

INSIDE:

- Interview with Bishop Lubomyr Husar — page 3.
- U.S. Embassy commercial officer on Ukraine's potential — page 5.
- Photo essay: tough times for Donetsk miners — 11.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXIV

No. 42

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Bishop Husar granted extraordinary powers as Lubachivsky's auxiliary

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The World Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) meeting in Lviv, made the first move toward naming a successor to the ailing head of the Church on October 14. They bestowed upon Bishop Lubomyr Husar of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate extraordinary powers and assigned him the title of auxiliary bishop to the archbishop-major of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, a decision that was confirmed by the Vatican.

Many in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church's laity have thought it only a matter of time until Bishop Husar was asked to take charge of the Church.

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, major archbishop of the Church, who is 82 years old, has been ailing and has kept a low profile for the last three years. During celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest (Berestia), which took place a week before the Synod of Bishops, he failed to appear at many of the events. Most notable was his absence at the October 13 archepiscopal divine liturgy in Freedom Square.

The announcement by the Synod was not a surprise. All during the celebratory week murmurs abounded that Bishop Husar, who took the reigns of the newly created Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate in June, would soon climb the next step towards succession. He is seen by many as the heir-apparent to Cardinal Lubachivsky.

What powers Bishop Husar's new post confers upon him is still murky, however. The appointment does not make him the acting head of the Church or give him any right to succession.

It does, however, give him high visibility and authority. Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, told *The Weekly* that Bishop Husar now has "almost all the powers of the Church; he has the power to call synods, to preside over them and to approve their decisions."

Orysia Potupa, director of the UGCC press service, said Bishop

(Continued on page 15)

Ukrainian Catholics mark 400th anniversary of union with Rome

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — More than 30,000 people jammed Freedom Square in Lviv on October 13 to hear the divine liturgy as the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church celebrated the 400th anniversary of the reunion between a portion of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Union of Brest (Berestia) was proclaimed on October 16, 1596, between the Ruthenian (Ukrainian-Belarusian) Orthodox Church of what was then the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Church of Rome. The move was spurred by the Turkish conquest of the Patriarchy of Constantinople in 1453, the creation of the Moscow Patriarchate in 1589 and internal strife within the

Ukrainian Church. The agreement recognized the pope as head of the Church but allowed Ukrainians to retain their Eastern rite traditions.

The crowd that came to celebrate the anniversary filled the square from the Lviv Opera House back to the Taras Shevchenko monument, and spilled onto Shevchenko Street. A giant stage with an

(Continued on page 4)



Roman Woronowycz

Cardinal Achille Silvestrini, Archbishop Michael Bzdel and other hierarchs celebrate liturgy in Lviv's Freedom Square.

Leadership Conference reviews five years of Ukraine's independence

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's accomplishments and shortcomings during the first five years of its independence came under review at the 1996 annual Leadership Conference of The Washington Group, and the many speakers and expert panelists gave the country a mixed report card: high marks in the area of geostrategic relations, domestic politics, democratization and human rights; marked improvement in economic reforms; but lagging far behind in energy and health care.

The conference, held October 11-13, heard from President Bill Clinton's point man on relations with the new independent states Undersecretary of State Strobe Talbott; former U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who spoke on behalf of President Clinton's Republican presidential challenger Robert Dole; Ukrainian Supreme Court Judge Oleksandr Volkov; and some 20 other experts representing the U.S. and Ukrainian governments, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, academic institutions, think-tanks, corporations and

foundations dealing with Ukraine.

About 300 persons from throughout the United States and Canada attended the three-day event, which was co-sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

Undersecretary Talbott set a positive tone in a major foreign policy address outlining the Clinton administration's assessment of Ukraine's accomplishments and of Washington's relationship with Ukraine.

Listening to his speech preceding a reception at the Ukrainian Embassy, in addition to conference participants, were the ambassadors of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Uzbekistan as well as the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John Deutch.

Mr. Talbott cited the various steps Ukrainians took in building a strong nation, from the declaration of independence to the passage of a new Constitution in June, and in reforming its economy, which went from a period of hyperinflation to the introduction of its new currency,

the hryvnia, in September, when the monthly inflation was down to 2 percent.

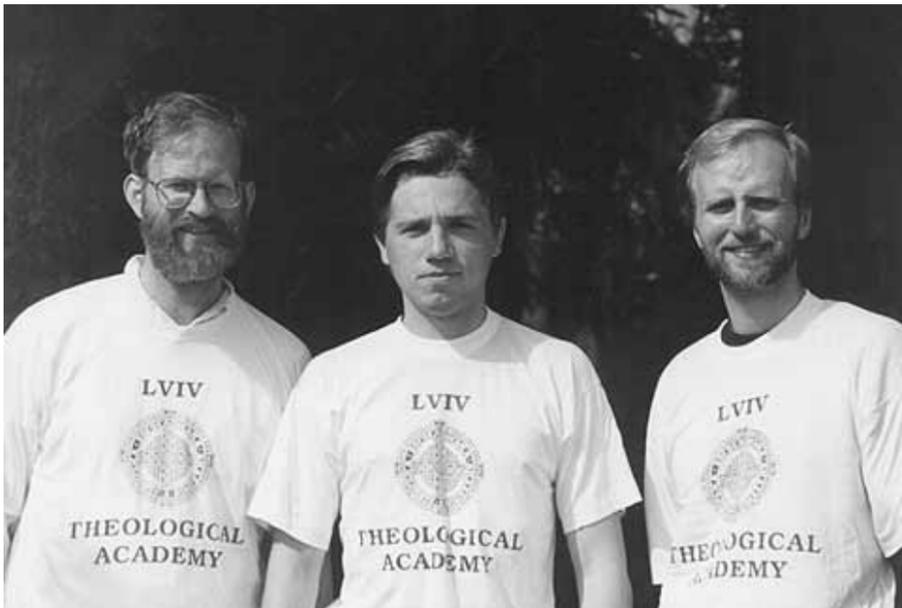
"There is much hard work still to be done," he said "But Ukraine does not face the challenge alone." The Clinton administration has joined in supporting Ukraine by calling on the international community to secure \$1.9 billion in cash commitments in 1996, and "has gone beyond the mandates of Congress to provide Ukraine with \$330 million in bilateral grants and \$860 million in trade and investment credits."

