas, author, educator, columnist, a brilliant and foremost analyst on Ukrainian issues and problems, has been selected to be the keynote speaker. Dr. Kuropas, in addition to his many talents, has also authored a new history of the UNA's 100 years in America and Canada.

A second highlight for the banquet will be the engaging music and singing of the Oberhe Ensemble from Ukraine. This group, organized in Lviv in 1989, with all members majoring in musicology at the State Conservatory of Lviv, has made appearances in Austria, Poland, Germany and had its first successful performance in America at the Epcot Center, Disneyworld, in Orlando, Fla.

Special awards for outstanding achievement and service will be given to approximately 18 UNA leaders in Metropolitan Detroit who made significant contributions in building a leading UNA image in Michigan.

Another principal portion of Detroit's celebration will be an exhibit of archival memorabilia at the Ukrainian Cultural Center (UCC) beginning May 19 and ending May 25. The first UNA branch in the area, No. 175, was founded in 1907 and was named the Brotherhood of St. Nicholas. Over many years, archival

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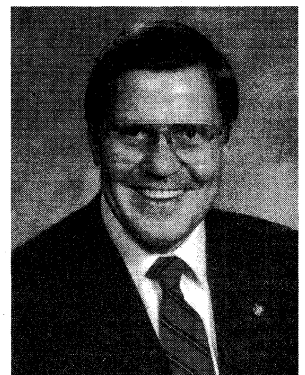
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(Continued on page 13)



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