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## Fleet negotiations are nearly completed

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Discussions on the splitting of the Black Sea Fleet are practically completed and a draft agreement should be ready for review by the countries' two prime ministers shortly, said the press service of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers on October 31.

A statement by First Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets released by the press service explained that his current meetings with Russia's Vice Premier Valerii Serov "open the way to the resolution of the politicized and extremely painful Black Sea Fleet (BSF) problem and the signing of a comprehensive bilateral treaty of friendship and partnership," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The two high-level Cabinet ministers have met several times in the last month and have slowly moved forward in resolving many strategic, political and ethnic issues that have held up or derailed the process for the last four years.

However, even as Messrs. Durdynets and Serov were making their announcement, news sources were saying the discussions, few details of which have been announced, were stalled on the issue of who is to receive what docks in Sevastopol.

Interfax and Vseukraiynski Viedomosti quoted Minister Serov as saying, "The negotiations were drawn out and strenuous. We have a number of unsettled

issues, including the division of bays. However, Viedomosti did report that a 20-year lease had been agreed upon.

President Kuchma later stated, "So far as Russia has agreed to a lease, it is not worth returning to rubber-band pulling," referring to the political gamesmanship that has surrounded movement toward resolution of the differences.

The latest round of discussions began on October 29, with the two sides struggling through three issues: the status and terms for the basing of the Russian fleet in Sevastopol; on the parameters of the splitting of the infrastructure; and the terms of lease and method of payment.

At that meeting, Mr. Durdynets urged the parties to work to ensure a November 10 signing date. He said the three issues are the final obstacles to agreement. The two sides are scheduled to finalize negotiations next week. President Kuchma has said he would like to see a formal signing of the Black Sea Fleet agreement before November 15.

The city of Sevastopol seems to finally have accepted the idea of two fleets in its port. On October 31, Sevastopol Mayor Viktor Semenov told Interfax-Ukraine that the signing of an agreement on the Black Sea Fleet will contribute to an improvement of the city's economic situation. He also criticized Russia's Duma for "not realizing the complexity of the situation." He said separate bases would provide income for the city from both Russia and Ukraine.

## Canadian foreign minister brings \$600 million in aid to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Canada's Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy came to Ukraine on October 23 loaded with \$600 million (Canadian) worth of financial treats. It was a week early for Halloween, but this financially starved country readily accepted the financial aid and new business investments that Canada handed out.

On October 24, Mr. Axworthy, meeting with Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, announced a series of agreements that would develop Ukraine's energy sector, including a \$150 million project by Northland Power for reconstruction and modernization of Ukrainian electric power plants, and a plan to build a "World Trade Center" in Kyiv, the cost of which is estimated at \$400 million.

Other agreements include \$2.8 million, financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), for the implementation of a \$200 million program funded by the World Bank to modernize hydroelectric plants that is being coordinated by Hydro-Quebec International, as well as \$7.5 million in technical assistance to increase security and develop an inspection licensing system for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. His entourage included representatives of 60 leading Canadian companies.

Foreign Minister Axworthy explained that the time is right for expanded investment in Ukraine. "When you look at the new Constitution, the new currency and the new economic stability, these are major changes," he explained, adding that the new agreements expand the already close relationship between the two countries.

"After these agreements are signed today, Canada will become one of the largest investors in Ukraine," said Mr. Axworthy. Canada has already committed more than \$120 million through CIDA for the development of the energy sector, economic reform and relief for victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Canadian minister also announced that a Canadian consulate will soon open in Lviv and that Air Canada will begin air travel services to Kyiv beginning sometime next year.

Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko, explaining how the business climate in Ukraine has developed, said that what Ukraine has done in five years in developing an infrastructure for business is just short of miraculous. "We are a young country that had to develop everything from point zero. We had no banking system or any free market structures. We have come a long way. I cannot name another country that has developed economic,

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## Husar comments on his new role

by Oksana Kolinchenko  
and Roman Woronowycz

LVIV — Bishop Lubomyr Husar made it clear on October 22 that his new position as auxiliary bishop to the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, although giving him extraordinary powers, does not in any way put him in a position closer to the title of major archbishop of the Church.

As Bishop Husar stated at a press conference after the closing of the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, "The responsibilities that I have received are accorded for as long as [the major archbishop] wishes and as long as they are needed. It is not that I have been given power as if to a new administration."

Bishop Husar was appointed on October 14 as Major Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky's auxiliary with extraordinary powers. They include the ability to "call synods, preside over them and approve their decisions," which U.S. Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk explained to The Weekly the day after the announce-

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## Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies marks 20th anniversary

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj  
Toronto Press Bureau

EDMONTON — In early October, the University of Alberta-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies celebrated its 20th anniversary, and its growing reputation as the pre-eminent Ukrainian academic body in the diaspora.

On October 5, the CIUS's contributions were noted by Ukraine's envoy to Canada and by the institution's current director, at the Ukrainian-owned Chateaux Louis Hotel and Conference Center on Edmonton's outskirts.

Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo was keynote speaker during a special luncheon in honor of the CIUS, and he brought greetings from Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, by way of reading the section of the chief executive's Independence Day address directed to the Ukrainian diaspora.

The envoy commended the institution's members for being at the forefront of an effort to preserve Ukraine's cultural heritage and historical record. He said the fact that Ukraine's fifth anniversary of independence and the CIUS's jubilee year coincide is significant, because of the work of its scholars "to help my country reclaim its concealed history."

Ambassador Furkalo also thanked CIUS Director Dr. Zenon Kohut for his reply (forwarded to the Ukrainian Mission in Ottawa) to the September 9 "Tinderbox" article in Forbes magazine.

The CIUS director's own keynote address, delivered at the 20th anniversary banquet, was introduced by the University of

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Ambassador Volodymyr Furkalo greets the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies on its 20th anniversary.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Crimea: Ukraine's Sicily

by Taras Kuzio

On October 9 the Crimean Verkhovna Rada voted 74-2 to dismiss its chairman, Yevhen Supruniuk, and then voted 59-26 to replace him with Vasyl Kyseliov.

Mr. Supruniuk was in the hospital during the vote following a mysterious, and still unresolved, kidnapping. While in the hospital his post was temporarily held by Refat Chubarov, leader of the Tatar parliamentary faction. Uncharacteristically for the Tatars, they joined together with pro-Russian factions to vote out Mr. Supruniuk, who was accused by the latter of being too "pro-Ukrainian."

Mr. Kyseliov, the newly elected Crimean Parliament chairman, was born in 1948 in Russia but has worked within the agricultural sector on the peninsula during the last 25 years. During the last 10 years he was chairman of the Druzhba Narodov collective farm.

In contrast to the incumbent deposed speaker, Mr. Kyseliov is more pro-Russian, with some views that are reminiscent of former Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov. Nevertheless, Mr. Kyseliov denied that he would promote pro-Russian separatism. "The renewal of pro-Russian feeling is possible only in the economic sphere, and I'll do everything to restore business ties with Russia," Mr. Kyseliov cautioned.

Mr. Kyseliov is merely bowing to local feelings, which turned against separatism in the winter of 1994-1995. Sergei Tsekov, the former Crimean Parliament chairman and a leading ally of Mr. Meshkov, admitted recently that, "Separatism as Ukraine saw it - rejoining Russia - did not have much support (in Crimea)."

Despite the election of the more pro-Russian Mr. Kyseliov as the new Parliament chairman, his ability to abruptly alter Crimea's strategic and geopolitical course will be limited. Both the Crimean Parliament and government have few real powers. Real power in the Crimea is held by two groups: that of Ukraine's permanent presidential representative, Dmytro Stepaniuk, and organized crime (which is closely tied to local politics).

The Crimean Parliament or government (the post of president was abolished by Ukrainian presidential decree in March 1995), for example, has no influence over the appointment of the heads of the local branches of the power ministries (Security Service, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, National Guard, Border Troops). Crimean officials can meet foreign dignitaries only upon obtaining prior agreement from the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Crimea already closely resembles the former Soviet Union's contribution to the world of organized crime. It has the worst levels of organized crime and corruption within Ukraine. Not a single arrest was made for the nearly 100 contract killings undertaken last year in bars and restaurants, and even against two collective farm chairmen. At stake are privatization of assets once held by the Communist Party or its affiliated institutions. "People enter politics now merely to line their pockets," Crimean Communist Party leader Leonid Grach freely admitted, pointing to the close ties between the peninsula's political and

"biznes" worlds.

The irony is that pro-Russian factions within the Crimean Parliament, who have close ties to Russian organized crime, which uses the peninsula as a stepping-stone to the offshore island of Cyprus, organized an "Anti-Crime Opposition" to obtain populist support against Mr. Supruniuk.

There are also two other alarming trends. First, cooperation between the militia and organized crime, a concern which led to the creation of a counter-intelligence unit within the Crimean Ministry of Internal Affairs directly subordinated to Kyiv; second, the influx of large numbers of weapons from the separatist regions of Trans-Dniester and Chechnya.

## Three major mafia-style groups

Some 120 active criminal gangs exist in Crimea; 52 of them are organized into mafia-style families. Three of these extend their influence throughout the peninsula and beyond - into Ukraine, Russia and even Western Europe. The accumulated capital of these three mafia groups (Seilem, the Sheviov group and the Bashmaki) reportedly exceeds that of the entire Crimean annual budget.

Seilem and the Bashmaki control deliveries of metal and oil into Crimea and abroad, and act as patrons to local banks and commercial firms involved in tourism and transportation. They are strongly interested in moving into the potential oil and gas sector after deposits found off the Crimean coast are developed.

The Sheviov group is led by Vladimir Sheviov, an Armenian born in Russia who moved to Crimea in 1985 and is reportedly one of the richest persons on the peninsula. Mr. Sheviov is the leader of the Construction faction within the Crimean Parliament.

The Seilem are a Tatar-organized crime group closely tied to the Tatar Mejlis (the Tatars have 12 seats in the Crimean Parliament). Violence during the summer of 1995 in Crimea, which led to riots and the deaths of two Tatars, was linked to conflict between the Seilem and Bashmaki organized crime families.

The Bashmaki are a Crimean organized crime group that has close ties to the political bodies that unite former members of the local nomenklatura (e.g. the Party of Economic Revival or the "Party of the Fat Cats," as they are described). The deposed Parliament chairman, Mr. Supruniuk, was supported by the PER. Another former chairman of the Crimean Parliament, Nikolai Bagrov, who unsuccessfully ran for the post of Crimean president against Mr. Meshkov, also is close to the PER.

The ouster of Mr. Supruniuk comes at a time when domestic developments within the Crimea and its position vis-à-vis Ukrainian-Russian relations have sharpened.

This month the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice revoked the registration of 15 Crimean political parties and groups after they refused to re-register themselves (Ukraine's new Constitution does not recognize regionally based political movements). Of Crimea's 17 political movements only two re-registered with the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice as all-Ukrainian political parties. These were the Party of Economic Revival and the Union in Support of the Crimean Republic, both uniting representatives of the former nomenklatura and Soviet-era Crimean leaders-turned-businessmen.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

## Mejlis comments on Duma's claim

SYMFEROPIL — The Crimean Tatar Mejlis (assembly) claimed that the Russian Duma's October 24 appeal for Sevastopol is a territorial claim on Ukraine, Radio Ukraine reported. The Presidium of the Mejlis urged President Leonid Kuchma to implement Article 17 of the Ukrainian Constitution, which prohibits deployment of foreign military bases on Ukrainian territory. Meanwhile, Crimean Communists called for the preservation of a single fleet as a common security guarantor for the Commonwealth of Independent States and as a counterbalance to Turkey on the Black Sea. In other developments, Viktor Zakharov, head of the Russian Navy's radiation, chemical and biological defense, expressed surprise that Yuriy Kostenko, Ukraine's minister of environmental protection and nuclear safety, wanted the issue of pollution caused by the BSF included in negotiations on the fleet's division, which resumed in Sevastopol on October 29. Mr. Zakharov said the fleet caused no more environmental damage than regular merchant vessels. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Crimeans protest ban on Russian TV

SYMFEROPIL — Some 200 people picketed the Crimean Verkhovna Rada to protest a recent ban on Russian Public TV broadcasts in Ukraine, Ukrainian media reported on October 23. Crimean deputies warned that the move could lead to a significant deterioration in the situation in Crimea. The Crimean government has requested that Kyiv maintain Russian broadcasting in the autonomous republic, while the Ukrainian government claims that Russian Public TV has run up a large debt for broadcasting in Ukraine. Russian radio programs were squeezed out of Ukraine in 1993. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## UAOC patriarch resigns

KYIV — A synod of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church hierarchs announced the resignation of Patriarch Dimitrii Yarema, Radio Ukraine reported on October 21. Metropolitan Vasylii of Ternopil and Volyn was elected to run the UAOC until a sobor of Church hierarchy and laity, scheduled to convene on December 12, elects a new patriarch. No reason was given for Patriarch Dimitrii's resignation, but the synod issued a statement quelling rumors that the patriarch had issued an edict dissolving the Church. The newspaper Den (Day) reported on October 22 that five hierarchs of the UAOC had sought to remove Patriarch Dimitrii for a long time. The patriarch has accused the five of trying to usurp power and had allegedly threatened to split away

to form another Church. The synod also voted to bar another hierarch, Bishop Ihor of Kharkiv and Poltava, from the UAOC. Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate said the split within the UAOC is bound to lead to its demise. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Morningstar urges halt to corruption

KYIV — Ambassador Richard Morningstar told a press conference in Kyiv on October 17 that Ukraine must eliminate corruption if it wants to attract more investors. "There are problems in various projects that are day-to-day, literally corruption and threats of violence," the special advisor to President Bill Clinton and secretary of state on assistance for the newly independent states said after a four-day U.S.-Ukraine committee meeting on economic matters. Foreign and local investors say that bribes and dealing with mafia-like criminal gangs have come to be considered a normal part of doing business in Ukraine. "Ukraine can't expect large-scale investment while some of these problems exist," Ambassador Morningstar said. "If some of these problems can be solved, that's a real opportunity to show the world that Ukraine is a place for investment." Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk did not deny the existence of corruption, but said that criminal activity was a matter for the courts, not the government. (Reuters)

## Chornobyl closure threatens Slavutych

KYIV — Chornobyl director Sergei Parashin said on October 4 that the planned closure in November of reactor No. 1 at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant will financially cripple the town of Slavutych. "The shutdown will mean an immediate plunge in living standards for everyone in Slavutych," Mr. Parashin said. Slavutych, located 18 miles northeast of Chornobyl, is home to 30,000 people and 90 percent funded by the Chornobyl plant. "They're all connected, the plant, the sarcophagus, Slavutych, nursery schools, roads, hospitals. And when on source (of income) disappears, a serious lack of funds arises," he said. Mr. Parashin said none of the foreign aid projects associated with the shutdown of the plant have taken the future of Slavutych into consideration. The shutdown of reactor No. 1 will mean the loss of 10-11 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually, which the Chornobyl director estimates is worth \$240 million. Mr. Parashin also said the Chornobyl plant has had to upkeep the cracked sarcophagus encasing reactor No. 4, which should be addressed in Ukraine's federal budget. He said the government promised to compensate the plant at least for this year's expenses on the sarcophagus. (Associated Press)

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## Shevchenko Scientific Society conference focuses on Union of Brest

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — With a one-day conference held at the University of Toronto Sanford Fleming Building on September 12, the Canadian chapter of the Shevchenko Scientific Society commemorated the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest and the 350th anniversary of the Union of Uzhhorod.

Consummated at a sobor in Brest (Berestia) on October 16-20, 1596, the ecclesiastical treaty brought a section of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church into the orbit of the Roman Holy See, creating what became known as the Uniate, or Greek-Catholic Church.

As Shevchenko Scientific Society President Dr. Wolodymyr Mackiw noted in his introduction to the proceedings, the irony of this act of union is that it codified the divisions among the Ukrainian people who, as a stateless nation, grew more and more subject to the influences exerted upon them by the Polish Commonwealth, the Vatican, Muscovy and Constantinople.

And yet, the conference's first speaker, Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, in a paper titled "National Consciousness at the Turn of the 16th and 17th Centuries," stressed that questions concerning confessional allegiances (Orthodox versus Greek-Catholic or Uniate) actually helped crystallize concepts of national identity in Ukrainians.

While many historians contend that national consciousness as such is a strictly modern idea that did not emerge until the early to mid-19th century, Dr. Sysyn countered that the concept of "nation" appeared in Ukraine in the mid- to late 16th century, and it was then that the seeds of ethnic and political identification were sown.

Dr. Sysyn pointed out that the cultural and ethnic identities of Ukrainians and Belarusians (then known collectively as "Ruthenians") were basically fused, but signs of differentiation had begun to emerge at the time of and after the union. In fact, the historian contended that support for the Uniate Church was initially much stronger among Belarusians.