"We've done it and we'll keep on doing it...because it is in our own nation's interest to see an independent, secure, democratic Ukraine survive, succeed and prosper," Mr. Talbott said.

Speaking about Ukraine's relationship with NATO and Europe, Mr. Talbott quoted Secretary of State Warren Christopher's statement that "a critical goal of the New Atlantic Community is to achieve Ukraine's integration with Europe." As a "vigorous" participant in the Partnership for Peace program, Ukraine "is already cooperating closely" with NATO, but only

(Continued on page 7)

Lviv Theological Academy: transforming dreams into reality



Dr. Borys Gudziak (right), vice-rector of the Lviv Theological Academy, with Prof. Jeffrey Wills (left) and a student, Oleh Behen.

by Marta Baziuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LVIV — With no campus, no books, no faculty and no funding, the founders of the Lviv Theological Academy had little besides their admirable goals: to re-introduce theology as a scholarly discipline in Ukraine, and to extend to religious and laity the opportunity to study philosophy and theology.

Today, just two years after its establishment, the academy boasts 300 students, and lofty goals are being transformed into reality.

What the founders never lacked was a purpose. "We knew that the academy answered the need of young Ukrainians eager to pursue both spiritual and intellectual vocations," said Borys Gudziak, vice-rector of the Lviv Theological Academy, who is responsible for academic and scholarly development.

The success of the academic program

seems due in equal parts to Dr. Gudziak's practical long-term planning and his inspired vision. Jeffrey Wills, an associate professor of classics and chairman of the Religious Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin, remembers meeting Dr. Gudziak in 1983 when they were both graduate students at Harvard University.

"Borys had recently come from the seminary in Rome and explained that he was pursuing his Ph.D. in the belief that some day Ukraine would be free and would need an educated faculty for a seminary to teach a new generation," Prof. Wills recalled.

The academy was originally established under Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky in 1928 as a first step toward creating a university that would increase opportunities for Ukrainians to receive higher education. After the Ukrainian-

(Continued on page 20)



Prof. Jeffrey Wills (left) with students at the Lviv Theological Academy's summer English school.

NEWSBRIEFS

Miners' union leaders sentenced

LUHANSK — Petro Kyt and Mykhailo Skrynsky, leaders of the Independent Miners' Union, were sentenced in Luhansk for organizing an illegal strike in July to protest unpaid back wages, UNIAN reported on October 10. The labor leaders were given prison terms of two and a half and three years, respectively, for disturbing the public peace and disrupting traffic. Their attorneys plan to appeal to the Supreme Court. The miners' union has claimed the charges are part of a government campaign to suppress the independent labor movement. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine reacts to Lebed claim

KYIV — Ukraine's Foreign Ministry criticized a recent open letter from Aleksandr Lebed published by the Black Sea Fleet's newspaper, *Flag Rodiny*, in which the Russian Security Council secretary claimed Sevastopol had never been officially handed over to Ukraine and never legally lost its Russian status. Mr. Lebed said Russia should take a stronger position on the Black Sea Fleet and over Sevastopol as its base. Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadii Udovenko said Kyiv will be guided by a statement by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergii Krylov, who refuted Mr. Lebed, reassuring Kyiv that Sevastopol is legally a Ukrainian city and that Russian President Boris Yeltsin had not raised any territorial claims. Mr. Udovenko warned that the Lebed letter could have a negative effect on negotiations over the division of the Black Sea Fleet. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Tabachnyk accused of abusing authority

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada's Committee Against Corruption and Organized Crime called on President Leonid Kuchma to fire his chief of staff, claiming they had found evidence that Dmytro Tabachnyk used his position to illegally obtain an apartment in central Kyiv, UNIAN reported on October 9. The committee said Mr. Tabachnyk should be prosecuted, evicted and barred from holding public office. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine reconsiders closing Chornobyl

KYIV — Yurii Kostenko, environmental protection and nuclear safety minister, said Ukraine may reconsider its pledge to shut down Chornobyl reactor No. 1 by the end of October. According to Mr. Kostenko, closing one reactor could make another one prone to an accident due to a lack of heat in the coming winter. Chornobyl's two working reactors pro-

duce 5 percent of Ukraine's electricity. During this month's meeting in Paris between Ukrainian and G-7 experts, Ukraine promised to close one of the two reactors in return for an 118 million ecu (\$147 million U.S.) grant allotted to starting the process of shutting down the plant. The G-7 pledged a total of \$3.1 billion in aid to Ukraine for shutting down Chornobyl by 2000. (OMRI Daily Digest)

New Crimean speaker visits Kyiv

KYIV — In his first consultations with Ukrainian leaders in Kyiv since his appointment as chairman of the Crimean Parliament, Vasyl Kyseliov discussed the draft Crimean Constitution, the regional budget, taxes and the ongoing resettlement of previously deported ethnic groups in the region, Radio Ukraine reported on October 16. Mr. Kyseliov met with President Leonid Kuchma, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz and Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko. He agreed to encourage the Crimean Parliament to take constructive steps toward a resolution of conflicts over these issues between Kyiv and Simferopol. (OMRI Daily Digest)

National-democrats help Chechens

KYIV — A publishing house in Lviv has just printed Chechen leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiev's new book, "Chechnya: The Struggle for Freedom." A consignment of 5,000 Russian-language copies of the book was confiscated by Russian customs at the Ukrainian-Russian border, but other copies are being sent to Russia from Ukraine by circumventing Russian customs, reported Interfax-Ukraine. Meanwhile, in Kyiv, a Chechen Information Center has opened for the declared purpose of supplying accurate information on Chechnya and correcting misinformation often appearing in the Russian media. Rukh is providing legal sponsorship and office space. Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil told a news conference at the movement's headquarters that the center could eventually grow into a semi-official mission, akin to those of Taiwan in some countries. The center is the first of its kind in a former Soviet republic, although individual Chechen representatives authorized by the late president Jokhar Dudaev and by Mr. Yandarbiev have been working informally with sympathizers in the Baltic states. A Chechen Information Center has been operating since 1995 in the Polish city of Krakow. (Jamestown Monitor)

Life expectancy on the decline

KYIV — Declining life expectancy,

(Continued on page 9)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
and Andriy Kudla Wynnycykj (Toronto)

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 20, 1996, No. 42, Vol. LXIV

Copyright © 1996 The Ukrainian Weekly

INTERVIEW: Bishop Lubomyr Husar on the present and future of the Ukrainian Catholic Church

LVIV – Bishop Lubomyr Husar is the leader of the newly created Kyiv-Vyshhorod Eparchy. He was installed in June after being appointed on April 2 by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Bishop Husar had been secretly consecrated a bishop 19 years earlier by the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj at Castelgandolfo, the Studite monastery near Rome. Although the Roman Catholic Church recognized the consecration, the bishop remained underground because of the political situation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in what was then still the Soviet Union.

The 63-year-old Studite monk served as vicar-general of the Lviv Archeparchy, working in Rome until the return of Cardinal Lubachivsky to the historic seat of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv in 1993. In 1993-1994 he worked at the Lviv Theological Academy and from 1995 until his appointment as Bishop of Kyiv-Vyshhorod, he lived at the Monastery of St. Theodore the Studite in the village of Kolodiyivka in the Ternopil region.

Today, many view him as the odds-on favorite to succeed Cardinal Lubachivsky as the leader of the Church.

Bishop Husar attended the Patriarchal Sobor held in Lviv October 6-10 and was appointed by Cardinal Lubachivsky to preside over its work. Here on October 11 he spoke with *The Weekly's* Kyiv correspondent, Roman Woronowycz, in place of Cardinal Lubachivsky, who, because of his health and advanced years, no longer grants interviews. The interview with Bishop Husar was conducted six days before he was appointed by the World Synod as a special assistant with extraordinary powers to the archbishop-major of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church – an appointment that was approved by Pope John Paul II.

PART I

Those who attended the Sobor praised your leadership of the conference. Was the Sobor a success in your eyes, and what are its most important results?

Generally, I am pleased with outcome of the Sobor, mainly with the attitude of the people who took part and who actively worked together. It was most evident in the working groups, where the real work of the Sobor took place. The reports that were read at the beginning were not very strong; they weren't sufficiently analytical, unfortunately. So it was difficult to get a good, complete picture of the situation in our Church. However, we had the ability to listen to our brothers from around the world, effectively, from many different lands. I think that this was a major event and great experience for our people.

It means that we are a Church scattered throughout the world and therefore, we cannot think in narrow terms, provincially, for example, only about Halychyna let's say, but that we must think about our problems from a world view and the solutions to them that will help our people around the world become better Christians. The enthusiasm I saw impressed me. I am happy that such a Sobor took place. There is no reason to fool yourself that it proceeded without flaws. Or that major results and decisions were made to be proposed to the Synod of Bishops.

I think that the strength of the Sobor, its beauty, is found in the fact that it was held, that people came, became acquainted, were interested and took part. And what is important for me, all the committees proposed some format for the continued existence of, I won't say the Sobor, but of organs that would give structure to the ideas that were proposed, to continue that work. The people want these proposals actualized.

I was also impressed with the fact that our whole Church was at the Sobor – bishops, priests, the laity – all of whom took active part in the discussions. At times they did not agree, they opposed each other, but that is no tragedy. In fact, I think it is good that there is independence of thought and that people are not scared to present their views, even in a critical manner. It proves that the people are concerned in their souls about matters of the Church. The collaboration among the various elements of our people is of itself proof of the vitality of our Church.