Dr. Sysyn said that in some circles, particularly among Catholic polemicists, Ruthenian identity was thought to be closely tied to Orthodoxy. However, the historian said, among the earliest attempts to differentiate religious and national identities was formulated by Meletii Smotrytsky, a thinker whose confessional allegiances shifted often during his lifetime (1577-1633)

from the Orthodox, to the Uniate, then back.

Dr. Sysyn said this intellectual see-sawing led Smotrytsky to focus on ancestral "blood" ties as a determinant of Ruthenian identity.

Another important figure, in Dr. Sysyn's estimation, was Adam Kysil, a statesman of the immediate pre-Khmelnysky period, who insisted on the necessity of a single united "Ruthenian Church" and deplored the cultural decline caused by religious strife. Dr. Sysyn said Kysil despaired over the lines of conflict in Ukrainian society drawn by the Union of Brest.

Dr. Sysyn highlighted a positive aspect of attempts to integrate with the Polish order, in that Polish aristocratic insistence on citizenship and independence from one's monarch was decidedly more progressive than the Muscovite absolute fealty to the tsar.

Dr. Sysyn contended that the Ukrainian framers of the Union of Brest although they were not supported by the majority of the Ukrainian nobility or clergy and the grassroots, were primarily concerned with cultural and "national" concerns, because they sought to secure equal rights for themselves and their compatriots within a legal framework, rather than with questions of "religious universality."

The historian added that the Orthodox reaction to the union also served to sharpen concepts of nationhood, particularly among Lviv's burghers. Dr. Sysyn said Orthodox clergymen took to writing Kozak chronicles in a religious light, in some sense to bring the Hetmanate and the Zaporozhians over to their side of the theological struggle.

### History of Church schism

The Rev. Petro Bilaniuk, professor emeritus of theology and Church history at the University of Toronto, provided some religious historical background for the Union of Brest and shed some light on the rather ambivalent nature of the Vatican's "unifying" impulses.

In a paper titled "The Greco-Roman Sobor in Nicea, the Nymphaion of 1234 and the Final Schism between the Roman and Byzantine Churches," Prof. Bilaniuk illustrated his contention that, in terms of canon law, no act of union had been required of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, because none of its hierarchs had ever made any formal declaration of secession from the "Universal (Catholic) Church."

Prof. Bilaniuk also stressed that schisms and conflicts over heresies in the realm of organized Christianity were

the norm rather than the exception from the earliest days of apostolic missions, and that the commonly accepted date of the schism, 1054, is inaccurate.

Prof. Bilaniuk marshaled his mastery of Church arcana to paint a picture of the Medieval Vatican's harsh dogmatism and readiness to excommunicate all and sundry as the source of many conflicts.

Prof. Bilaniuk asserted that the Papal States' sponsorship of a rapacious Crusade resulted in the single most traumatic event leading to the eventual schism. In 1024, before any Mongols got to it, Constantinople/Byzantium was sacked by Crusaders who destroyed the city's churches, trampled icons, defiled graves and assaulted members of monastic orders.

He then provided a detailed account of the boisterous three-day Church Council held 30 years later that, in his opinion, led to the Great Schism. In Nicea, Prof. Bilaniuk related, "while the Greeks (legates of the Byzantine Church) showed maturity and restraint, the Papal legates persisted in confusing spiritual obedience with canonical submission."

Prof. Bilaniuk placed responsibility for the schism squarely on Rome's shoulders, quoting the final declaration of the papal legates, in which they asserted, "We separate from you, as you are heretics and anathema."

And yet, the Toronto-based Church historian cited the coronation of King Danylo of Halych as evidence that "the Ukrainian Church of Kyiv-Halych paid no heed to the schism between the Greeks and the Latins," and added that Kyiv's hierarchs fully accepted the resolutions adopted at the Council of Florence in 1439, whose provisions, he claimed, were adhered to right up until the Union of Brest.

In conclusion, Prof. Bilaniuk asserted that "from the time of the apostles to the Union of Brest, the Rus'-Ukrainian Church was never in schism with either the Eastern or Western Churches, since it never issued any formal acts or declarations to that effect," and that the subsequent (1646) Union of Uzhhorod, was but a regional reaffirmation of the Union of Brest, the decisions of the Council of Florence, and the reaffirmation of the existence of a single, united, holy Catholic Apostolic Church and its Orthodoxy.

### Legal aspects of the union

Prof. Ihor Monchak, a lecturer at the Lviv Theological Academy, formerly an instructor at the Ukrainian Catholic

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## Ukrainian-American Military Association established in Chicago

by **Leonid Kondratiuk**

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian-American Military Association was established here during a conference concerning "The Evolving Relationship Between Ukrainian and United States Armed Forces."

Held on September 28-29 at the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church's Cultural Center in Chicago, the conference was attended by some 35 officers and noncommissioned officers from the U.S. Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Naval Reserve, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, all of Ukrainian descent.

Along with 60 interested members of the community, they listened to four presentations and discussed the relationship between the U.S. and the Ukrainian armed forces.

The keynote speaker was Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (ret.), who is the U.S. Department of Defense senior military representative to Ukraine. He discussed recent U.S.-Ukrainian military exercises, designated Peace Shield 95 and 96, as well as the growth of closer working military relations between the two countries at the Department of Defense and Ministry of Defense level and at the unit level.

Lt. Col. Leonid Kondratiuk spoke about the 200-year history of Ukrainian Americans serving in the U.S. military as well as U.S. Army operations in Ukraine after World War I and during World War II.

Lt. Col. Yaro Oryshkevych spoke about the landmark U.S. military medical mission to Ukraine which took place in September 1993, while Sgt. Maj. Daniel Zahody spoke about Ukrainian language training in the U.S. military and the role of Ukrainian Americans in special operations.

A panel of U.S. military Ukrainian interpreters, Lt. Col. Myroslaw Malaniak, Lt. Col. Inia Yevich, Lt. Ihor Kobryn and

Sgt. Peter Lysenko, discussed their experiences as interpreters during various joint exercises. One of the concerns that was voiced is the planned closing of Ukrainian language training at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif.

Also in attendance were Lt. Col. Volodymyr Havrylov, Ukrainian military attaché, Col. Julian Kulas, USAR (ret.), a leading member of the Ukrainian community in Chicago, and Dr. Dmytro Bodnarczuk, national commander of the

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At the conference in Chicago (from left) are: Maj. Gen. (ret.) Nicholas Krawciw, 1st Lt. Ihor Balaban, Col. Julian Kulas, Lt. Col. Leonid Kondratiuk, Col. Ihor Kotlarchuk and Col. Michael Kos.

## Basilian fathers have new provincial superior in Canada

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – The Order of St. Basil the Great, or the Ukrainian Catholic Basilians, recently acquired a new superior general and a new provincial superior for its Canadian province.

The Rev. Dyonisius Lachovicz, 50, superior and pastor of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Curitiba, Brazil, was recently appointed superior general of the order for an eight-year term.

The Rev. Lachovicz recently spent two years teaching philosophy in Ukraine. He succeeds the Ukrainian-born Rev. Isidore Patrylo, who held the position over two terms for the past 20 years.

The Rev. Patrylo, 76, will remain in Rome, where the Basilians' general headquarters is based.

The Rev. Lachovicz recently chose the Rev. Myron Chimy as the new Basilian provincial superior for Canada and the United Kingdom.

The Rev. Chimy, 62, succeeds the Rev. Isidore Dziadyk, who will remain in the provincial house in Winnipeg and serve as pastor of St. Basil's Church in the southwest section of the city.

The Rev. Chimy began his four-year term on October 1. "I guess it's a promotion of sorts, but it's also going to be a lot of work," he told *The Weekly*.

Faced with diminishing membership and having only one candidate for the priesthood at its Mundare, Alberta, novitiate not far from Edmonton, the Rev. Chimy realizes his new responsibilities present a tall order. (Given his mighty physical stature, the man could pull off the job).

Indeed, as a teen growing up in rural Alberta, the Rev. Chimy fancied the idea of joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. More than 40 years ago, Canada's venerable Mounties had a minimum height requirement that cadets be at least 5-foot-10-inches tall in their stocking feet. At a strapping 6-foot-6, the Rev. Chimy certainly bested that.

Though he did take advantage of his size to play volleyball in school, the Ukrainian Catholic Basilian priest was more enamored by another role model: his parish priest. "I used to go into church and watch the priest stand alone at the altar," the Rev. Chimy explained from his office in Mundare, where he recently served as superior and master of

novices of Ss. Peter and Paul Monastery. "It's hard to explain, but it was almost a spiritual experience for me."

At the age of 16, the Rev. Chimy joined the Order of St. Basil the Great. Ten years later in 1960, he was ordained a priest. Now, 36 years later, the monk will head the Canadian wing of his order.

The Rev. Chimy comes from a family filled with vocations. Two of his deceased uncles were Basilian priests: Jerome, the first bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of New Westminster, British Columbia, and Athanasius, a former provincial consultor. The Rev. Chimy's aunt, Sister Jerome Chimy, 82, is a former superior general of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

The Rev. Lachovicz, 50, selected the Rev. Chimy from among three Canadian candidates. The other two were the Rev. Mark Zazula, superior of St. Gregory of Nyssa Monastery in the Toronto suburb of Weston, and the Rev. Zuzula's colleague in Weston, longtime choral master the Rev. Boniface Malowany.

The Rev. Chimy, who was born in

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## Pharmacia Upjohn helps Kyiv hospitals

by Inya Bonacorsa

KYIV – The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund joined forces on September 4 with the pharmaceutical company Pharmacia Upjohn to distribute the antibiotic Solu-Medrol, valued at nearly \$13,000, to four medical institutions in Kyiv.

The four institutions were: the Kyiv Emergency Hospital, Kyiv Hospital No. 22, Kyiv Oblast (Regional) Intensive Care Clinic and the Center for Surgery of the Thyroid Gland.

Solu-Medrol is a powerful post-operative antibiotic and is frequently used in the treatment of cancer patients.

In addition to providing supplies of the antibiotic, Pharmacia Upjohn medical specialists provided a program of on-site lectures and slide presentations on several topics to physicians and medical care workers in the facilities.

Through the CCRF, Pharmacia Upjohn in April donated antibiotics valued at \$900,000 to the relief mission organized by the U.S. Department of State to aid the victims of Chernobyl.

## OBITUARIES

### Robert Nicholas Zencuch, 20

by Mary K. Siemon

MINNEAPOLIS – On August 10, a tragic car accident in Wisconsin claimed the life of Robert Nicholas Zencuch, 20, son of the Very Rev. Stefan and Dr. Katarina Zencuch.

Robert Nicholas was born in Kosice, Czecho-Slovakia. He was only 4 years old when he arrived with his parents and sister, Jane, in America. The Rev. Zencuch's first parish was in Minneapolis and later in Chicago where the family resided for 10 years. When the family arrived in Minnesota for the second time in 1992, Robert Nicholas attended Mounds View High School and graduated in 1995.

While in high school he studied hard, enjoyed playing soccer and tennis and being with friends, worked part-time jobs, and still found time to give to charitable works by helping to pack boxes of clothing and sorely needed items destined to help the needy in Europe.

He was active in the Ukrainian Orthodox League and a Christian organization for teens called Teens Encounter Christ.

When the family arrived in Minnesota in July of 1992, it wasn't long before I was warmly greeted and adopted into their family as their "American grandma." Since my own immediate family lives in Seattle, and we could not be together at holidays and other special times, I was graciously wel-

comed into their home as part of the family to share happy holidays. Robert Nicholas was always present, appropriately and handsomely dressed, always the gentleman, seating me at the family table, while assisting his mother in her preparations. I marvelled at his good manners, his warmth and friendliness.

When his parents transferred to Silver Spring, Md., Robert Nicholas stayed in Minnesota working and attending the University of Minnesota.

For many years he faithfully served at the altar, assisting his father during church services with dignity and reverence. When his parents left for their new assignment, Robert Nicholas regularly attended St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church, just a few blocks from his rooming house, where he would also serve and assist the priest at the altar.

On August 14 a memorial service was held for Robert Nicholas at the Kozlak-Radulovich Funeral Home in Minneapolis. Officiating at the panakhida was Bishop Paisij, spiritual fathers from the three Ukrainian Orthodox Churches of the Twin Cities area, and guest clergy: the Rev. Anthony Coniaris of St. Mary Greek Orthodox Church and the Rev. Michael Stelmach of St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Many of Robert Nicholas's friends came to pay their last respects — school friends, co-workers, parishioners from all the churches, friends of the family and out-of-town guests. The combined choir of the three Ukrainian churches under the direction of Kira Tsarehradsky very beautifully and movingly sang the responses.

The following day, the remains were shipped to South Bound Brook, N.J., where on August 17 a funeral service took place in the Memorial Church of St. Andrew. Officiating were Metropolitan Constantine together with Archbishop Antony and many attending clergy. Burial followed at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery.

Many people came from neighboring parishes along with their clergy as did parishioners from St. Andrew Cathedral of Silver Spring, Md., who traveled by bus to attend the service. Following the burial service, the sisterhood of St. Andrew Church hosted a memorial dinner for the family and mourners.

### Sister Mary Oksanna Popiel OSBM, longtime elementary school teacher

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. — Sister Mary Oksanna Popiel of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in Fox Chase Manor died on October 8.

A native of Poland born in 1919, Sister Oksanna came to Chicago as a child and became a parishioner of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral. She entered the Sisters of St. Basil in 1935 and made her final profession in 1944.

Assigned to various parish elementary schools staffed by the sisters, she taught in Watervliet, N.Y.; the towns of Reading, Scranton, Centralia, Olyphant, Northampton and Arnold in Pennsylvania; and at St. Josaphat's in Philadelphia. Sister Oksanna taught primary and elementary grades, but her pride and joy were the "little ones" preparing for their first holy communion.

Sister Oksanna completed 19 years at Immaculate Conception school in Hamtramck, Mich., where she became ill and was brought back to Fox Chase on October 5.

She is survived by a sister, Patricia Sutherland of Bergenfield, N.J., and a cousin, Leo Popiel of Des Plaines, Ill.

Sister Oksanna was dedicated and devoted to her students and her many friends in Hamtramck, where she was



Sister Mary Oksanna Popiel

assigned until her illness.

A memorial service was held on October 10 at the Motherhouse Chapel in Fox Chase, followed by a funeral liturgy on October 11, with burial at the sisters' cemetery in Fox Chase.

### Ted Komar, music man well-known at Ukrainian Canadian festivals

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — For decades, he was the minstrel at all of Canada's major Ukrainian cultural festivals. Accordion in hand and a big grin on his face, Ted Komar was the premiere Ukrainian Canadian music man.

Following a lengthy illness, Mr. Komar died in London, Ontario, on October 3. He was 67.

Nicknamed "Bear," Mr. Komar's career encompassed six decades and began when he performed on Winnipeg's CJRC and CKY radio stations.

He would eventually become an

orchestra soloist and moved to television, appearing on the long-running series, "Red River Jamboree."

Mr. Komar traveled extensively, playing to Canadian troops stationed overseas and for audiences as far north as Alert in Canada's Arctic and as far south as the Sahara Desert.

One of the founders of Winnipeg's immensely popular multicultural summer festival, Folkorama, Mr. Komar also established several music schools under his name. A memorial service was held in Winnipeg on October 9. Mr. Komar leaves behind his wife of 46 years, Helen, two children and two grandchildren.



Robert Nicholas Zencuch

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Detroit District holds UNA Day

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — A primary objective in the Ukrainian National Association is to promote fraternalism through activities that engender both unity and growth. The Greater Detroit area maintains a vigorous level of such activity under the leadership of Dr. Alexander Serafyn, district chairman and advisor on the UNA General Assembly. One popular activity is the annual UNA Family Day designed for officers, members and special guests.

On August 17, approximately 40 UNA'ers gathered at the popular Ukrainian Resort Center in Milford, Mich. After early cocktails and dinner, Dr. Serafyn opened the program with a welcome and with introductory information on the UNA, especially those facts that have a bearing on Detroit-area fraternal life.

Dr. Serafyn announced that in the first seven months of this year 37 members were enrolled by the district's branches as follows: Branch 174, 12 members; Branch 82, seven members; Branches 175 and 183, five members each; Branch 146, three members; Branch 94, two members; Branches 292, 303 and 341, one member each. These 37 new members represent \$330,000 in life insurance.

Dr. Serafyn also spoke of UNA problems in respect to the sale of the UNA building, the search for a smaller headquarters building, and other lesser issues. Much interest was generated in the forthcoming merger with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

Acting as the afternoon toastmaster, Dr. Serafyn introduced two featured speakers, who recently were in Ukraine and suggested that each give his reflections of Ukraine.

The first speaker, Zenon Wasylkevych, described his visit with his brother-in-law, the newly installed Bishop Lubomyr Husar of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. He described the installation ceremonies



Members and guests at the Detroit District Committee's UNA Family Day.

held in a beautiful setting amidst perfect weather, and said being at the event was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

On a lighter note, Irene Pryjma, secretary of Branch 292, provided a delightful summation of the Ukrainian people she and her husband, Myroslaw, visited with, the beautiful construction of various edifices in Ukraine, and a host of other observations. Mrs. Pryjma also presented a pictorial exhibit.