I sincerely believe the Synod will seriously look at the proposals. As one bishop told me, we must do something because the people have needs and expectations, and our assignment is to guide the people where we must.

The Sobor presented quite a list of proposals that the Synod of Bishops will now decide upon. Which, in your mind, are the most important? Yesterday at the Sobor I heard you assert that questions regard-

ing youth are of particular significance.

I think they are all important. Each one of the categories we looked at is important in its own right, but most important, I think, are the proposals that request clearly that the bishops look at the proposals seriously and that structures are formed to maintain what was begun. I do not think that in two or three days anyone can deeply examine a subject, for example, the problems of the family.

More so because we did not simply discuss the family as it is in Ukraine, or Halychyna, but we discussed the Ukrainian Christian family as it is around the world. There are different problems in North America, different problems in South America. In Western Europe there is a different lifestyle. In Ukraine, the east and the west, there are large differences in approach.

So, to shed a proper light on it, to properly study it and come up with a brilliant solution is not possible. But the fact that people want to organize bodies, structures – and at the synodal level – not merely individually at the parish level, that will continue the work begun on youth, the family, the priesthood.

And, because they want it done at the synodal level means that the Synod must form committees chaired by bishops whose responsibilities will be to assure that



Roman Woronowycz

Bishop Lubomyr Husar during the moleben at St. George Church in Lviv after the conclusion of the Patriarchal Sobor.

matters proceed. It will not be enough to merely acknowledge the proposals, to check off that what was requested was carried out, but to expand on the issues, deepen them, study them. The matters must be taken seriously, in other words. I think that was the greatest accomplishment of the Sobor.

There are dangers, as with anything. The committees could bury issues. You know, as they say in America, the easiest way to kill an issue is to form a committee to study it. There is always that danger. Unfortunately, even in our Church we have had instances when committees of the highest levels that were formed did nothing or at most only superficially. But I hope that since all the representations of the Church were present, the bishops, the priests, the laity, they will press that something comes of this.

To think that we will make great progress in one or two years is sheer fantasy, and no one has any illusions. Everybody is aware that this is a long-term effort, that these bodies must exist, work and expand. For example, some have said that some of these matters should already be workable at the parish level. Some parishes are ready, some are not. We must work out the issues as best we can. If we take on this task in a serious manner and form the organizational structures and nurture them and work the problems and report on the progress made before the whole Church, then the Sobor will be considered a great success, more so because this is only the first session.

We have at least four more sessions, which currently, it seems, will be held every year. That's how it looks

right now, even though there were some proposals that the sessions should take place every two years because of the preparations involved. We'll see after we review the questionnaires that were handed out. But personally, I think it is better that at least for the first Sobor the sessions should take place annually to the year 2000. Then we'll see. Church law states that sobors such as this one should take place at least every five years, I believe. We'll stick to that.

There was a concrete proposal with much merit that the sobors should deal with single topics. For example, youth, an area where there are many problems, should be discussed. And, as regards youth, such sessions should involve not only older people, experienced in life, but young people as well, so that they can tell us what bothers them, and so that we do not live in a fantasy world, thinking that we know everything about them, because we don't. They must tell us what bothers them, what they need, what they are looking for.

A session on the family must include a certain number of families, young, old, experienced and broken families, so that we may hear how they live, why they live the way they do, how did they manage to form a Christian family, or how did they fail to do so.

I do not think this will happen in the first stage. I am almost positive that this will not happen at the second session of the first Sobor. I believe that every year there will be several topics discussed, as was done this year. [The Sobor] will again attempt to address certain topics and expound on them.

I would like to ask you about Pope John Paul II and rumors that he will visit Ukraine not this year but in the next year. Is there any basis to these rumors?

Chances that the pope will come are pretty good because the Ukrainian government has begun actively entertaining the possibility and discussing it. The government must present the invitation. Before there was no discussion of that possibility, now there is. As to when he will visit, that is more problematic. At the press conference I had in Kyiv the facts were somewhat misrepresented in the press. Some wrote that he is definitely coming, and I even received a phone call from Moscow from a person who wanted that confirmed. It seems they were concerned that the pope was to visit.

I think that in any case, practically, the earliest it would happen would be in the autumn of next year. Much depends on the pope's health, the situation here. Papal visits are scheduled far in advance.

Ukrainian Television announced last week that in fact Ukraine is one of four countries to which the pope will travel next year, although, as usual, they did not give the source.

Yes, there is such speculation, and it is not without merit. There is discussion in government circles of a visit by the pope. People are talking about it.

But there are divisions. Just recently here in Lviv there was a conference dedicated to the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest sponsored by the Orthodox Church in Lviv, the Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate. They stated that a visit by the pope is not wanted, that it will only cause further division. These things are said and, of course, the government listens because this is by the numbers the largest Church in Ukraine.

I, however, believe the government will work through these difficulties, take all things under consideration and then make its final decision.

The fact is that it is being discussed. With regard to the time and the form the visit would take, that is all yet to be worked out. Because of the complexities involved, I do not think it could take place before the fall of next year.

During your press conference in Kyiv you also alluded to the possibility that during his visit the pope might recognize a Kyiv-Halych Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Is that a real possibility?

I seriously doubt it. I doubt it for many reasons, even though it cannot be excluded as a possibility. I think that a [papal] visit is not the right circumstance, it would be as if he brought a gift or a piece of candy. No, I think that it is a matter of sufficient importance that it would have to have its own form with proper preparations.

I hope and expect that among other things Metropolitan [Andrey] Sheptytsky will be beatified during the visit, or maybe Yosafata Hardsyhevskya or Archimandrite Klymentii Sheptytsky. The pope often does this when he visits, whether it is France, Spain, Africa, or wherever. This is a very real possibility. I would go so far as to say that he has done it in other

(Continued on page 15)

Theological Academy dedicates new premises in Lviv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – With the pronouncement “Vivat academia, vivat professores,” and the students’ response of “Gaudeamus igitur,” the Lviv Theological Academy inaugurated the third year of classes of the revived institution founded by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky in 1928.

Just as important, it marked the opening of instruction at the new premises of the academy.

On October 10, immediately after the closing of the Sobor of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and during the week of celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest (Berestia), the head of the Church, Major Archbishop and Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, one of the oldest surviving graduates of the academy, and 15 other bishops anointed the walls of the spacious (15,000 square feet) but dilapidated structure.

Lviv Mayor Vasyl Kuibida was responsible for the enactment of a decision of the Lviv City Council to offer the former Russian-language school building to the academy after a three-year period during which it was closed and structural faults were corrected. The academy has undertaken the task of completing a major refurbishment project. The building had been used by Lviv State University after the Soviet regime closed the academy in 1945. For the last three years classes of the academy were held in a cramped 4,000-square-foot former nursery school.

Currently, 279 full-time students, seminarians, monks, nuns and laity, attend the institution, which is open to everyone, paying on average \$200 per year per student for an education that costs the academy about \$2,000 annually – costs that are covered by charitable donations.

The overflow crowd that attended the opening, MC'd by Borys Gudziak, professor of the Institute of Church History and a staff member at the academy, heard an address by Rector Mykhailo Dymyd and greetings from Bishops Sophron Mudry and Ivan Khoma, the Rev. Dr. Andriy Chirovsky of the Sheptytsky Institute (Ottawa), Prof. Mykhailo Holubets and Bohdan Stelmach of the Lviv City Council.

Bishop Lubomyr Husar of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Eparchy reflected on the importance of the academy's mission in Ukraine's spiritual, cultural and political



Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky blesses the new premises of the Lviv Theological Academy. Also in the photo are (from left): Metropolitan Michael Bzdel of Winnipeg, and Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk of Kolomyia.

revival. Also present were representatives of diverse academic, educational, cultural and religious institutions.

Cardinal Achille Silvestrini, prefect of the Congregation for Oriental Churches, who met with the faculty and the students of the Lviv Theological Academy on Saturday and was in attendance at the blessing of the building, said: “Your Church can be proud that it has such an institution. I am grateful to those that have undertaken the task of rebuilding Ukraine's intellectual life under such difficult circumstances.”

The first graduating class is scheduled for 1999. The

university is awaiting accreditation by the Oriental Institute in Rome.

The Lviv Theological Academy foresees many difficult financial times ahead and, therefore, has established a foundation to offset the costs of theological studies for students and for organizational upkeep. It is attempting to establish a fund of \$10 million within the next five years to secure the academy's existence.

For more information contact the academy's director of development, Prof. Jeffrey Wills, Classics Department, Van Hise Hall 910, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; or the Rev. Ivan Krotec, 2245 W. Superior St., Chicago, IL 60612.

Ukrainian Catholics mark...

(Continued from page 1)

altar was erected in front of the opera house. The faithful and the curious stood on park benches, ladders and the large flower pots that dot the square and watched from balconies of buildings across the street.

The liturgy was led by Archbishop Michael Bzdel, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, and was concelebrated with Cardinal Achille Silvestrini, prefect of the Congregation for Oriental Churches, Archbishop Antonio Franco, papal nuncio to Ukraine, Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the United States, and bishops from all the major eparchies of the worldwide Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, major archbishop and head of the Church, did not attend the liturgy due to illness.

While extending greetings from Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Silvestrini called on Ukrainian Catholics to seek even stronger bonds with Rome. “These celebrations are a time for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics to contemplate the union with Rome and what it means,” said Cardinal Silvestrini.

The large turnout for the celebration, held under a dazzling blue sky on a warm Indian summer Sunday, pleased organizers. As late as October 11, the press center of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, headquartered at St. George's Cathedral in Lviv, declined to comment on how many would attend. A spokesperson said the turnout at the liturgy that opened the Patriarchal Sobor and the celebrations was disappointing.

The Freedom Square liturgy was part of a series of events held here in the last week, which included a World Sobor and a commemorative concert. A World Synod of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Bishops followed, beginning on October 14.

From October 6 to 10, Greek-Catholics held the first session (of four that are scheduled annually for the next four years) of a Patriarchal Sobor at Lviv State University. More than 200 delegates, religious leaders and laity from each of the Church's eparchies throughout the world gath-

ered to discuss the future of the Church.

Five committees – on the configuration of the priesthood, the academic configuration of study for priests, matters of the family; catechization of the laity, and matters of youth – presented a lengthy list of proposals for affirmation by the Sobor. They were to be presented to the World Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which was to act on them.