Olha Maruschak rounded out the afternoon with colorful and pleasing satirical stories direct from Kyiv, while Vera Kryvyj, the new financial secretary of Branch 174, added humoresques from Ivan Franko's literary works. A traditional "UNA Chorus" followed with a songfest that lasted late into the afternoon.

Chairman Serafyn concluded the UNA Family Day with many thanks to those who made it such an outstanding success.

## New York District Committee

by Mary Dushnyck

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Representatives of 12 branches of the UNA New York District were welcomed by its chairman, Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw, to the annual meeting held at the Self-Reliance Hall here. Also welcomed were UNA President Ulana Diachuk, Auditor John Wynnyk, and Honorary Members of the General Assembly Walter Sochan and Mary Dushnyck.

A presidium was chosen consisting of Mr. Wynnyk as chairman and Nadia Sawczuk as secretary.

Dr. Luchkiw reported that new members can be organized, and he attested to that by enrolling 11 members in 1995. The district gained 67 members, 45 percent of its quota, for total insurance of \$678,351. Dr. Luchkiw's 11 members were followed by Zenovia Zarycky's six, and Eustachia Milanytch's and Mary Dushnyck's five each. Marion Klymyshyn and George Yurkiw each had four; Barbara Bachynsky had three; Maria Kulczycky, Oksana Lopatynska, Maria Maslowycz and John Pryhoda had two each. Fourteen UNA'ers enrolled one member each.

Dr. Luchkiw said 25 scholarships were granted to New York District applicants. He also stated that he wrote 50 letters to the U.S. government on Ukrainian matters.

The minutes of last year's meeting were then read by secretary Ms. Sawczuk, while treasurer John Choma reported on the District Committee's finances. Following a discussion on the reports, Auditing Committee Chairman Michael Spontak requested a vote of confidence be given to the outgoing officers, which was granted.

Next, the Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. Choma, Yuriy Kostiw and Mr. Yurkiw, presented its slate of nominees. Elected were: Dr. Luchkiw, chairman; Mr. Kostiw and Dr. Dmytro Bodnarchuk, vice-chairmen; Ms. Sawczuk, secretary; and Mr. Choma, treasurer.

Committee members elected were: press — Mrs. Bachynsky (Ukrainian) and Ms. Dushnyck (English); organizing — Maria Szeparowycz and Olga Liteplo; program — Ms. Liteplo; members-at-large — Roman Forostyna, Ivan Darnobid and Mr. Yurkiw.

Named to the Auditing Committee were Mr. Spontak (chairman), Taras Schumylowych and Mrs. Zarycky.

At this point, the meeting chairman, Mr. Wynnyk, called upon UNA President Diachuk for her presentation. She began by focusing on organizing new immigrants from Ukraine, and then covered the topics of scholarships, Soyuzivka, and new term and other policies. She especially emphasized striving to strengthen our communities in the U.S. and bringing in young people.

Mrs. Diachuk also spoke of the possible merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association, UNA publications, the sale of the UNA building, etc.

Mr. Wynnyk recalled the role of the UNA in helping the Ukrainian community to develop in the U.S. and the need to publicize the UNA more, especially among professionals and young people.

Mr. Sochan spoke of the UNA's help given to Ukraine and the need for the community to undertake more of that aid.

Mrs. Dushnyck noted there were several branches in the New York District that did not organize a single member in 1995 and stressed the necessity to change this in 1996. Also, we should endeavor to correct errors about Ukraine in the American press, she said.

Mrs. Diachuk answered questions raised concerning the sale of the UNA building, plans for a new one and the current real estate situation.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Luchkiw announced a plan of action for the coming months and adjourned the meeting.

## UNA'ers take to the links in Ohio



UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., sponsored three golf outings for its members this summer. The first outing was held Saturday, June 22, at Stonecrest Golf Course in Wampum, Pa. A total of 67 members attended. Seen above at that outing are (from left) Ron, Richard, Robert and Steve Monzi. The second outing was held Saturday, August 10, in Spring Lakes, Ohio, where 37 members were in attendance. The final outing was scheduled for Saturday, September 29, at Stonecrest. Special thanks goes out to Ron Monzi, branch president, John Sradomski, auditor, Jim Paliani, trustee, and Eddie Rudakewich, member. The outings are an annual event that have become a tradition for this branch. Other UNA branches, districts or members that would like to be a part of future outings are invited. Information may be obtained by contacting Ron Monzi at the UNA Branch 161 lodge, (412) 266-3130.

— Nick Diakiwsky

## Correction

Due to the fact that there were two Dr. Baranowskyjs (Stefania and Roman) who participated in the UNA Seniors conference at Soyuzivka, the story published on September 15 created some confusion. It was Dr. Stefania Baranowskyj who arranged a cruise on the Hudson River and recited a poem about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Forbes' flippancy

A month after it published the article "Tinderbox," Forbes magazine responded to the numerous letters it had received regarding Paul Klebnikov's report on Ukraine in a note from the editor titled "They protest too much."

James M. Michaels noted: "At first there was very little reaction, but a few weeks later our e-mail was jammed with angry letters. From the tone and the delay in responding, it was clear that most came from non-Forbes readers. Soon we understood why. A Ukrainian nationalist Web site gave our address and urged viewers to flood Forbes with complaints."

Forbes responded to that flood of complaints as follows: "Knock it off, folks. We love to hear from readers and take what they say very seriously. But organized campaigns by special interests sway us not at all. Down the road in a year or two we will revisit Ukraine, and if our forecast proves wrong, we will admit as much. We make a prediction, we follow up on it. Until then, we stand by 'Tinderbox.'"

Frankly, we think Forbes has seriously missed the boat on this one. The magazine is protesting about the protest — not responding to the substance of the complaints. Its response to comments about the grave inaccuracies in Mr. Klebnikov's report is, well, flippant.

After all, the issue here is not who is writing letters, or even the tone of those letters, but the accuracy of Forbes' report. And, given that among the many letters the magazine received were letters from the such solid scholarly institutions as the Harriman Institute at Columbia University and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (the texts of which were published in this paper, respectively, on September 22 and in this issue), Forbes' comment about "special interest groups," "non-Forbes readers," a "Ukrainian nationalist Web site" and such is way off base.

The Harriman Institute's director, Mark L. von Hagen, and associate director, Alexander J. Motyl, are right: Mr. Klebnikov has done Forbes and its readers "an enormous disservice"; his article on Ukraine surely is an "embarrassment." David R. Marples of the University of Alberta is right to question (as he did in his commentary on the media and Ukraine published in *The Weekly* on September 29) "why a magazine with such a solid reputation among the international business community should indulge in what is manifestly disinformation." And the CIUS's director, Zenon E. Kohut, is right to state that the goal of Mr. Klebnikov's article "was clearly not to inform," but to "justify Russian interference in Ukraine and to undermine Western confidence in its future."

Forbes readers and even "non-Forbes readers" (whatever that is) deserve better. Fallacies are not countered by flippancy. Come on, Forbes, set the record straight and give us the facts.

Nov.  
9  
1976

### Turning the pages back...

Twenty years ago, on November 9, 1976, a group of 10 courageous human and national rights activists in Kyiv got together and formed the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote

the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, or as it came to be known, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. They knew from the start that by the very act of organizing into a group they were putting themselves squarely in the range of fire; they knew they would suffer for their convictions and their bravery.

The very day the group was formed Soviet authorities arranged for a group of "hooligans" to throw bricks at the home of the group's chairman, writer Mykola Rudenko. While Mr. Rudenko was away in Moscow, where a press conference for foreign journalists was held to announce the formation of the Kyiv group, another member, Oksana Meshko, a 71-year-old retired widow and a former political prisoner during the Stalin regime, was injured as a result of the incident.

The *Weekly* reported in one of the first news stories about the Ukrainian Helsinki Group that, in addition to Mr. Rudenko and Ms. Meshko, other founding members were: two lawyers, Ivan Kandyba and Lev Lukianenko; a former Soviet Army officer, Gen. Petro Grigorenko; a microbiologist, Nina Strokata-Karavanska; and a writer, Oles Berdnyk. Later it was learned that among the original members also were Oleksiy Tykhy, a teacher; Mykola Matusevych, a historian; and Myroslav Marynovych, an electrical engineer.

Gen. Grigorenko, it must be noted, was a member also of the Moscow Helsinki Group, formed just a few months earlier, on May 12. As such, he served as liaison between the two groups. The Moscow Group was helpful in relaying information from fellow rights activists in Kyiv to the news media and diplomatic representatives based in the USSR's capital.

Just days after the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was created, a counterpart group, called the Ukrainian American Committee to Monitor Compliance with the Helsinki Accords, was established in Washington by persons who had been involved in the movement to defend Soviet political prisoner Valentyn Moroz. The D.C. group pledged to help disseminate information on rights violations gathered by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group's first public document, Declaration No. 1, was released on the day of its founding. It noted: "experience has shown that the implementation of the Helsinki Accords (especially the humanitarian sections) cannot be guaranteed without the participation of the citizenry of the signatory nations. For this reason, on November 9, 1976, we formed the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords."

The group's goals, as delineated in the declaration, were to acquaint the Ukrainian public with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to promote implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Accords), to seek Ukraine's representation at all international conferences dealing with the Helsinki Accords; and, in order to promote the free flow of informa-

(Continued on page 14)

## RESPONSE TO FORBES

### CIUS director criticizes article as biased and anti-Ukrainian

Following is the text of a letter to the editor of *Forbes* magazine written by Dr. Zenon E. Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, in response to the recently published article titled "Tinderbox" by Paul Klebnikov.

Dear Mr. Michaels:

Paul Klebnikov's article "Tinderbox" represents one of the most biased pieces of journalism on Ukraine that I have seen published in the West. It harbors anti-Ukrainian sentiments, justifies Russian interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, and even advocates changes in borders in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Klebnikov boldly asserts that Ukraine is currently "riven between those who want reunion with Russia and those who want to remain independent." Where did he obtain this information? It seems to be based on conversations with two persons, one in Odesa, who prefers Russian to Ukrainian TV, and another in the Donbas, who prefers to speak Russian and not Ukrainian. Is this any basis to reach such a conclusion?

According to the survey cited in the article, 70 percent of Ukraine's population supports the country's independence. There are no anti-independence blocs in the Ukrainian Parliament. So the image of Yugoslavia or Chechnya that Mr. Klebnikov continually brings into his article in connection with Ukraine has nothing to do with Ukrainian realities. Moreover, unlike Yugoslavia or Russia, Ukraine has managed to obtain and preserve its independence without spilling a drop of blood.

The article mentions some of the real problems in the Ukrainian economy, but the way those problems are presented in the article and the measures proposed by the author to solve them are very strange, to say the least.

Indeed Odesa used to be one of the wealthiest cities in Europe at the turn of the century, but its wealth is long gone, not because of Ukrainian independence, but because of decades of Communist misrule and the shift of trade routes in Eastern and Southern Europe. The drop in the productivity of Odesa ports after Ukrainian independence is very moderate and actually represents a success story compared to the decline of the GNP both in Russia and Ukraine.

Mr. Klebnikov sees the solution to many of Ukraine's problems in its reintegration with Russia. He makes Russia seem like a prosperous country and not a nation in the midst of both political and economic crisis. Moreover, Belarus is attempting such a "reintegration" with Russia, and this has brought no relief to Belarus' struggling economy.

Mr. Klebnikov states that Yeltsin's government did not exploit Ukraine's economic problems or pro-Russian sentiments in eastern Ukraine. This is simply not true. On a number of occasions Russia used Ukraine's dependence on Russian energy to gain political concessions on the issue of the Black Sea Fleet from the Ukrainian government. Moscow's mayor, Yurii Luzhkov, Boris Yeltsin's close political ally, has repeatedly pronounced Sevastopol to be a Russian city. The article also states that because Russia is a democracy the "Russian president cannot ignore the pleas of the Russian-speakers in

Ukraine if they ask for his help." The slogan of protecting Russian-speakers in the former Soviet republics is used by Russian hawks as a political tool and reminds one of Nazi policy towards Czecho-Slovakia on the eve of the World War II.

Mr. Klebnikov tends to exaggerate the importance of the language issue in contemporary Ukraine. The vast majority of the citizens of Ukraine are bilingual and can easily switch from one language to another. There are no sharp political divisions along language lines in Ukraine, and it is very naive to judge something happening in Ukraine solely on the basis of the language issue.

The article states, for example, that "Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko blamed the Russian-speaking coal miners for a bomb that narrowly missed him in Kyiv in July." This is not true in terms both of facts and interpretation. First of all, Mr. Lazarenko never blamed the miners, but instead those forces that did not want him to meet with the miners. Secondly, Mr. Lazarenko himself comes from the predominantly Russian-speaking Dnipropetrovsk region and in no way implied that Russian-speakers were presumed disloyal. The whole incident has nothing to do with Russian- or Ukrainian-language speakers. Instead, it is widely believed to be the result of the ongoing struggle between two east Ukrainian regional elites — one from Dnipropetrovsk, another from Donetsk.

The article is full of statements that betray Mr. Klebnikov's ignorance on many issues of Ukrainian history and the current political situation. He states, for example, that Crimea was given to Ukraine as a gift by "Soviet Premier" Khrushchev in 1954. Khrushchev was not a premier in 1954. At that time he was locked in a power struggle with his more powerful competitors like Malenkov and Bulganin and was able to accumulate power only in 1956-1957. That means that he could not make any gift, especially as precious as Crimea, in 1954. Instead, the decision to "give" the Crimea to Ukraine was made by Moscow in order to use Ukrainian resources in the process of post-war restoration of the Crimean economy, which had been completely devastated by the Nazis.

Mr. Klebnikov also does not know that it was the Ukrainian referendum of December 1 that put an end to the existence of the USSR, and Ukrainians did not vote for their independence when the "Soviet Union was dissolved anyway" as the article states. There is also no proof as to the author's claim that money is taken by the state from eastern Ukraine to subsidize the more rural west. Agricultural production, when it comes to the Russian market today, is as marketable a commodity as the iron ore extracted in eastern Ukraine.

One can go on and on listing inconsistencies, mistakes and examples of political bias in Mr. Klebnikov's article. Clearly, its goal was not to inform the readers of *Forbes* magazine about the situation in Ukraine. Rather, it attempts to justify Russian interference in Ukraine and to undermine Western confidence in its future, just as Ukraine has entered onto the path of real economic reform, introduced a new currency and adopted a new Constitution.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Bandurists' friends respond to letter

Dear Editor:

The September 8 edition of The Ukrainian Weekly contained a tongue-in-cheek letter from R. L. Chomiak wondering why lottery contributions in self-addressed envelopes were returned to senders, and what is going on with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. This letter is a response from "Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus."

Due to unforeseen circumstances, our P. O. Box was closed and all mail returned to senders. We apologize to all contributors and assure you that a situation such as this will not happen again. Those contributors who re-mailed their contributions to chorus members and other individuals will automatically be included in next year's lottery.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus is doing just fine. During the last five years, it executed two monumental tours in Ukraine, celebrated its 75th anniversary with a series of anniversary concerts, and in October 1995 concluded a 10-city tour of western Canada. The chorus was also awarded the prestigious Taras Shevchenko prize by Ukraine's government.

After an internal reorganization, the chorus gave its first concert under the artistic leadership of its new conductor, Oleh Mahlay, in London, Ontario, on the occasion of the ODUM convention and the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian estate Ukraina.

Currently, the bandurists are preparing for a fall 1997 tour of Eastern U. S. and Canadian cities.

We, the "Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus," wish to express our most sincere gratitude to Mr. Chomiak and countless other supporters whose continued moral and financial support enables the chorus to continue its work.

For the record, our new address is: Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, P. O. Box 12129, Detroit, MI 48212.

**Petro Honcharenko**  
Detroit

*The writer is secretary of Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.*

### More on earmarks for aid to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

I read with considerable interest the article and the letter to the editor penned by Eugene Iwanciw in the October 6 issue. Although the report is probably accurate and credit given by Mr. Iwanciw is where credit is probably due, I find that a major caveat within the appropriation bill language later signed into law by the president was not adequately reported on.

As most of us know, and regardless of party affiliation, Congress very rarely earmarks funds for any reason or cause without attaching a string to the appropriation (which they can pull if the intent is not met). In this case, the language of the bill stipulates that the bets are off if Ukraine provides military support to Libya. There are now also factions within the opposition to this appropriation, who are attempting to interpret/expand the constraints beyond those specified in the law. These constraints concern Ukraine's military cooperation with other countries where U.S. has suspended normal relations. In the latter case,

the issue revolves around Ukraine's announced sale of modern T-80 Main Battle Tanks (MBT) to Pakistan. (Pakistan is presently in a state of disfavor with the U.S. because of nuclear weapons activities.)

Although the congressional action might be a significant accomplishment for Ukraine and those who worked hard to push the bill through and had it signed into law, I believe that we must take off our "rose-colored" glasses and report the complete story to the readership.

**Orest Kaczmarczyk**  
Centreville, Va.

### Museum design reflects The Gap

Dear Editor:

Is art reflecting Ukrainian life in New York City? The museum design has gone from Ukrainian Curio (remember the brick embroidery in the first proposal) to The Gap. Welcome to the melting pot.

The decision to drop the first architect is commendable, but the process is moving in the wrong direction. Why can't The Ukrainian Museum come up with a building design that will "kick ass"?

**Zenko Mazurkevich**  
Philadelphia

*The writer is an architect and planner.*

### New museum looks like office building

Dear Editor:

It appears from the plans that the museum is building an office building rather than a museum reflecting Ukrainian values, culture and aspirations.

**Natalie Lucyk**  
Tanawanda, N.Y.

### About bashing and open doors

Dear Editor:

It is difficult for The Ukrainian Weekly readers in Michigan to understand why Dr. Myron Kuropas and Eugene Iwanciw always write about improving working relationships with politicians in Washington and then turn around to bash and malign the president of this country. I have been voting for presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt and I cannot recall any president who has done more for the Ukrainian community than President Bill Clinton. I suggest that our Ukrainian bashers do a comparative accomplishments study. From my point of view, both Dr. Kuropas and Mr. Iwanciw are tied for first-place whiners.

Let me further clue the foregoing gentlemen to some predictions in the Michigan races. The Clinton-Gore ticket will landslide Dole-Kemp. Sen. Carl Levin will obliterate Ronna Romney, Rep. Sander Levin will pepper John Poppageorge, and Rep. David Bonior will knock out hand-picked (by Newt Gingrich and Gov. John Engler) Suzy Heintz.

After November 5, Ukrainian Democrats will have an open door. I don't know about the bashers.

**Stephen M. Wichar Sr.**  
Clinton Township, Mich.

*The writer is state advisor for Ukrainians for Clinton-Gore in Michigan.*

## CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



### Canada's northern Ukrainian

It's fall in Ottawa and the chill of imminent snow is in the air.

More than 2,000 miles away, above British Columbia in the Yukon, it's already snowing. For John Ostashek, the premature snowflakes marked a bad start to the Yukon's usually warmer autumn. On the last day of September, the 60-year-old Ukrainian Canadian's Yukon Party government was defeated at the polls.

The left-of-center New Democratic Party won 10 of the Yukon's 17 legislative seats. Pending the outcome of a judicial recount where the Yukon Party and NDP candidates were tied with 68 seats apiece, Mr. Ostashek may become the territory's opposition leader if he can get that contentious seat and bring his party's tally to four seats over the Liberals' three. (He held on to his suburban Whitehorse riding of Porter Creek North.)

Small comfort for the Alberta-born politician — whose family originated in Crimea — who had led the Yukon since 1992.

An outfitter by trade, Mr. Ostashek came to the Klondike land of gold mining almost a quarter-century ago. The picturesque Jasper area of Alberta was getting too crowded for him. So he went west and north, and settled in Yukon's capital city of Whitehorse, while maintaining a getaway 200 miles west in a place called Kluane Lake.

The son of a coal miner, Mr. Ostashek mixed his outdoor business interests with a passion for politics. In 1977, he became a founding member of the Yukon Party.

When the territory held its first party-system election the following year, the federal Progressive Conservatives threw some money the Yukon Party's way. With that, the Tories added their name to the party and the Yukon Progressive Conservative Party took power until 1985 when voters switched to the NDP.

But, when the federal Conservatives' fortunes diminished during their years in government under Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Mr. Ostashek campaigned to revert the party's name back to its original Yukon Party. In 1991, he became its leader. In 1992, he led the party to its first victory and became government leader of Yukon.

Unlike those living in the 10 Canadian provinces, residents of the country's two territories — the Yukon and the Northwest Territories — sparsely populate a vast area larger than France. In the Yukon's case, 32,000 people over 200,000 square miles — or about six people for every square mile.

Given such a small electoral base, there is no diffusing political decisions.

Part of Mr. Ostashek's success in the early 1990s was reminding Yukoners that six of the territory's mines had shut down during the NDP's seven years in power.

Part of Mr. Ostashek's failure, perhaps, was in being too strict a fiscal conservative. Faced with a \$64 million deficit — larger on a per-capita basis than the federal government's annual deficit — which they inherited from the NDP, the Yukon Party set to trim some fat. Employee wages were rolled back by two percentage points over three years.

On September 30, Yukoners remem-

bered that and temporarily forgot about Mr. Ostashek's government record in reducing unemployment by 10 percent to seven (two points lower than the national average) and creating the Yukon as Canada's sole political jurisdiction that could claim debt-free status.

"What happened here is what happened in Ontario when the NDP were elected in the early 1990s," said Mr. Ostashek over the telephone from his Whitehorse office. "Nobody expected the NDP to win, but they did."



**John Ostashek**

Now, the Yukon has a new leader, the NDP's Piers McDonald, and the territory's most visible Ukrainian Canadian is relegated to the opposition ranks in the legislature.

But Mr. Ostashek, who only spoke Ukrainian until he was 5 years old, plans to keep up the fight and remain in his northern climbs. "The Yukon is my home," he insists. "I always have a place here."

#### How to reach

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## Lashchuk Memorial Scholarship established at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

DETROIT – The Prof. Eugene Lashchuk Memorial Scholarship Fund at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv was established on July 20, the first anniversary of his death. The scholarship in the sum of \$2,000 will be awarded annually to the best Ukrainian student of philosophy at UKMA.

In addition to this scholarship, preparations are under way to open a library/reading room at the department of philosophy at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. This library will house the collection of Prof. Lashchuk's books on philosophy and science, which he bequeathed to the university.

Dr. Lashchuk was born in Ukraine in 1937 and came to the United States in 1949. He attended high school in New York City, was active as a youth counselor in Plast and in the Ukrainian Students Organization and was a member of the Dumka Chorus.

He completed his B.A. and M.A. at City College in New York and his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in

1969. He specialized in the philosophy of science and wrote his dissertation on the theories of scientific revolutions in the works of Thomas Kuhn and Paul Feyerabend.

He was the recipient of the Bacon Fellowship, the Carnegie Summer Institute in Philosophy of Science at Notre Dame, and an academic visitor at the London School of Economics. He lectured at Brooklyn College, St. Francis College, the University of Delaware and the University of Pennsylvania. For three decades he taught such courses as philosophy of science, logic, epistemology, critical thinking and ethics at La Salle University.

Dr. Lashchuk also worked on Ukrainian philosophy and published works on Hryhoriy Skovoroda and Volodymyr Vynnychenko. Throughout his life he was concerned with the state of Ukrainian philosophy and cooperated with his colleagues in Ukraine.

He watched the developments in Ukraine's transition and rejoiced in the declaration of independence. He worked

actively, assisting in making changes in the curriculum and compiling an anthology on critical thinking. In December 1994, at the invitation of the Soros Foundation in Kyiv, he conducted the Seminar on Critical Thinking for professors of philosophy.

In the academic sphere he was a member of the American Philosophical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the British Society for the Philosophy of Science, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In the Philadelphia area, Dr. Lashchuk was one of the active organizers of the monthly Colloquium of the Greater Philadelphia Philosophical Consortium (GPPC) of universities and colleges.

As a member of the executive committee of the GPPC, he proposed and laid the groundwork of the conference on "Nationalism: Its Nature and Development in the Post-Soviet Republics and Central Europe." Due to his untimely death, the conference was held as a memorial to him and was made possible through the work of Prof. Hans Oberdiek of Swarthmore College, the generous support of the GPPC board of governors and Prof. Lashchuk's friends and colleagues, particularly Prof. Alex Marshal and Dr. Bipin Shah.

The participants included such noted scholars as: George Kline, James Scanlan, Murad Akhundov, Veljko Vujacic, Andrew Arato, Yevhen Bystrytsky, Alexander Motyl, William Sullivan, Andrew Chrucky and Michael Kerlin. Many of the speakers warmly reminisced about their joint work with their colleague.

Dr. Lashchuk died at the height of his



Prof. Eugene Lashchuk

creative work, not having the opportunity to complete his numerous plans. Despite his serious illness, he maintained a positive attitude and was optimistic to the end. This year the department of philosophy at La Salle University is planning a special lecture on philosophy of science in his memory.

The Prof. Eugene Lashchuk Memorial Scholarship Fund was established from donations in memory of Dr. Lashchuk by family, friends, colleagues and acquaintances. (All donations are tax deductible.) Anyone wishing to make additional contributions can do so by writing a check for Ukrainian Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Dr. Eugene Lashchuk Scholarship Fund, c/o Liuba Lashchuk, 1101 River Road, Yardley, PA 19067.

## Saskatchewan college appoints religious studies

SASKATOON – St. Thomas More College at the University of Saskatchewan has announced the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Myroslaw Tataryn as assistant professor of religious studies, specializing in Eastern Christianity. St. Thomas More College is committed to developing an interesting and comprehensive Eastern Christian Studies program and to that end Prof. Tataryn has joined the faculty.

Prof. Tataryn comes to St. Thomas More College after completing his doctorate at the University of St. Michael's College in Toronto, where he lectured sessionally for a number of years. He has

published numerous articles in North American and British journals.

The Rev. Tataryn is a priest of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and in addition to his 15 years of parish ministry was the executive director of the St. Sophia Religious Association in Canada (1988-1996).

He brings not only an academic background to St. Thomas More but a breadth of experience and familiarity with the Ukrainian community in Canada and Ukraine. Prof. Tataryn will be teaching courses on Eastern Christian thought, iconography, Ukrainian Church history, and others.

## USA/USA helps students obtain scholarships

by Bohdan A. Oryshkevich

NEW YORK – In two years, the number of students from Ukraine who have earned scholarships directly as a result of USA/USA seminars in Kyiv has more than doubled to 16. To better meet its objectives, USA/USA, an organization that matches Ukrainian students with scholarships to attend universities in the United States, has moved to New York City and become a program of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine Inc.

As a result of its fourth annual seminar, held in 1995, six students from Ukraine have won complete aid packages enabling them to enter six leading American liberal arts colleges. These include: Pavlo Kharitonov of Kyiv, who will study computer sciences at Lake Forest College; Katerina Shishova of Kerch, biology at Mt. Holyoke College; Yuliya Khomska of Lviv, international relations at Colby College; Yaroslava Babych of Kirovohrad, comparative literature at Franklin and Marshall College; Andriy Poshtaruk of Lutsk, astronomy at Brown University; and Olexii Andriichenko of Zaporizhzhia, Grinnell College.

These six scholarships add up to over \$600,000, bringing USA/USA's four year scholarship total to \$1.3 million. This has come at a total cost to the Ukrainian American community of about \$20,000.

Sixteen USA/USA students have now earned full grants: three to Mt. Holyoke, two to Smith, two to Grinnell, and one each to Yale, Brown, Middlebury, Lafayette, Colby, Laboratory Institute of Merchandising, Lake Forest, Franklin and Marshall, and Southwest State University in Minnesota. Two-thirds of these students are women. A majority are majoring in economics. They represent most social strata and all major geographic regions of Ukraine, except the eastern oblasts of Kharkiv and Donetsk where English language instruction appears to be weaker.

Two USA/USA students, before their entry into

American colleges, had won first place in national academic competitions in Ukraine: Yuri Omelchenko of Kyiv won the Junior Achievement Award of Ukraine in 1994, and Miss Babych won the high school All-Ukrainian English Language Olympiad in 1993. In addition, one student, Mr. Andriichenko, managed to obtain partial but very substantial supplemental funding for his American studies through aid from EPE Kreoma, a Ukrainian company specializing in environmental protection.

The students are excelling in the United States. They have earned internships with Merrill Lynch, the Business Council for International Understanding, Deutsche Bank and Microsoft.

This program has been made possible through generous seed money given by the Ukrainian National Association in 1993 and 1994, and by a large contribution made in 1994 by Dr. George and Oksana Melnykovich of Overland Park, Kansas. Most recently, Self Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York City has provided financial assistance.

Many USA/USA students have benefited from travel grants provided by the Soros Foundation. The organization has benefited from office space provided by the University of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy. Special thanks also goes to Marian Kots of Hunter, N.Y., for providing moral support and funds for an intern in 1993.

USA/USA's work is continuing. USA/USA is seeking better ways to serve the students already here in the United States and to fund a coordinator position to do the day-to-day work of administering and expanding the program. Such a position should result in further increases in the amount of scholarships won every year and expansion into other activities such as internships for USA/USA and other students from Ukraine.

USA/USA's new address is P.O. Box 250093, Columbia University Station, New York, NY 10025-1531. Its e-mail address is 102732.755@compuserve.com. Interested parties can telephone (212) 475-5326. All contributions are tax deductible.

## CIUS author receives Edmonton Book Prize

EDMONTON – Frances Swyripa, director of the Ukrainian-Canadian Program at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, is the co-recipient of the first annual City of Edmonton Book Prize, inaugurated in 1995 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of Fort Edmonton.

Dr. Swyripa and Bob Hesketh are the editors of the winning entry, "Edmonton: The Life of a City" (NeWest Press), a collection of over 30 articles, poems and photographs highlighting people and events from Edmonton's fur trade past to professional hockey in the present.

In addition to situating Edmonton within the larger picture of Canadian and prairie urban development, the book also recognizes the deep roots and continuing significance of the city's cultural diversity. Jars Balan's piece on Ukrainian theatrical activity in early Edmonton – a meticulous record of the plays staged and their sponsors – complements articles on the Metis, French, Chinese and more recent immigrant groups from south Asia. Approximately 15 percent of Edmonton residents can claim Ukrainian ancestry.

Drs. Swyripa and Hesketh were among those Edmontonians honored at the city's 45th annual Salute to Excellence, held at the Timms Centre on the university campus on June 20.

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# Director of "Living History" laboratory in Lviv details his work

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Viktor Susak, academic director of the "Living History" laboratory at Lviv University's Institute for Historical Research (IHR), is now back home, sifting through the hours, indeed days, of taped interviews he gathered over the course of October 1995 to June of this year in an oral history project.

In eight months, Mr. Susak conducted 50 interviews with members of 12 extended families as project manager of an effort known as "Ukrainian Canadian Families in the 20th Century: Continuity and Discontinuity, Social Trajectories and Inter-Generational Relationships."

Having met in Toronto, this writer visited Mr. Susak in Lviv in late August, as Mr. Susak struggled with the huge quantity of material he has assembled in order to turn it into a work of scholarship. A modest and generous-minded scholar, Mr. Susak said he hopes the interviews he conducted will both set a precedent and prove to be a gold mine for sociologists and historians like him.

With a barely audible high-pitched voice and mild manner, Mr. Susak seems an unlikely figure to revolutionize any field, but his work represents a shift from the overly broad, collectivist perspective mandated by the Soviet regime, to the exclusion of everything else.

"In the Soviet Union and in Ukraine, to this day the accent has always been on society, on the generality, and the individual always had to be considered as a smaller element in a greater mechanism — a participant or a witness of events," Mr. Susak said.

"We were taught to go from the global to the individual, and only then to observe how the nuts and bolts behaved in the greater mechanism," added the scholar.

"You'll still get arguments from most of the academic hierarchy in Ukraine over focusing on individual experience, and in that sense, perhaps I'm already much more Western in my approach."

Mr. Susak definitely has Western connections.

His present project is a joint effort of Mr. Susak's institution and the Toronto-based Multicultural History Society of Ontario (MHSO), whose director is Prof. Paul Magocsi, also the holder of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. It was funded in part through a grant making the Lviv-based researcher the MHSO's 1995-1996 Harry Gairey Visiting Scholar to the Multicultural History Society of Ontario.

Toronto's Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) also has been an important player in the effort. In fact, it all began three years ago when Mr. Susak met the UCRDC's Dr. Iroida Wynnyckyj, a researcher also closely affiliated with the MHSO.

As Mr. Susak tells it, Dr. Wynnyckyj was working with Lviv University's faculties of philology and history, delivering lectures on the methodology of interviews. During one of Dr. Wynnyckyj's visits to the IHR, they met through Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak, the institute's director, and began discussions about the present project.

## The project's concepts and focus

Mr. Susak said he subscribes to the classical British school of oral history, and his mentors are Dr. Rob Perks, curator of the Life Stories Collection at the British Library's National Sound Archive in London, and Dr. Paul Thomson, whose book "The Voice of the Past" is considered the bible of family studies.

In accordance with the family studies method, Mr. Susak said, it is desirable for people to talk about their life experiences and the experiences of other members of the family. People are encouraged to talk about their grandparents, their ancestors, their roots, what happened to them.

In this fashion, an interview contains the essential elements of "I, my family, my society."

Also an object of study is the formation of popular myths about historical events. Thus, respondents' veracity isn't the issue, it's what they say. Mr. Susak quoted Dr. Perks — "Memories are mixtures of facts and opinions."

Mr. Susak said that most oral history collections have a central conception: the focus on life experience; how their paths in life were shaped by events, by what has come to be known as "history."