The proposals presented to the Synod of Bishops for approval were both philosophical and practical in nature. For example, the committee on matters of youth proposed a statement on the global AIDS epidemic, as well as on sexual morality, sexual abuse and rape. It also suggested that the Synod work forcefully to build youth organizations in parishes.

The Sobor of religious and lay leaders also voted on three resolutions. First, they agreed to call on the Ukrainian government to officially rehabilitate the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine, which was outlawed in 1946 by a non-canonical synod of bishops, with an addendum that the Church never accepted the findings and resolutions of that synod. Also, they unanimously voted to request that the president of Ukraine send an official invitation to the Vatican for a papal visit. And they agreed to submit a proposal to the Synod of Bishops to withdraw the condemnation of those bishops who did not recognize the Union of Brest in 1596.

Bishop Lubomyr Husar, recently appointed the leader of the newly formed Kyiv-Vyshhorod Eparchy, who presided over the work of the Sobor, told *The Weekly* (see page 3) on October 11 that he was very pleased with the Sobor's outcome. “I was happy that the whole Church was there, the laypeople the leadership, the clergy,” said Bishop Husar. “The complaints and criticism were good. That shows that ours is a living Church.”

Although there were no demonstrations, the Orthodox Church did not remain quiet as its breakaway brothers celebrated 400 years since the reunion with Rome. On October 4-5 the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate hosted a conference at the Russian Pushkin Society, which some Greek-Catholics dubbed the “anti-sobor.”

The conference attendees paid tribute to the victims of the Union of Brest of 1596 and discussed measures to

prevent a visit of Pope John Paul II to Ukraine, which the Greek-Catholic Church is hoping will take place next year. Orthodox Church leaders such as Moscow Patriarch Aleksiy II, Kyiv Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabadan) of the Moscow Patriarchate and Metropolitan of Canada and the United States Feodosiy sent a letter of greeting and support for the conference's work.

Responding to the conference's charges and perhaps in a conciliatory gesture, Bishop Husar said he could not deny that the Greek-Catholic “Uniates” did persecute those who fought against the union. He said, however, that an effort by the Orthodox to stop a papal visit was sheer nonsense. “I find it not even worth discussing,” said the bishop.

After the completion of the Greek-Catholic Sobor on October 10, the delegates met for a concluding luncheon at a restaurant near the university and a moleben at St. George's Cathedral.

The next evening thousands jammed the Lviv Opera House for a ceremonial concert of religious and classical music. Various stars of the Ukrainian opera performed works by such noted composers as Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, Mozart, Lysenko, Leontovych, Stetsenko and Hnatyshyn.

A combined choir of the Boyan, Homin, Antey, Mria and Blahovist cappellas and the Yevshan chamber choir performed several works by Ukrainian composers, including the “Prayer” from Hulak-Artemovsky's opera “Zaporozhets Za Dunayem.” Their rendering of a piece from Verdi's opera, “Nabucco,” had Msgr. Marizio Malvestiti, press secretary to Cardinal Silvestrini, waving his arms to the music.

The divine liturgy, which followed two days later, was the emotional culmination of the yearlong observances of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest. In the spring, a two-day celebration had taken place in Drohobych, in western Ukraine. On July 2, Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops from around the world gathered in Rome for commemorations in the Vatican, which included the celebration of a divine liturgy with Pope John Paul II. At that time the pope issued an apostolic letter regarding the Union of Brest.

One more celebration, in Kyiv, is scheduled for

U.S. Embassy's commercial officer sees potential for large-scale investment in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — With the adoption of a new democratic Constitution and the introduction of the hryvnia in Ukraine in the last few months, Andrew Bihun, the senior commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy's Commercial Service in Kyiv, said he expects that American companies will begin truly large-scale trade and investment with Ukraine.

"Already in the first six months of this year we saw a dramatic increase of U.S. exports to Ukraine; this year we saw exports of \$175 million, as compared to \$75 million in the same time period last year," said Mr. Bihun, during an interview at his offices on September 11.

Although the United States is Ukraine's No. 1 investment partner, contributing 23-24 percent of foreign investment, followed by Germany with 19-20 percent, the total figure is small. Only this year — its fifth year as an independent country — did Ukraine surpass the \$1 billion mark on cumulative foreign investment.

"And that is rather small, when you compare that the United States has invested \$3-5 billion into neighboring Poland," said Mr. Bihun, who has worked in Kyiv for 13 months, but who has spent 20 years in the U.S. Department of Commerce, mostly conducting foreign business opportunity analysis.

According to Vice Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk, Ukraine needs about \$40 billion in investments to bring it up to the level this country can support, given its natural resources, its well-educated population, its size.

But, Mr. Bihun estimated that Ukraine can support \$80-100 billion of investments, as he measures the ripple effect of sizeable Western investments.

As an example he cites General Motors, which is currently conducting a feasibility study regarding joint auto production with the Zaporizhia-based Avtozaz (see *The Weekly*, September 29). Once they come in, the Bila Tserkva tire company may be looking for investments as it will want to be a supplier to that manufacturing concern, and more gas stations will open up, etc.

"The bottom line is — whether it is 40 to 1 or 80 to 1 — the gap is tremendous, and what is happening is that American companies are beginning to seriously look at that gap," said Mr. Bihun.