"Such interviews are a very rich, complex source that can be used by a wide variety of scholars — linguists, sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists, historians," the IHR "Living History" lab director said.

For the "Ukrainian Canadian Families in the 20th century" project, subjects were chosen primarily from clans that emigrated during or soon after the second world war, the so-called "DP's" (displaced persons). Mr. Susak said the project title's reference to the entire 20th century is justified because although D.P. families were selected, many of them had relatives who had come to North

America in earlier waves of immigration, and some had even returned to Ukraine before leaving for good.

Mr. Susak said he was often criticized for having too narrow a focus, that only the story of displaced persons would be highlighted, and that there would be too much repetition. But this turned out not to be the case at all.

"The expectation was that most situations would be repeated — join Plast or SUM, send your kids to school, become professionals, and so on," Mr. Susak said. "In fact, while the selection was made with a certain type of family in mind, the variety of experience reported justifies this step."

## An activist background

Mr. Susak's own path to Canada is fascinating in itself. In the spring of 1989, Mr. Susak became one of the co-founders of the Lviv branch of Memorial, the organization dedicated to the remembrance of the Soviet regime's victims and the regime's crimes, while a student at the Institute of Social Studies of the Ukrainian SSR's Academy of Sciences (now the Institute of Ukrainian Studies, whose director is Dr. Yaroslav Isaievych).

He traveled throughout the country, but concentrated on western Ukraine, gathering eyewitness testimonies about the seemingly endless morass of Stalinist, Khrushchevite and Brezhnevite atrocities.

Asked about his work in the field as a Memorial researcher, Mr. Susak recalled, "Initially, I was overwhelmed with rage and emotion. Then I worked like a dentist locating a decayed tooth, extracting information. 'Aha, right, they murdered your sister, very good, that's good information, very useful,' and I began distancing myself."

He added, "But then, the lifelong experiences of people struck me as just as interesting, if not more, than simply their testimonies about specific horrendous acts. That's when I started to reflect more on what we were doing, and what methods should be used. I started reading Prof. Thomson's and Dr. Perks' books, then writing to them."

"Thus it was that I arrived at my conviction that the life history, biography, life story, life path, of concrete people must be at the center of research."

"But it was difficult to take that step — to move from a general conception of history, of a Ukrainian movement or society, that one built a model of from the pieces of people's testimonies — to put that aside and instead concentrate on the life paths of people," he explained.

## The activist meets a Western scholar

In August 1991, Mr. Susak received a letter from the Moscow branch of Memorial saying that Dr. Perks, the secretary of the British Oral History Association, would be arriving to see the impact of the momentous political changes for himself.

"Dr. Perks was looking to tour Ukraine," Mr. Susak recalled, "and it so happened that I was collecting testimonies about the repressions suffered under the regime, and so I served as his interpreter and guide. We witnessed exhumation of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) graves,



Viktor Susak

mass graves from NKVD (Soviet Internal Police)."

Having done considerable work in gathering oral histories of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the catacombs, from the fall of 1993, Mr. Susak served as deputy director of the Institute of Church History at the Lviv Theological Academy, under Dr. Borys Gudziak from the fall of 1993 to early 1995.

After serving as an administrative advisor to Prof. Hrytsak in the formation of the IHR at Lviv University, Mr. Susak joined its full-time staff as a research associate and academic director of its "Living History" lab.

In September 1994, Mr. Susak was the principal organizer of an international conference on "Methods and Methodology in Oral History and Life Story in Social Research" at Lviv University.

Among those Mr. Susak managed to attract to the conference, was Prof. Daniel Bertaux, a noted French scholar (author of the study "Biography and Society," a landmark textbook of sociological research) who founded the method of "social genealogy," and is now another mentor to the Lviv researcher.

In May 1995, Mr. Susak was in England at the invitation of Dr. Perks, at the University of Bristol, to participate in a conference on religious affairs "Talking about Belief: An Oral History of Religion"

After a few months to finalize particulars of the "Ukrainian Canadian Families" project, the Lviv-based researcher arrived in Toronto in October 1995 and met his supervisor at the MHSO, Dr. Gabe Scardelatto, who is head of the society's research programs.

Mr. Susak also worked closely with Prof. Wsewolod

(Continued on page 18)

## Community jobs change with leaves in Ottawa autumn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Leaves adopting their autumn colors aren't the only things changing in Ottawa's Ukrainian Canadian community. Some major institutions have new faces.

Less than two months after the Ukrainian Canadian Congress dumped the director of its Information Bureau, Andrij Hluchowecky, over budgetary considerations, it has now lost Mr. Hluchowecky's successor.

Faced with a 30 percent salary cut, Lydia Migus, found a better-paying administrative position with the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute for Eastern Christian Studies at the University of Ottawa.

There, she will be working with a team of six, including the Rev. Peter Galadza, who teaches East-West ecumenism at the institute. The Rev. Galadza's wife, Olenka Hanushevska-Galadza, meanwhile, is pinch-hitting at the UCC Ottawa office on a part-time basis.

But Ms. Migus is not the only new face at the Sheptytsky Institute. The Rev. Andrew Onuferko recently came on board as their new information and publications officer.

Born in Philadelphia, the 41-year-old married Ukrainian Catholic priest with three children will be shuttling between Ottawa and Lviv, where he will

teach a second-semester course on the Old Testament at the Lviv Theological Academy.

Ordained to the priesthood in 1988 by retired Lviv Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, the Rev. Onuferko recently worked with a Belgium-based Catholic radio and TV network that produces the Ukrainian program, Radio Resurrection.

Eventually, he hopes to teach courses related to Scripture and the Eastern Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, the Sheptytsky Institute's second semester will welcome a new lecturer in the area of canonical traditions of the Eastern Church.

The Rev. David Motiuk, a Ukrainian Catholic priest from the Edmonton Eparchy, will balance his teaching duties with those as the new director of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Ottawa. The Rev. Motiuk succeeds ex-Winnipegger, the Rev. Andrew Wach.

The Sheptytsky Institute already has four lecturers, including the Rev. Galadza; the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, the institute's director, who teaches a graduate course in patristics (the study of the writing and background of the Church fathers) — both of whom are full time professors — along with sessional lecturers Prof. Mary Morocco, who also teaches patristics; and Prof. Lucian Turcescu, who lectures in ecclesiology or theological church doctrine.

## BOOK REVIEW: New book for children tells of internment

by Lubomyr Luciuk

KINGSTON — For an author, having one's work appreciated is always a pleasure. More satisfying is the feeling a writer gets upon discovering that an even-more creative person has built upon one's labors, crafting a tale meriting — indeed already receiving — national praise. So it was with relish that I delved into Marsha Forchuk Skrypuch's first children's book, "Silver Threads." For there's a thread that binds her to me. To Kingston. To work that I have done here and to people I have met over the past decade as I studied an episode of Canadian history that, in a way, began right here in our city, at Fort Henry.

It was not at all hard for me to become enthralled, immediately, with "Silver Threads." The same will be true for just about anyone. Striking, full-color graphics by renowned illustrator Michael Martchenko transport readers — child and adult alike — through the trying yet ultimately triumphant story of a young Ukrainian immigrant couple's first years in Canada.

Effortlessly, one enters the world of Anna and Ivan, prairie sod-busters, the salt of the earth, strangers within our gates, who have come to this New World searching for freedom and free land, escaping the tyranny of the Austro-Hungarian Empire's domination of their Old World homeland. We see them cross

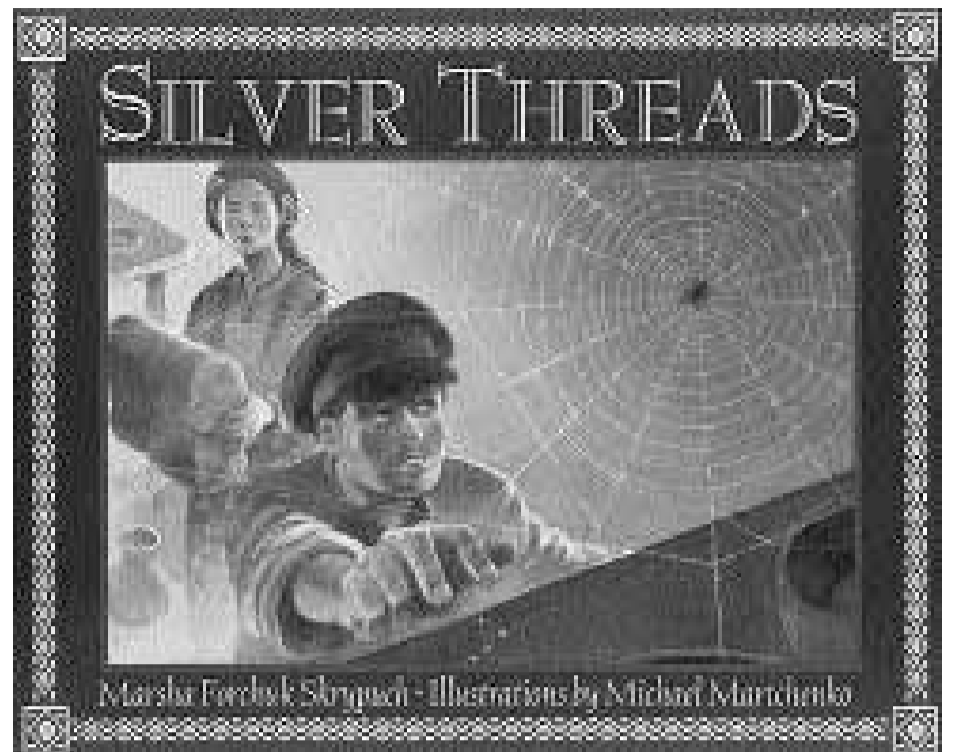
*Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is the author of several books on Canada's Ukrainians and a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario.*

the mighty Atlantic, tears in their eyes as they leave their country. We watch as they cross Canada's steppes and build themselves a one-room, sod-roofed house in the wilderness. Then comes the hard work of clearing the bush and planting their first small crop of wheat. Anna pushes and Ivan pulls their plow. But when they shed tears, now they cry out of pride, not sorrow.

These are good people, we learn, generous with what little they have, sharing their meager supplies even with a small, black spider, a creature we saw before in their Bukovynian village. It joined them in their migration to these new lands, nestling down in their home, there to spin its threads of silver.

Then comes the war: the first world war, the "great war for civilization." Ivan insists that he will fight for his adopted homeland — "Canada is my country now!" Like hundreds of other Ukrainian Canadians he tries to enlist. He is not welcomed. Instead, wrists shackled, Ivan is dragged away, one of thousands of "enemy aliens" soon to become a slave laborer in a Canadian concentration camp, Anna weeps in fear and anguish. Ivan's tears are of humiliation and betrayal.

Will he ever return? Anna does not know. But she heeds her husband's final plea and returns home to protect their land against all the odds. Keeping her company during a long and lonely vigil is the spider, its silvery web sparkling in the light, a few bread crumbs always spread before it, even as Anna goes hungry. Ultimately, happily, Anna's pluck, and her magical spider, prevail over injustice — and do so on the very day



when mankind celebrates the birth of new hope and liberation from evil, Christmas.

Eight years ago Ms. Skrypuch opened The Globe and Mail and read "And who says time heals all?" — an article in which I described the indignities done to thousands of Ukrainians and other East Europeans imprisoned during Canada's first national internment operations. They had done nothing wrong. They were not disloyal. Their only fault was that they had emigrated from lands then under Austro-Hungarian occupation. Mislabeled as "Austrians," these men, women and children — some Canadian-born, others naturalized British subjects — lost their freedom, had valuables and properties confiscated (some of that wealth has never been returned), were disenfranchised, censured and exposed to

state-sanctioned repression.

Some went mad. Others died of injuries, exposure and disease. Some killed themselves. All suffered what an editorialist in The Daily British Whig (today's Whig-Standard) described as a "national humiliation." He sensed that "the 'alleged' foreigners and hitherto 'naturalized' Canadians" who probably bear their reproach meekly but claimed that "they will have sown in their hearts the seeds of a bitterness that can never be extirpated." Presciently he added, "the man whose honor has been mistrusted" will remember it and, sooner or later, "it will have to be atoned for."

Ms. Skrypuch's grandfather was one of those men. When she discovered that, she began striving to recover his tale. She began to write. That is how and why we have "Silver Threads" today.

Another woman read her newspaper that day eight years ago and remembered what was done to her. Mary Manko Haskett, Montreal-born, was 8 years old when they came and took her and her parents and locked them up in the Spirit Lake camp, near today's Amos, Quebec. Her younger sister, Nellie, perished there. Mary contacted me. No one else had ever believed her story. Even her own children had doubted their mother's tale about being interned in Canada. Why, they asked, was there nothing about that in any of their history books? And where was Spirit Lake anyway? It no longer appears in any Canadian atlas. My article changed her children's minds. Now they know. And Mary's grandchildren will know, too. Thanks to Ms. Skrypuch.

Someone else also was paying attention. In September 1991, Peter Milliken, our local member of Parliament, petitioned for an official acknowledgment of this injustice, asked that Parks Canada place historical plaques at all 24 internment camp sites, and called upon the government of Canada to negotiate redress with the Ukrainian Canadian community. His motion was passed, unanimously, in the House of Commons. In October 1993, Jean Chrétien even promised that the Ukrainian Canadian community's requests would receive favorable consideration, after — the Liberals were elected, of course.

Like the internment operations, those commitments are now history (that is, forgotten). This government, like the one before it, has not kept its promises. The trilingual historical plaques and statues placed at some internment camp sites have been put up largely at the expense of the Ukrainian Canadian community and its friends. The first were consecrat-

## CD-ROM helps kids learn Ukrainian alphabet

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — There's a whole new way of learning and teaching children the Ukrainian alphabet.

This often arduous task, — against objections like "Why do I have to do this, Mom?" — is made easy and fun by a newly released interactive CD-ROM titled "Kozatska Abetka."

This CD-ROM, for the Windows platform, is a talking ABC book that presents a fun-filled introduction to the Ukrainian language. "Kozatska Abetka" has a simple interface that provides an enjoyable platform for children who are starting to learn the Ukrainian language. "Kozatska Abetka" is designed for children between the ages of 2 and 6. Using all the tricks multimedia offers, it means to entertain the child as well as educate. As a Ukrainian multimedia educational tool, Kozatska Abetka is the first of its kind on the market.

Using "Kozatska Abetka" is very straightforward. Each letter has a separate screen with a humorous rhyme, a zany illustration and a snippet of Ukrainian folk music. A letter is selected, the appropriate music sounds out and the rhyme is read, in well-enunciated Ukrainian. From there one can hear individual words of the rhyme, hear individual sentences read, hear the letter pronounced or listen to the poem or music again. All you do is use the mouse to point and click on whatever you feel like reviewing.

Getting from letter to letter is a snap (or a click). From anywhere in the CD-ROM you can explore the alphabet alphabetically, of course (forwards or backwards), or in a random pattern as one wishes. Simply clicking on the letters

bordering the illustration one can visit any letter of the Ukrainian alphabet.

The child, or adult, can also explore the alphabet through images that are fragments of each letter's accompanying illustration. In a different section the whole alphabet is sung. Although aimed at young children, "Kozatska Abetka" can teach, and entertain, an adult as well. This writer had fun

cruising (surfing is for the Internet) through the CD-ROM, even chuckling at the comical illustrations and rhymes.

"Kozatska Abetka" was produced by SvitCOM Inc., a Toronto-based software company that specializes in multilingual applications. In business since 1992 it has released "MultiTYPE!" and "MultiTYPE! PRO," an application to facilitate the creation of multilingual (Cyrillic+) documents in Windows 3.1, "Akademia Set" for the Slavic academic community that uses IBM-compatible computers and MS Windows 3.1 environment and "CY Font Series," a collection of 12 decorative English/Cyrillic fonts.

SvitCOM's president, Adrian Lepki, said that "Kozatska Abetka's" interface

was designed specifically so children could navigate the various elements of the CD-ROM by themselves." To ensure this he had several children involved in the design process itself. According to Mr. Lepki the design process took a great deal of time to strike the right balance between simplicity and challenge. "We did not want 'Kozatska Abetka' to look like a child designed it. But we did not want it to be so complicated that a child would become frustrated with it and not learn,"



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# Once upon a time in Kyiv, there was a poet looking for a happy ending

by Marta Kolomayets

KYIV — Once upon a time, not too long ago, there was a young Hutsul named Ivan who encountered a fair Ukrainian maiden named Yaryna. She, a musician, enchanted him with her violin; he, a poet, inspired her with his sonnets. Together, they made beautiful music. They fell in love, got married and had a son, Tarasyk.

But unfortunately, they lived in a drab, gray land called the Soviet Union, where big bad Communists ruled and the only form of entertainment for little Ukrainians was rhymes about socialist tractors plowing for peace and the super-heroic escapades of young Vladimir Illich Lenin.