Among the stalwarts who have been in Ukraine for three or more years are DuPont, Monsanto and Cargill — all agro-business companies — as well as such corporations as Coca-Cola and R.J. Reynolds. They are among the biggest investors in Ukraine today.

"And when such companies come in, they also teach Ukrainians about Western business attitudes," said Mr. Bihun.

Whereas the heart of business in the United States and the West has always been the market, enterprises in the former Soviet Union just filled orders without determining the supply and demand.

"They lived to meet production targets, which were certainly not set by them and definitely not determined by their directors," explained Mr. Bihun, stating that often all the products were to be distributed to different ends of the Soviet Union, and most of the production was done at the tail end of each five-year plan.

"Now that has to drastically change, and it is slowly doing so," he added, explaining that Ukrainian manufacturers still worry about how they will create their production line instead of sitting down and asking such questions as: "Can you help me determine what the market will be for a certain product?" before going ahead with their plans.

"The major change I have noticed over this one-year period is that last year a limited number of U.S. companies would come in and probe and wait for things to happen. Right now, we have about four-five times as many companies coming in and, not only probing, but already taking concrete steps. Many come in and work independently of us and/or the central government. They come in, have conversations with regional administrations, and then seek our advice," said Mr. Bihun, who is very proud of the work the United States Commercial Service (USCS) has done since it began operating in the summer of 1992.

The USCS has a number of programs that allow Ukrainian companies to find interested American investors. One of them, called Search for Partners, is geared to matching up privatized Ukrainian companies with Americans, whether it be to form a joint venture, to buy American equipment, or to increase investment. Through two different electronic systems — the National TradeData Bank and the Economic Bulletin Board — information from Ukraine becomes available to 60 Department of Commerce offices in various U.S. cities, as well as to Internet users.

Another program that has been highly successful is the International Buyers Program, which takes Ukrainians to major trade shows and exhibitions in the United States, where they mingle with American businesspeople and develop relationships one-on-one.

A Ukrainian delegation of 35 people is scheduled to travel to San Francisco for a food industry show in October. The USCS is trying to bring more American businesspersons for such exchanges in Ukraine, but, being short-staffed, Mr. Bihun finds this process difficult at times. The very recent arrival of Mitch Larsen, a new commercial officer who will assist Mr. Bihun, adds a much-needed resource to the USCS programs in Kyiv.

One of the newer ideas developed by USCS through the "Showcase Europe" program is to have its representatives travel to Western Europe to stimulate U.S. companies and their European headquarters to focus on Ukraine also.

Mr. Bihun and his commercial officer, Michael Lally, who recently left Ukraine for the USCS in Kazakhstan, traveled to London earlier this year to promote Ukraine. Mr. Bihun intends to travel to Frankfurt and Brussels to do the same next year.

"I've noticed yet another phenomenon in doing business in Ukraine," said Mr. Bihun. "Whereas in the past, business in the former Soviet Union always went through Moscow, those days are just about gone," he noted.

Now, larger U.S. companies bypass Russia and come to Ukraine either from their Eastern and Western Europe offices, or come directly from their U.S. headquarters.

"Very, very few come from Russia — about 5 percent do the Moscow to Kyiv route," said Mr. Bihun, adding that businessmen are beginning to understand that Ukraine is a separate market, and that you cannot use your contacts in Moscow to get ahead in Ukraine.

Although the U.S. Embassy does not keep an official register of American companies in Ukraine, Mr. Bihun estimates that anywhere between 250 and 300 U.S. firms have sought the help of the USCS.

"Mind you, that includes everything from one person who comes here often and keeps an in-country representative to such giants as S.C. Johnson, which has been here since the early days," said Mr. Bihun.

But many of them keep in close contact with the U.S. Commercial Service, which offers what Mr. Bihun refers to as "the comfort zone."

It offers a variety of services, including setting up business appointments and providing interpreters. The American Business Center, which opened officially in May of this year, is managed by the USCS and is located in the same building. It provides one-stop shopping for U.S. businesspersons, offering international telecommunications, secretarial, logistical and translation support, as well as rental office space and a commercial library.

"The American company should know and does know that we stand behind them and, at the same time, we give them advice on how to enter and stay in the Ukrainian economy — in a way that will also be of benefit to Ukraine's economic development," explained Mr. Bihun.

At this point in time, Mr. Bihun said that the U.S. and Ukrainian governments have outlined the four top priority sectors targeted for U.S. investment.

The bilateral U.S.-Ukrainian Joint Commission on Trade and Investment has listed the following sectors:

- Food industry: agriculture and food processing. This sector not only provides a quick return on investments, it is also one of the top industries in the U.S. that can help in not only providing high quality seed and equipment, but also in teaching Ukrainians about packaging, preserving and distributing foods.

- Energy sector: Although this sector has many problems, as energy sources were once controlled by Moscow, it is an exciting investment opportunity as the electric power industry will be restructured and the development of new gas and oil fields will provide interesting challenges.

- Telecommunications: There are vast possibilities for investment in both the wire and wireless communications, which offer a quicker pay-off than the energy sector. Needed improvements in urban and regional telephone services, as well as in radio/TV broadcasting, offer virtually untapped potentials for investors.