Ivan wanted to expose his curious son to the beautiful stories he remembered from his childhood in the Carpathian Mountains — Ukrainian tales about Ivasyk Telesyk and Koza Dereza — as well as world classics such as Snow White. When he could not find any colorfully illustrated books about cats and roosters, and little boys with their puppies, and little girls decorating Christmas trees, and children anxiously awaiting St. Nicholas, Ivan decided to take matters into his own hands.

As luck would have it, by this time the big bad giant on Ukraine's doorstep had retreated back north after Ukraine declared its independence in 1991. And Ivan breathed a little easier, hoping to create a magical world for his son and his son's friends through Ukrainian-language books, richly illustrated by his circle of friends, young, aspiring artists.

This is no fairy tale, but the true story of a determined father wanting to make life better not only for his son, but all children growing up in independent Ukraine, as well as all Ukrainian children throughout the world.

In the early 1990s, Mr. Malkovych began developing a children's magazine called *Soniasnyk* (Sunflower) to serve as a teaching aid for children who were growing up in post-Soviet society. But, he soon realized that his son and children of his generation would need much more than a magazine to discover the whimsical world of dancing bears and singing billy goats and talking frogs. He understood that they would need a library of "golden books" to instill in them the values that Communism and the Soviet state had destroyed, such as the meaning of Christmas and the importance of a national identity.

So, Mr. Malkovych, 35, the poet and parent, became a publisher and started the first private Ukrainian-language-only children's book publishing house in independent Ukraine. And, he called it A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA, taking the name from the adventures of Hryts, a mischievous schoolboy in Ivan Franko's classic story, "Hrytseva Shkilna Nauka," (Greg's School Studies).

Mr. Malkovych began creating books: A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA now boasts 15 titles with a total press run of 375,000 books, starting with the Ukrainian alphabet primer released in 1992.

These include "Kotyk i Pivnyk" (The Cat and the Rooster) — a famous Ukrainian folktale about a crafty fox who steals a rooster and then is saved by his friend, the clever cat. Two years ago, Mr. Malkovych sold Alfred A. Knopf Publishers the world rights to this book, which came out in English last year. It has also been published in French, by Calligram, a publishing house in Switzerland.

Another popular children's book released over the last few years includes a collection of "Favorite Poems," featuring classic Ukrainian rhymes as well as German, British and French children's poetry in translation. A companion to this book is a cassette tape, which features songs and stories from the book.

While Mr. Malkovych hopes to introduce world classics children's literature to Ukrainian kids, as he has in the "Favorite Poems," he also hopes to acquaint the world with such classic Ukrainian stories as "Ivasyk-Telesyk," "Koza Dereza" and "Pan Kotsky." All three are ready for publication, but he currently lacks funds to print these modern-day masterpieces, richly illustrated by leading Ukrainian artists Kost Lavro, Oleh Petrenko and Oleksander Koshel.

His commitment, first and foremost, is to Ukrainian children throughout the world. As a matter of fact, he was recently approached by a large Russian publishing house which wanted to buy the rights to several of his books, a deal that would have given Mr. Malkovych the funds to publish a few of his new projects.

Mr. Malkovych refused the deal, explaining that if he succumbed to pressure now, his publishing business would be doomed to failure.

"When you walk the streets of Kyiv, you see the wide variety of Russian-language books for children. Once in a great while, you'll see a Ukrainian children's book in the kiosks, but it's usually dull and drab. This is not the environment I want my children to grow up in," he said.

He is doing something to change that environment;



"Zoloty Pavuchok" (The Golden Spider), a Christmas story by Ivan Malkovych, illustrated by Kateryna Shtanko.

he often gets letters from Russian-language Ukrainians, who tell him how their children will go to sleep with his newest book, or how they will beg their parents to read a Ukrainian folktale.

"A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA's credo is such: If children's books from around the world are placed side by side in a bookstore, a child should first pick up the Ukrainian-language book because of its eye-catching cover, its colorful illustrations and high quality," added Mr. Malkovych, who often uses his 7-year-old son Taras as a creative consultant in his projects.

Although Taras has already outgrown his father's projects (Mr. Malkovych noted that his son, a voracious reader, now ponders over tomes of the encyclopedia), the Malkovych clan recently welcomed a new addition to the family, Hordiy, who was born in November 1995.

So, Mr. Malkovych has once again been inspired to create new books. He is ready to release eight more books, including a new edition of the alphabet book, in durable, heavy cardboard, complete with a CD for children to sing along with, as well as such classic stories as "Rukavychka" (The Mitten), the Brothers Grimm story of "The Wolf and the Seven Kids," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and "Zoloty Pavuchok" (The Golden Spider), a Ukrainian Christmas story written by Mr. Malkovych.

The projected costs for this ambitious endeavor are close to \$200,000 and Mr. Malkovych hopes to collect half of that amount in Ukraine and half among sponsors in the diaspora.

"I hope the name A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA becomes the first word every Ukrainian child will read and recognize," said Mr. Malkovych in a recent interview. It is already one of the first entries in the guide to world publishers, he adds, half-jokingly, as he shows off the guide book.

"I want this publishing house to be essential for all kids, age 2 to 102," he added, using the slogan of his publishing house. A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA is already recognized in Ukraine as a top publishing company, having been awarded first place honors at the Forum of Ukrainian Publishers in 1995.

Although times are tough in the publishing world, Mr. Malkovych will not compromise his high standards. He continues to engage the most popular artists to illustrate his books, he uses only the finest glossy Finnish paper for his oversized books, and he has struck a deal with a high-quality Slovak printing company to print the eight new releases. [Although he is disappointed that he cannot use a Ukrainian factory to print his new titles, he cannot afford to lose money on the venture. More than \$10,000 worth of "Favorite Poems" were stolen from the Ukrainian factory where the books were printed in 1994.] He is planning to have books ready for distribution in the early spring of 1997.

A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA is not only a business for Mr. Malkovych; it is a commitment, a way of life. He is one of those people in Ukraine today who is working to make life better for his children and their generation — the future of Ukraine. He also wants his books to serve as a bridge between the children in Ukraine and the children in both the Eastern and Western diaspora.

"If I can accomplish this, then my story will have a happy ending," he said.

Mr. Malkovych continues to look for sponsors both in Ukraine and in the diaspora for his books. For more information about the project or to send donations to A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA, please write to: Ivan Malkovych, c/o Christine Fedynsky, 364 Elmwood Road Rocky River, Ohio 44116; or call (216) 356-2584.



"Koza Dereza" (The Bully Goat), a Ukrainian folktale, illustrated by Oleh Petrenko.



"Pan Kotsky" (Mister Catz), a Ukrainian folktale illustrated by Kost Lavro.

## Canadian Institute...

(Continued from page 1)

Alberta's director of research, Dr. Ron Kratowil. The senior academic administrator said the "energy, ability and enthusiasm of those working in the institute is remarkable."

Dr. Kohut compared the institute to a human 20-year-old, "who has gone through teething, basic learning and growth, the problems of teenage years and is poised to enter adulthood, but still needs a lot of help from parents, generous relatives and trustworthy friends."

The former Woodrow Wilson scholar echoed sentiments voiced by Ambassador Furkalo, in noting that the CIUS was formed "to preserve its historical and cultural values under attack from three sources: 1) a totalitarian Soviet regime bent on suppressing Ukrainian culture; 2) an indifferent and sometimes hostile political and intellectual establishment in the West; 3) strong assimilatory pressures among second and third generation Ukrainian Canadians."

Dr. Kohut said preservation of Ukrainian identity was pursued in the belief that it was a benefit to Canada, and an outgrowth of the Canadian experience.

He traced the history of the CIUS's founding in 1976, thanks to the tirelessness of Dr. Manoly Lupul, then a professor of history of education at the University of Alberta and president of the national Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation; the stature of a trio of scholars — the late Dr. Ivan Lysiak Rudnytsky, a University of Alberta history professor; Prof. George S.N. Luckyj of University of Toronto's department of Slavic languages and literatures; and Dr. Bohdan Bociurkiw, professor of political science at Carleton University in Ottawa — and the political clout of Peter Savaryn, a prominent lawyer with high standing among the province's Progressive Conservatives and the position of chancellor at the University of Alberta.

The CIUS director also mentioned the instrumental support shown for the institute by Dr. Albert Hohol, the former min-

ister of advanced education, who used his position in the Cabinet to push through the initial \$350,000 in funding that provided the nascent scholarly body with a financial base. Dr. Hohol received a four-minute standing ovation when identified by Gene Zwozdesky, an Alberta provincial legislative assembly member who acted as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Kohut graciously thanked the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies and the many donors who "made history" in making the CIUS's work possible. He added that they also made it possible to weather the cuts sustained when the Alberta government's austerity program resulted in a full one-third reduction in CIUS's operating budget.

He listed the institute's major accomplishments, including the five-volume English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine ("the largest scholarly project undertaken by Ukrainians in the diaspora"), the establishment of a number of programs in Ukrainian studies at the University of Alberta, the development and publishing of the Nova Ukrainian language development series for bilingual (English-Ukrainian) schools, the launching of a project to translate Mykhailo Hrushevsky's monumental 10-volume "Istoria Ukrainy-Rusy" (The History of Ukraine-Rus'), and the publication of more than 100 books and 58 research reports.

Dr. Kohut said Ukraine's newly achieved independence both lifted a great burden off the CIUS scholars shoulders, and brought many new opportunities and responsibilities. Through an office in Kyiv, it began to republish works of Ukrainian scholarship, produce Ukrainian translations of Western English-language studies, award grants to Ukrainian scholars and assist institutions in Ukraine to establish strong programs in Ukrainian studies and education, and set up major cooperative ventures with leading Western academic institutions, "in order to spark a re-evaluation of Ukraine's role in Western scholarship."

To top off the banquet, the assembled citizenry sang a rousing "Mnohaya Lita" to the institute.

## Ukrainian-American...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainian American Veterans.

At the conclusion of the conference, the attendees voted to organize the Ukrainian-American Military Association for the purpose of promoting the national security interests of the U.S. and to foster U.S.-Ukrainian military cooperation.

The UAMA will be an affiliated organization of the Ukrainian-American Veterans.

The newly elected officers are Lt. Col. Oryshkevych of Silver Spring, Md., presi-

dent; Maj. Roman Golash of Schaumburg, Ill., vice-president; Lt. Cmdr. Charles Dobra of Roselle, Ill., secretary; Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok of Schaumburg, Ill., treasurer; Lt. Col. Kondratiuk of Lorton, Va., historian.

Membership is open to all military personnel, active and reserve, who are of Ukrainian descent.

Information concerning membership in the Ukrainian-American Military Association is available by writing to UAMA, P.O. Box 852, Lorton, VA 22199; or by calling (703) 681-0717.



Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok (left) with Lt. Comdr. Charles Dobra.

## Shevchenko Scientific...

(Continued from page 3)

University in Rome and the University of Ottawa, provided a nuts-and-bolts view of the agreement entered into by the "Kyivan Church" and the Holy See.

This aspect of the canonical treaty was of particular importance for Prof. Monchak, who stressed that it was "an agreement, not a declaration of submission." The Montreal-based Church historian likened the Union of Brest to the Treaty of Pereiaslav, signed by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and representatives of Tsar Aleksei of Muscovy in 1654, which the latter used to subvert the autonomy of his weaker partner.

Prof. Monchak explained that the preconditions assuring the Ukrainian Church of its rights and autonomy (referred to as "the Articles") were never formally disavowed or abrogated by the Vatican, but that over the years the Curia applied pressure to individual bishops to back down from their adherence to their rite and independence.

Specifically, Prof. Monchak said the

papal bull proclaiming the union (which was issued a full 10 months prior to the sobor in Brest, in December 1595), dropped the various preconditions agreed upon from the text. In addition, the text read that "permission" to use Church Slavonic and adhere to the Eastern Rite was granted, while the original had stipulated a "guarantee of rights" to do so.

Prof. Alexander Baran, a historian from the University of Manitoba, then provided a factual account of the sobor in Uzhhorod of 1646, which he described as a Transcarpathian outgrowth of the Union of Brest. Prof. Baran also provided a brief historical sketch of the Mukachiv Eparchy's tumultuous history.

The Rev. Hryhoriy Kutash, a lecturer at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, provided an Orthodox 20th century perspective on the issue. Compared to the other presentations, however his address was more of a sermon on the desirability of unity and a plea for mutual tolerance and understanding than a substantive examination of the issues facing the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches today.



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# Oleh Mahlay named artistic director of famed Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus

CLEVELAND – Oleh Mahlay became the artistic director and conductor of the world-renowned Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus earlier this year at the age of 26. He is the youngest artistic director in the chorus's 78-year history.

Mr. Mahlay's lifelong association with the ensemble, a deep appreciation of the bandura and Ukrainian music, along with his diverse musical background and skills bring a new and exciting vision to this award-winning group.

Born in Cleveland, in 1969 to Ukrainian immigrants, Mr. Mahlay began to study piano at age 5. Soon after he began studies on the violin. He studied violin, music theory and form at the Cleveland Music School Settlement, where he received academic scholarships.

Maestro Mahlay also studied piano with Dr. George Cherry of Baldwin Wallace College Conservatory of Music. His violin teachers included Elmer Seltzer of the Cleveland Orchestra and Jeannette Drinkold-Meyer, a student of renowned violinist Josef Gingold.

Beginning in his early teens, Mr. Mahlay earned outstanding marks at various competitions on both the violin and the piano. At the 1986 Baldwin Wallace Conservatory Summer Music Clinic in Berea, Ohio, he won the piano competition, performing Mozart's Piano Concerto in G Major, K. 453 with orchestra. He repeated this feat the next year, performing Beethoven's Piano Concert No. 1 in C Major.

He also played in various youth orchestras at the Baldwin Wallace Preparatory Department, and in 1987 was honored as the Outstanding Preparatory Student of the Year. That same year he was the piano soloist in Beethoven's Choral Fantasy with the Parma Symphony Orchestra. He was also a member of the first violin section of the Cleveland Orchestra Youth Orchestra during its inaugural season.

Maestro Mahlay received a bachelor of arts in music history and literature from Case Western Reserve University. He studied voice and piano at the Cleveland Institute of Music. He served as the concertmaster of the University Circle Chamber Orchestra for four years.

During his undergraduate studies, the university awarded him the Kennedy Prize for Creative Achievement in Music, and the Charles E. Clemens Prize for Talent and Accomplishment in Music. He is also a member of the Pi Kappa Lambda music honor society at CIM and CWRU. Mr. Mahlay was a magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate.

In 1988, Mr. Mahlay attended the Bolzano Institute of Music in Bolzano, Italy. There, he concentrated on piano chamber works and accompanying.

For two years he participated in a choral conducting seminar in Edmonton. This workshop was run by Maestro Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, formerly of the Kyiv Opera and artistic director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus for over a decade.

At the age of 16, Mr. Mahlay became the choir director of St. Vladimir



Oleh Mahlay

Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio. This position was held for many years by the late Hryhory Kytasty, composer, bandura player, artistic director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, and musical mentor to Mr. Mahlay.

This post gave the current artistic director and conductor of the Chorus the opportunity at a very young age to explore and gain insights into the art of choral conducting and the mystical sounds of Slavic sacred music. Mr. Mahlay also has orchestral conducting experience, once serving as the assistant conductor for the Parma Symphony Orchestra.

Maestro Mahlay began his bandura studies at the age of 15. In 1988, he began his long association with the Emlenton Summer Bandura Camp, where he has served as conductor, lecturer and music director over the years. He became a member of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in 1987.

Mr. Mahlay served as the ensemble's concertmaster in 1991-1992, became a member of the artistic commission in 1992, and that same year was given the responsibilities of assistant conductor. He participated in the chorus's two triumphant tours of Ukraine in 1991 and 1994, and had his premiere as a conductor of the group in 1994. In the last few years he has also given lectures and demonstrations at public schools as well as universities.

Currently, Maestro Mahlay is a practicing attorney in the Cleveland area. He continues to teach voice and bandura, and frequently lectures and conducts workshops both in the Northeast Ohio area and throughout the United States and Canada.

He also serves on the board of the Ukrainian Cultural Arts Association of Greater Cleveland (Kashtan Dance Ensemble and School) and sings with the Choral Arts Association of Cleveland. Mr. Mahlay is a lifelong member of the Ukrainian National Association.

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

### The 1996 NHL Entry Draft

Led by the Stanley Cup Champion Colorado Avalanche's drafting of Ukrainian defenseman Peter Ratchuk with their 25th selection of the first round, preliminary research reveals at least 10 known Ukes were chosen in this year's National Hockey League entry draft. The positional breakdown reveals four defensemen, two goaltenders, a pair of centers and one each at the wings. Seven of the 10 were drafted out of the junior hockey ranks in the Western Hockey League, two from the Ontario junior league and Ratchuk was drafted by Colorado straight out of high school.

Below is a listing of the 10 drafted Ukrainians complete with their final statistics for their completed 1995-1996 season, in order of entry draft selection.

### Whalers reel in Wasyluk

The Hartford Whalers are of the opinion they got a first-round calibre pick in the second round of the 1996 NHL entry draft.

"He's a guy we had rated 10th on our list," Whalers general manager Jim Rutherford said after Hartford selected Medicine Hat Ukrainian leftwing/defenseman Trevor Wasyluk 34th over all at the Kiel Center in St. Louis.

The Whalers were excited and totally delighted to have nabbed Wasyluk, the most valuable player of the Canadian Hockey League's prospects game last winter at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto.

"He's a player that has great potential," Rutherford said. "Consistency is something he has to work on, but he's got a good upside. It was one of those guys we hoped would drop through to

34, and he did."

The Whalers are not certain whether they will play Wasyluk at wing or defense. Manager Rutherford loves the flexibility that gives the Hartford organization, particularly at the point on the power play. Hartford scout Ken Schinkel said Wasyluk's more natural position is left wing.

"I'm very excited, it's a dream come true," said Wasyluk, whose first cousin is Avalanche Ukrainian defenseman Curtis Leschyshyn (good genes, strong bloodlines). "They chose me because they want me to be part of their team and their franchise, so I'm very happy with that."

Wasyluk is 6-foot-1 and 187 pounds. Some scouts feel the shuffling between positions has hindered his development. A lack of aggressiveness has also been somewhat of a concern. The Whalers are confident they can develop this young Uke into a super pro prospect down the immediate road. (See mini-profile of Wasyluk below.)

Whale watch: One of Hartford's two fourth-round selections was still another Ukrainian, Detroit Whalers' (OHL) center Steve Wasylko. "We're getting told it

doesn't matter when you get drafted," said Wasylko, the 104th player chosen. "It's what you do from now on."

"I'm real happy with our draft list," Rutherford readily admitted afterwards. "We had hoped picking at 34 that someone we had listed in the first round would drop. We had Wasyluk rated at 10th over all. I'm not saying that's right, but certainly based on our list, it appears that we got a good player there. In the fourth round we got Wasylko from the Detroit Junior Whalers. We know this guy real well. We think he was a real bonus player in that round. It was good. It turned out well, based on our plan. The same as all drafts, we'll find out in about four years," Rutherford said.

### Ratchuk offensive on defense

Peter Ratchuk lists Paul Coffey as his favorite NHL player and has always admired former Boston Bruins legend Bobby Orr. The Colorado Avalanche thinks he compares quite favorably to Sandis Ozolinsh. Any guesses as to what playing style best characterizes the 1996 No. 1 draft pick of the Avalanche?

Yes, this 18-year-old Ukrainian is definitely considered an offensive defenseman. He isn't quite at the level of the afore-mentioned players, but Colorado is confident he will someday play at the NHL level.

"We've seen him for two years now and he's a very strong offensive defenseman, and we think he'll turn out to be a very solid NHL defenseman," said Avalanche chief scout Dave Draper.

Ratchuk, from Buffalo, scored 22 goals and 50 points in 35 games St. Mary's Prep School in Shattuck, Minn., last season. He was pleasantly surprised with his 25th overall selection.


"I didn't think I'd go as high as I did," said Ratchuk, who will play at Bowling

(Continued on page 15)

## A look at 1996 Ukrainian NHL draft picks

| Draft No. | Team | Player            | Position | 1995-96 team | League | HT  | WT  | GP | G  | A  | PTS | PIM |
|-----------|------|-------------------|----------|--------------|--------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 25        | COL  | Peter Ratchuk     | D        | Shattuck     | (USHS) | 6-0 | 175 | 35 | 22 | 28 | 50  | 24  |
| 34        | HFD  | Trevor Wasyluk    | LW       | Medicine Hat | (WHL)  | 6-1 | 187 | 69 | 25 | 21 | 46  | 59  |
| 77        | PITT | Boris Protsenko   | RW       | Calgary      | (WHL)  | 6-0 | 180 | 71 | 46 | 29 | 75  | 68  |
| 82        | FLA  | Joey Tetarenko    | D        | Portland     | (WHL)  | 6-1 | 205 | 71 | 4  | 11 | 15  | 190 |
| 95        | STL  | Jonathan Zukiwsky | C        | Red Deer     | (WHL)  | 6-2 | 185 | 72 | 20 | 28 | 48  | 38  |
| 104       | HFD  | Steve Wasylko     | C        | Detroit      | (OHL)  | 6-1 | 173 | 65 | 18 | 30 | 48  | 33  |
| 210       | CHI  | Chris Twerdun     | D        | Moose Jaw    | (WHL)  | 6-0 | 200 | 72 | 5  | 16 | 21  | 93  |
| 218       | NYI  | Mike Muzechka     | D        | Calgary      | (WHL)  | 6-2 | 200 | 69 | 1  | 8  | 9   | 81  |


| Draft No. | Team | Player       | Position | 1995-96 team    | League | HT   | WT  | GP | MINS | GA  | AVG  |
|-----------|------|--------------|----------|-----------------|--------|------|-----|----|------|-----|------|
| 107       | COL  | Randy Petruk | GT       | Kamloops        | (WHL)  | 5-9  | 178 | 52 | 3071 | 181 | 3.54 |
| 135       | DET  | M. Podolka   | GT       | Sault Ste. Mar. | (OHL)  | 5-11 | 146 | 44 | 2391 | 149 | 3.74 |



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## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

tion and ideas, to seek accreditation in Ukraine of foreign news media representatives and work toward formation of independent news agencies in Ukraine. Its primary objective was "informing the signatory nations and the world community about violations in Ukraine of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the humanitarian principles accepted by the Helsinki Conference."

The Soviet authorities' retribution for their activity was swift and sure. After a series of searches in December 1976 at the homes of group members, the first arrests came in early February 1977. However, as the original members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group were arrested, new members joined. Ultimately the Ukrainian Helsinki Group grew to encompass 37 members — all of whom suffered at the hands of Soviet authorities. And yet they persevered for — as they made clear in Memorandum No. 1 — "The struggle for human rights will not cease until these rights become the everyday standard in social life."

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 21, November 28, December 5, 1976; November 9, 1986.

## Basilian fathers...

(Continued from page 4)

Raday, Alberta, has been based in Mundare since 1982. His priestly career included two years' service serving with former Canadian provincial superior, the Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, as associate pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Winnipeg from 1965 to 1967.

That is where the Rev. Chimy will return this fall when he will be faced with trying to add to his religious province's 42 members.

"It's been tough to attract new candidates," he said. "Some write with interest in knowing more about the order, but they never follow up. But, we're not the only community faced with dropping membership. Even the Latin rite is faced with the same problem. Across the board, there's a lot of frustration."

At the moment, Basilian novices

spend two years in Mundare learning about the monastic lifestyle, and another six years studying philosophy and theology in Rome.

The Rev. Chimy's provincial council will include his predecessor, the Rev. Dziadyk, the Rev. Malowany, the Rev. Larry Huculak — his successor in Mundare — and the Rev. Eugene Richlark, the order's new secretary and bursar, who will also serve as associate pastor of St. Nicholas Church.

The Rev. Chimy is Canada's 10th provincial superior.

In addition to the Rev. Dziadyk, the other surviving former provincial superior is the Rev. Vital Pidskalny, who was recently named superior of St. Basil's Monastery in Edmonton. Like the Chimys, the Pidskalny family has two members among Basilian ranks in Canada. In fact, the Rev. Pidskalny's nephew, the Rev. Joseph Pidskalny, is pastor of St. Nick's Church in Winnipeg.

## Canadian foreign...

(Continued from page 1)

banking and financial systems this quickly," said Mr. Udovenko.

At the same time he admitted that bureaucratic snafus and red-tape entanglements that still exist must be resolved.

Mr. Axworthy said he had talked with President Leonid Kuchma about how to "move aside the continued barriers to business investment and to do it constitutionally. That topic was specifically discussed."

## Husar comments...

(Continued from page 1)

ment. The major archbishop, who is 82 years old, has kept a low profile for the last three years and lately has been ill.

Bishop Husar's appointment absolutely does not provide for the right of succession. "When His Beatitude dies, and with God's blessing that will not soon happen, all my authority dies with him," he explained, underscoring that he has not assumed the position of a co-adjutor. "I am simply an assistant with extraordinary powers."

He said his powers give him "practical administrative control" and that Cardinal Lubachivsky retains his status as head of the Church. "His Beatitude delegates to me, but I am not some new canonical creation," explained Bishop Husar.

The new administrative leader of the

Commenting on the state of economic development in Ukraine, the Canadian foreign minister said, "Today the glass is not half empty but half full."

Mr. Axworthy also held talks on the Bosnia crisis, NATO expansion and the Black Sea Fleet issue. He met with Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Oleksander Moroz, Chairman of the National Security Council Volodymyr Horbulin, Vice Prime Minister Ivan Kuras, Minister of the Environment Yurii Kostenko and Justice Minister Serhii Holovaty.

Church was selected because of his close personal relationship with the ailing archbishop, who had asked the Synod of Bishops to appoint an individual or a group with whom he could work and continue to be effective. Bishop Husar said the synod ruled out a combined temporary leadership. "To divide these responsibilities among several individuals, as was attempted earlier, could have led to misunderstandings and tension," he explained.

Bishop Husar was appointed on April 2 as bishop of the newly created Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate, a position he will now vacate. "I will be returning to Lviv because I need to be near His Beatitude." He said he would appoint the new bishop of Kyiv-Vyshhorod after consultation with the major-archbishop.

"You know, I just recently brought the last load of my belongings from Lviv to Kyiv. Some of it is still in boxes. Now I

Hometown: Clavet, Saskatchewan

Medicine Hat's Trevor Wasylyuk has yet to score a goal in 10 career playoff games, but his sense of timing isn't all bad.

The big winger was named MVP of the Canadian Hockey League's prospects game before a bevy of NHL scouts and GM's.

"He has a ton of talent, and it hasn't all surfaced yet," said one scout who labeled Wasylyuk an underachiever. "He has great speed. He's a raw talent. If he develops, he could turn into a special player."

Consistency has proven to be a problem, raising the spectre of lack of motivation. "Some nights he just doesn't show up," a scout said. "He has all the tools, but doesn't put them together."

Wasylyuk was a key member of the Saskatchewan team that won the under-17 world title.

### Mini-profile: Randy Petruk

1995-1996: Kamloops  
Position: Goalie, Catch: R  
HT: 5-9, WT: 178  
Born: April 23, 1978  
Hometown: Cranbrook, British Columbia

Randy Petruk has been fighting battles on two fronts. One of them he'll never win. At 5-foot-9, the Kamloops Blazers' stopper is on the small side for goalies. If that precludes him from consideration by some NHL clubs - and it does - there's nothing he can do to change that.

The other battle, though, is winnable: the fight to play well.

"He really had an off-year this season (1995-1996) after a really strong rookie year," one scout said. "His stock fell."

Petruk is a quick, reflex goalie who loves to challenge the shooters and make the acrobatic save. A number of scouts wondered how well that would play in the pro game, but he has his supporters.

"I can't believe a kid with his track record suddenly can't play the game," the scout said.

(Quotes courtesy of Whalers' beat writer Phil Sweetland and Avalanche beat writer Adrian Dater. Profile quotes from the Hockey News draft preview.)

## Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

Green University this coming season. "But it was an unbelievable feeling when I was." (See mini-profile of Ratchuk below.)

Avalanche Rumblings: With their fourth-round selection in the draft, Colorado pulled a Hartford and selected a second Ukrainian in goaltender Randy Petruk from Kamloops of the WHL. The Hockey News had Petruk rated as the 51st top amateur in its pre-draft guide. It is thought he slipped down so far because of his diminutive stature.

### Mini-Profile: Peter Ratchuk

1995-1996: Shattuck-St. Mary's  
Position: D, Shoots: L  
HT: 6-0, WT: 175  
Born: September 10, 1977  
Hometown: Buffalo, N.Y.

This U.S. high school defenseman will play under coach Buddy Powers at Bowling Green next season, and scouts like that idea.

Bowling Green has a history of developing good NHL defensemen, including Rob Blake, Garry Galley and Dave Ellett among others, and Powers was an assistant coach with the Falcons during those players' times there.

Ratchuk certainly gives the Falcons something to work with.

"He's a fast, highly skilled defenseman who is still physically immature," a scout said.

"He's a tremendously competitive kid, and there is reason to believe he will be an impact player as a college freshman."

He is, however, a 19-year-old, and that diminishes some luster. Ratchuk graduated from Shattuck, a private school coached by former NHLer Mike Eaves. Ratchuk, a Buffalo native, originally attended Lawrence Academy, but then jumped to Rochester of the United States League, only to finally end up at Shattuck.

### Mini-profile: Trevor Wasylyuk

1995-1996: Medicine Hat  
Position: LW, Shoots: L  
HT: 6-1, WT: 187  
Born: May 4, 1978

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Mr. Basil Romanyshyn, Branch Secretary:

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## New book...

(Continued from page 10)

ed on August 4, 1994, here in Kingston, at Fort Henry, Canada's first permanent internment camp. Other markers stand in Kapuskasing, at Castle Mountain and Cave and Basin in Banff, in Jasper National Park and soon, we hope, in Winnipeg, Brandon, Vernon, Spirit Lake and perhaps elsewhere.

When Ottawa was asked for a modest grant to pay for a commemorative plaque at Spirit Lake, the minister responsible for the Status of Women and Multiculturalism, Sheila Finestone, prevaricated. Even though the last two known survivors of these internment operations, both ethnic women, both Montreal-born, were needlessly incarcerated at Spirit Lake, a minister presumably charged with advancing women's rights and promoting a better understanding of our national heritage was not at all interested in Mary Haskett and Stefania Mielniczuk, or their story. Not that the current minister, Dr. Hedy Fry, is any better. It seems Ukrainian Canadian women can't be victims of racism and state repression.

As for Dr. Fry's boss, minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps has never even bothered to take a few minutes to meet with the Hamilton-based Mrs. Haskett. Doing something more glamorous, like spending the taxpayers' millions handing out Canadian flags to promote national unity, is far more appealing. Remembering what some Canadians were forced to pay to become Canadians is troubling, inconvenient, unhappy.

Now in a seniors' home, Mrs. Haskett may never get her chance to speak directly to those who have so adroitly if ignobly ignored her cry for justice. She knows that. But she is not cowed by their antics. In 1994 she wrote that, even if those who ignore her message manage to outlive her, they will not outlast the testament she has left about what was done to the Manko family. Her children now know the truth. They are becoming "second-generation survivors" of the Canadian concentration camps. And their children's children will know. We've put her testimony on the World Wide Web. It can't be erased. And, as the government has learned, the campaign for acknowledgment and restitution won't be ignored.

Although I am sad that men like Mykola Sakaliuk, who was interned in Fort Henry, later in Petawawa and Kapuskasing, and who was the first internee I met, did not live to hold "Silver Threads" in his own hands, at least Mrs. Haskett and Mrs. Mielniczuk have. We made sure of that. And, at the same time, we sent this book to the forked-tongue politicians whose cunning indifference, ignorance and prejudices have now been laid low by a children's book. How appropriate – defeated by wisdom from the mouths of babes.

"Silver Threads" is, first and foremost, a children's book. Anyone can read it and take inspiration from its message of hope, perseverance and faith. But it is much more than just entertainment, a fable. It embodies memory. Its prose and its illustrations intentionally remind. I am quite certain that it will be read nationwide, and will take a rightfully important place on the bookshelves of families and in libraries across the land. Its elegantly simple prose recalls an indignity done to thousands of innocents and yet manages to do so not with bitterness but gently, challenging each of us, regardless of age or heritage, to ask many, seemingly childlike questions.

After the first of the several readings she requested, my young daughter asked:

*For generations,  
Canadian schoolchildren  
have been taught  
an incomplete history of  
their country. An essential  
chapter is missing  
in school texts: the  
chapter that documents  
the unjust persecution  
and internment of  
Ukrainian Canadians  
during World War I.*

"Daddy, why were those men so bad to people like us?" I had to tell her honestly that I still don't really know. But if "Silver Threads" gets the read that it deserves, by Canadians of many different creeds and colors, many will recommit themselves to ensuring that the calamities which crippled Ukrainian Canadian society so long ago are never suffered by any other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority.

That achievement is thanks to women of creative talent like Marsha Forchuk Skrypuch and to women of grit, like Mary Manko Haskett and Stefania Mielniczuk. Their spirit should shame those politicians whose lip service pronouncements on multiculturalism pale before the true-lie brutalities that befell these Canadian pioneers.

Thankfully, Marsha's grandfather survived and quietly told his tale. He planted a seed in the heart and soul of a remarkable new Canadian author, ensuring that someday "Silver Threads" would germinate. I am proud that something I did helped fertilize this growth. For this is a book that every Canadian grade school library should own. It tells a tale which all of us, and our children, and our grandchildren should hear, about a disgraceful chapter in our nation's history that we should never forget. For it must never happen again.

"Silver Threads" (1996, Penguin Canada, ISBN 0-670-86677-6) is in stock in bookstores across Canada. It may be ordered from any book dealer in North America. A limited Ukrainian-language edition (ISBN 1-895380-88-X) may be purchased directly from the Ukrainian Language Education Center, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8.

## CD-ROM helps...

(Continued from page 10)

said Mr. Lepki.

"Kozatska Abetka" went through many test versions before the final copy was released at the beginning of September, 1996. Aside from children consulting on the design of this CD-ROM, Mr. Lepki used the services of Ukrainian educators and linguists to get everything right.

A sneak preview of "Kozatska Abetka" can be seen on the Internet, albeit without the sound and many of the interactive elements, at <http://www.io.org/~alepki/>.

You can contact SvitCOM by mail: 70 Cloverhill Road., Suite 4, Toronto, Ontario, M8Y 1T6, Canada; by telephone; (416) 252-9828; by fax: (416)

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## Rudnytsky concertizes in U.S., South America and Europe

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky recently concluded three months of concertizing that took him to different parts of the world. He first went to Great Britain in late June and early July where he played several recitals.

From mid-July to mid-September, he played 21 concerts in South America, in the following cities: Santiago, Curico, La Serena and Arica in Chile; Cordoba, Rosario and Santa Fe in Argentina; Arequipa, Peru; Fortaleza, Manaus (on the Amazon), Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia,

Santos, Blumenau, Marilia, Salvador, Vitoria, Sao Goncalo and Belo Horizonte in Brazil; and Maracaibo and Merida in Venezuela.

Mr. Rudnytsky's next concerts take place in November. On November 2, Mr. Rudnytsky appeared as soloist with the Garden State Philharmonic of Toms River, N.J., performing Beethoven Concerto No. 3 in C minor.

On November 7-25, Mr. Rudnytsky will play five recitals in Great Britain and also travel to Croatia, where on November 16 he will play a recital in Zagreb.

## Ukraine's Sicily

(Continued from page 2)

The Russian Party of Crimea, one of the largest pro-Russian groups in Crimea whose legal status was revoked, protested that, "a Crimean party with an all-Ukrainian status is legal nonsense." It reformed under a new title, the Congress of the Russian People, led by Sergei Shuvainikov, aiming to copy the tactics of the Tatar Mejlis (Council). Thus, Crimea now has two unofficial "Parliaments" (besides the official Verkhovna Rada) uniting Russian and Tatar nationalists.

The new Russian Congress will agitate for a new east Slavic union of Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. It claims the right to use acts of civil disobedience and reserved the right to use arms "in the event of genocide or open terror against the Russian people or its representatives, as well as attempts to colonize the native Russian territories."

The Communists, the largest political party on the Crimean peninsula, have created a Popular Opposition Union of Crimea to campaign for early elections.

Divisions within the Crimean Verkhovna Rada and government have racked Crimea for over two years, causing three negative effects: first, domestic instability in Crimea has scared away tourists, an important source of revenues, and dissuaded foreign investors; second, it prevented the implementation of economic reform, as seen in the slow pace of privatization; third, dissension within the Crimean leadership and vis-à-vis Kyiv only served to create a power vacuum into which stepped organized crime and corruption.

Ironically, despite the repeated claims to Crimean territory (e.g. Sevastopol) by Russian leaders, there is a greater security threat to the peninsula from the three factors listed above than from Crimea becoming the spark that could ignite a Russian-Ukrainian conflict.



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### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 103 In Milwaukee, WI

As of November 1, 1996, the secretary's duties of Branch 103 in Milwaukee, WI, were assumed by Mr. Andrew Glubisz.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mr. Andrew Glubisz  
3125 S. 49th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53219  
(414) 784-5825

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 123 In Scranton, PA

As of November 1, 1996, the secretary's duties of Branch 123 in Scranton, PA were assumed by Mr. Edward J. Chomko.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mr. Edward J. Chomko  
262 Railroad Avenue  
West Scranton, PA 18505-1041  
(717) 342-5834 home  
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### ATTENTION

### ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 330

Please be advised that Branch 330 had merged with Branch 266 as of November 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to

Mr. Walter Krywulych, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Walter Krywulych  
112 Florida Avenue  
Amsterdam, NY 12010  
(518) 842-4761



# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

|                                 | JUV.          | ADULTS        | ADD          | TOTALS        |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| TOTAL AS OF JULY 1996           | 16,470        | 38,728        | 4,862        | 60,060        |
| <b>GAINS IN AUGUST 1996</b>     |               |               |              |               |
| Total new members               | 26            | 185           | 0            | 211           |
| New members UL                  | 4             | 2             | 0            | 6             |
| Reinstated                      | 44            | 81            | 1            | 126           |
| Transferred in                  | 8             | 20            | 1            | 29            |
| Change class in                 | 5             | 0             | 0            | 5             |
| Transferred from Juvenile Dept. | 0             | 4             | 0            | 4             |
| <b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>             | <b>87</b>     | <b>292</b>    | <b>2</b>     | <b>381</b>    |
| <b>LOSSES IN AUGUST 1996</b>    |               |               |              |               |
| Suspended                       | 16            | 44            | 16           | 76            |
| Transferred out                 | 8             | 20            | 1            | 29            |
| Change of class out             | 5             | 0             | 0            | 5             |
| Transferred to adults           | 4             | 0             | 0            | 4             |
| Died                            | 2             | 61            | 0            | 63            |
| Cash surrender                  | 40            | 47            | 0            | 87            |
| Endowment matured               | 13            | 25            | 0            | 38            |
| Fully paid-up                   | 9             | 36            | 0            | 45            |
| Reduced paid-up                 | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             |
| Certificate terminated          | 0             | 2             | 7            | 9             |
| <b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>             | <b>97</b>     | <b>235</b>    | <b>24</b>    | <b>356</b>    |
| <b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>      |               |               |              |               |
| <b>GAINS IN AUGUST 1996</b>     |               |               |              |               |
| Paid-up                         | 9             | 36            | 0            | 45            |
| Extended insurance              | 7             | 35            | 0            | 42            |
| <b>TOTAL GAINS</b>              | <b>16</b>     | <b>71</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>87</b>     |
| <b>LOSSES IN AUGUST 1996</b>    |               |               |              |               |
| Died                            | 1             | 36            | 0            | 37            |
| Cash surrender                  | 35            | 31            | 0            | 66            |
| Reinstated                      | 2             | 7             | 0            | 9             |
| AIP                             | 40            | 122           | 0            | 162           |
| <b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>             | <b>78</b>     | <b>196</b>    | <b>0</b>     | <b>274</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>     |               |               |              |               |
| <b>AS OF AUGUST 1996</b>        | <b>16,398</b> | <b>38,660</b> | <b>4,840</b> | <b>59,898</b> |

MARTHA LYSKO  
Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR AUGUST 1996

|   |    |                    |
|---|----|--------------------|
| Dues From Members                             | \$ | 352,534.16         |
| Annuity Premiums From Members                 |    | 61,842.34          |
| Income From "Svoboda" Operation               |    | 123,323.95         |
| Investment Income:                            |    |                    |
| Banks   | \$ | 236.57             |
| Bonds   |    | 344,593.23         |
| Certificate Loans                             |    | 236.86             |
| Mortgage Loans                                |    | 32,792.03          |
| Real Estate                                   |    | 236,834.17         |
| Short Term Investments                        |    | 18,313.80          |
| Stocks  |    | 8,521.37           |
|   | \$ | 641,528.03         |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ | <b>1,179,228.4</b> |
| Refunds:                                      |    |                    |
| Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums        | \$ | 1,124.97           |
| General Office Maintenance                    |    | 0.73               |
| Investment Expense                            |    | 100.00             |
| Official Publication "Svoboda"                |    | 50,000.00          |
| Rent  |    | 225.72             |
| Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers    |    | 2.50               |
| Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages |    | 90,341.61          |
| Telephone                                     |    | 41.98              |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ | <b>141,837.5</b>   |
| Miscellaneous:                                |    |                    |
| Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine  | \$ | 4,041.04           |
| Exchange Account-UNURC                        |    | 514,037.99         |
| Transfer Account                              |    | 556,799.34         |
| Transactions Within UNA                       |    | 9,654.25           |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ | <b>1,084,532.6</b> |
| Investments:                                  |    |                    |
| Bonds Matured Or Sold                         | \$ | 29,613.61          |
| Certificate Loans Repaid                      |    | 5,643.56           |
| Mortgages Repaid                              |    | 23,196.96          |
| Short Term Investments Sold                   |    | 5,498,568.92       |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ | <b>5,557,023.0</b> |
| <b>Income For August, 1996</b>                | \$ | <b>7,962,621.6</b> |

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST 1996

|  |    |          |
|--|----|----------|
| Paid To Or For Members:                  |    |          |
| Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals | \$ | 6,028.96 |

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Cash Surrenders                                 | 190,654.82          |
| Death Benefits                                  | 62,921.00           |
| Dividend Accumulations                          | 1,970.31            |
| Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned | 103.00              |
| Endowments Matured                              | 68,187.00           |
| Indigent Benefits Disbursed                     | 550.00              |
| Interest On Death Benefits                      | 51.81               |
| Payor Death Benefits                            | 45.73               |
| Scholarships                                    | 59,600.00           |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | \$ <b>390,112.6</b> |
| Operating Expenses:                             |                     |
| Real Estate                                     | \$ 249,877.80       |
| Svoboda Operation                               | 163,787.86          |
| Organizing Expenses:                            |                     |
| Advertising                                     | \$ 2,102.91         |
| Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life     | 4,518.58            |
| Medical Inspections                             | 800.00              |
| Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers      | 15.00               |
| Reward To Organizers                            | 1,612.57            |
| Reward To Special Organizers                    | 24,526.96           |
| Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers           | 8,224.71            |
|   | \$ 41,800.73        |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | \$ <b>455,466.3</b> |

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:                   |                     |
| Employee Benefit Plan                           | \$ 11,852.83        |
| Salaries Of Executive Officers                  | 17,740.09           |
| Salaries Of Office Employees                    | 81,787.24           |
| Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages | 101,437.34          |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | \$ <b>212,817.5</b> |

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| General Expenses:                    |                    |
| Actuarial And Statistical Expenses   | \$ 1,022.00        |
| Bank Charges                         | 4,563.39           |
| Bank Charges For Custodian Account   | 859.37             |
| Books And Periodicals                | 60.00              |
| General Office Maintenance           | 1,884.29           |
| Insurance Department Fees            | 153.50             |
| Legal Expenses-General               | 4,391.42           |
| Operating Expense of Canadian Office | 175.00             |
| Postage                              | 3,771.10           |
| Printing and Stationery              | 1,908.15           |
| Rental Of Equipment And Services     | 9,550.56           |
| Telephone, Telegraph                 | 4,303.23           |
| Traveling Expenses-General           | 433.00             |
| <b>Total</b>                         | \$ <b>33,075.0</b> |

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Miscellaneous:                                |                       |
| Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine | \$ 5,202.12           |
| Donations                                     | 9,024.25              |
| Exchange Account-UNURC                        | 514,037.99            |
| Fraternal Activities                          | 150.00                |
| Professional Fees                             | 6,400.00              |
| Rent  | 3,585.96              |
| Transfer Account                              | 597,562.50            |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ <b>1,135,962.8</b> |
| Investments:                                  |                       |
| Certificate Loans                             | \$ 6,031.82           |
| E.D.P. Equipment                              | 6,754.23              |
| Mortgages                                     | 135,000.00            |
| Real Estate                                   | 1,025.72              |
| Short Term Investments                        | 5,539,129.89          |
| Stock   | 5,627.07              |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | \$ <b>5,693,568.7</b> |
| <b>Disbursements For August, 1996</b>         | \$ <b>7,921,003.0</b> |

#### BALANCE

| ASSETS                  |                         | LIABILITIES     |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Cash                    | \$ 983,220.82           | Life Insurance  | \$ 72,989,997.79        |
| Short Term              |                         |                 |                         |
| Investments             | 4,987,439.21            |                 |                         |
| Bonds                   | 43,555,470.71           |                 |                         |
| Mortgage Loans          | 7,382,023.36            |                 |                         |
| Certificate Loan        | 682,169.31              |                 |                         |
| Real Estate             | 3,139,555.95            | Accidental D.D. | 2,215,726.01            |
| Printing Plant & E.D.P. |                         |                 |                         |
| Equipment               | 563,801.70              | Fraternal       | 0.00                    |
| Stocks                  | 1,528,603.61            | Orphans         | 442,100.30              |
| Loan to D.H.-U.N.A      |                         |                 |                         |
| Housing Corp.           | 104,551.04              | Old Age Home    | 0.00                    |
| Loan To U.N.U.R.C.      | 12,774,728.89           | Emergency       | 53,740.50               |
| <b>Total</b>            | \$ <b>75,701,564.60</b> | <b>Total</b>    | \$ <b>75,701,564.60</b> |

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Treasurer

(Continued from page 9)

Isajiw, a UCRDC board member and a sociology professor at the University of Toronto, who served as Mr. Susak's principal advisor during his stay in Canada.

#### Praise for Canadian research

Mr. Susak had high praise for Prof. Isajiw, saying that the Toronto-based academic had a unique ability to view interviews from the specific perspective of the Ukrainian experience and in terms of the broader Canadian context.

Oral history is among the most stressful fields of research, Mr. Susak said, because often a scholar must probe into some of the most sensitive aspects of a family's life, and examine inter-generational attitudes. He said Prof. Isajiw was "inestimably helpful" in dealing with such crises.

"He's a true sociologist," Mr. Susak said, "he's very tolerant of any phenomenon society might present, even the most drastic, and tries to provide a dispassionate assessment of it."

Both Dr. Wynnycyk and Prof. Isajiw introduced Mr. Susak to the UCRDC's large collection of audio and video tapes of testimonies about World War II, the famine of 1932-1933, plus the general diasporan experience throughout Europe, North American and Oceania.

"In terms of Ukraine, this is the richest collection relating events to individual lives," Mr. Susak said. In his estimation, it is comparable to those held by the British Library in London, the Yad Vashem Collection in Israel and the Holocaust Museum's collection in Washington.

#### Parallels and differences

One of the project's sidelines was work with Dr. Nadia Luciw, at the Institute for Teacher Development in Toronto, with whom he discussed teaching children the rudiments of genealogy.

In one project Dr. Luciw described to Mr. Susak, pupils were asked to match their family's histories with a chronological grid of major political events to produce an instant study of the impact of such events on their families.

This teaches pupils and students at all levels to understand people, to learn how their personalities are shaped, and to learn which events shape their lives.

Mr. Susak commented that children in Canada are taught to communicate their views, form groups and associations. "In Ukraine, we face a very different situation — in school, we are taught and shaped by people who are, generally speaking, very poor communicators. They can be very wise and knowledgeable, but that's often not enough."

"There is also a much greater inter-generational rift," the IHR scholar said, adding that this rift is reflected in the society at large: public opinion is rarely consulted in order to arrive at policy.

Mr. Susak said he hopes the project will be part of a process whereby the severed limb of consciousness, of experience, that Ukrainian émigrés represent is reattached to the body of experience that lives and has lived in Ukraine.

For Mr. Susak, an interesting parallel between Ukraine and Canada was that both the displaced persons' generation of immigrants and those who remained in Ukraine faced fundamental problems in integrating with society.

Society was regarded as the enemy, and the family was the fortress against the enemy. Individuals sought how best to isolate themselves.

"In Ukraine," Mr. Susak said, "this is a legacy of the Soviet regime, but we can't lean on that crutch forever. One of the principal questions facing researchers, and our society, our polity as a whole, is: 'How can we get people to communicate?'"

### To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

**Total** News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.

#### Operating Expenses:

Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the

date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.

- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

# Newark school welcomes new princi-

by Terenia Rakoczy

NEWARK, N.J. – St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., welcomed Sister Chrysostom Lukiw as its new principal. Sister Chrysostom conferred with the presidents of the Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs, Zenia Lesko and Myron Martynetz, to prepare the school calendar and plan upcoming programs for the students.

Parents had an opportunity to meet the new principal and the rest of the faculty and learn more about the school curriculum at the Parent-Teacher Orientation on September 20.

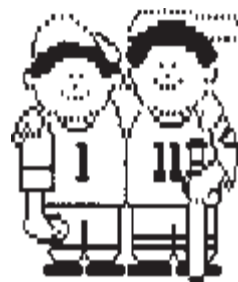
Upcoming fall events also were dis-

cussed at the orientation. An Open House is scheduled for Sunday, November 17, at 11 a.m. in the church hall (back room). Parents can learn about the St. John's Pre-School program and the kindergarten curriculum for the 1997-1998 school year. The Rev. Frank Szadiak, pastor of St. John's Church, Sister Chrysostom, as well as the pre-school's director, Olenka-Makarushka Kolodij, and representatives of the Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs will be available to answer questions.

A St. Nicholas program is planned for Saturday, December 7, at 3 p.m. in the school gym. The annual children's Christmas Concert will take place on Sunday, December 15, at 1 p.m. in church.



Sister Chrysostom, the new principal of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School, is welcomed by (from left) Myron Martynetz, Zenia Lesko and the Rev. Frank Szadiak.



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