- Health-care sector: With such leading U.S. pharmaceutical companies as Eli Lilly, Merck, Smith-Kline Beecham, Pfizer and Upjohn already coming into Ukraine with sales and distribution, manufacturing cannot be far behind.

Given the fact that Ukraine had an expansive military-industrial complex during Soviet times, it has always been capable of producing high-tech equipment. As defense conversion gets under way, there is no reason why several of those enterprises should not produce state-of-the-art electro-medical equipment with the help of American investors.



Andrew Bihun

Three or four years down the line, Mr. Bihun added, the entire health-insurance industry will begin blossoming in Ukraine, and the United States, with its vast experience in this field, can show Ukrainians the benefits of developing such an industry.

Although these sectors are top priority for the U.S. Commercial Service, Mr. Bihun is quick to add that by no means does he discount the consumer goods industry, the construction and transport sectors, and others, as top investment venues in Ukraine.

"This country can do everything, but at the same time it needs everything," he said.

In order to attract more foreign investment, there are quite a few problems Ukraine must solve for itself. The paramount requirement is the establishment of the rule of law in the business sphere, which involves creating a proper court structure, training judges, applying "sanctity of contract" principles and building an appropriate system of implementing court rulings.

Also important is the creation of new laws and regulations in order to allow private enterprise to develop, such as a definitive law on land privatization and specific laws on oil and gas project development.

"Over all, Ukraine needs a total restructuring of the tax code, which is one of the biggest problems," admitted Mr. Bihun.

"First of all, the taxes are too high — and for domestic businesses in Ukraine, they create a shadow economy. For foreign enterprises, the high tax rates prevent further entry into the Ukrainian market.

Mr. Bihun estimates that if one were to total all the imposed taxes and fees — income, profit, infrastructure, excise and value-added taxes — a businessperson would be paying anywhere from 50 to 80 percent in some cases.

"This makes it infeasible for a lot of companies that want to come into Ukraine," said Mr. Bihun.

But, the figure he is now hearing as a target in the upcoming tax code would add up to an over-all rate of 30 percent. "And, I think if that happens, you will probably see a significant shift to the real measurable economy from the shadow economy. Whereas right now it is about 50/50 or 60/40 (real/shadow), if taxes are lowered, you will see a dramatic shift of about 25 percent into the real economy," noted Mr. Bihun.

Whereas there is a problem with the actual rate, there is also a problem with the implementation of tax collection, which is very erratic.

Some companies are literally harassed — as tax inspectors come to their door 12 to 30 times a year, often demanding disclosure of extensive financial and client records — while other companies have yet to encounter the tax inspector.

With time, Mr. Bihun said he believes Ukraine will overcome these problems. He hopes to be in Ukraine to be around to see that happen.

"Although it is rewarding to be in Ukraine as a Ukrainian American," he notes, "the primary satisfaction comes from being engaged professionally in Ukraine."

"It is very exciting from a professional point of view to be at, and contribute to, the birth — albeit a lengthy birth — of economic viability in this country," he concluded.

Ukraine at five: a progress report on U.S. policy

Following is the text of the address by Strobe Talbott, acting U.S. secretary of state, opening The Washington Group's 1996 Leadership Conference at the Embassy of Ukraine on October 11.

Thank you, Yaroslav [Voitko], very much. My friend Yuri Shcherbak has delivered a better speech than the one I'm about to give, and he's not even here. But I do want to thank him, despite the fact that he's not able to be with us tonight, my friend Mr. [Valeriy] Kuchynsky – and also my sympathies to Mr. Kuchynsky – and to Yaroslav [Voitko] and George [Masiuk], and to The Washington Group for including me in your celebration.

I know that some of you this evening have come from out of town. You've come from other parts of the country to take part in what promises to be a very stimulating and important and thoughtful conference. To those of you who are coming from out of town I want to say: welcome to Washington. During the Cold War, this city was often called the "capital of the free world." Washington still qualifies as exactly that today. In fact, with the collapse of Soviet Communism, with the disappearance of the USSR, and with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the free world not only still exists, it's a much bigger place today than it was just a few years ago – and today the free world includes an independent, democratic Ukraine.

Over the past three and a half years, I've had six opportunities to visit that brave young democracy. It's good to be back this evening on sovereign Ukrainian territory, and I'm grateful to the Embassy for opening its doors not just to me but to my colleagues from the administration: John Deutch [Director of Central Intelligence] gets applauded just for coming a few blocks to be on sovereign Ukraine territory [laughter] – imagine the reception you'll get, John, when you go to Kyiv for the first time [laughter] – also my friend and colleague Melanne Vermeer from the Office of the First Lady who educated me a little on both Ukrainian history and on the Ukrainian language when we were together in Kyiv not too long ago, and Taras Bazyluk with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Bill Taylor and Bruce Connuck of the State Department, and Carlos Pasqual of the National Security Council. These are just a few of the members of the team that works in the executive branch on U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

President Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher have asked me this evening to convey two messages to all of you: First, they have asked me to extend their thanks for all that everyone here has done both for Ukraine and for U.S.-Ukrainian relations; and second, they have asked me to review briefly, from the vantage point of the Clinton administration, the past five years.

Everyone here tonight knows very well how far Ukraine has come in that short period of time. This room is filled with witnesses of the transformation that George [Masiuk] spoke of in his opening remarks. Some of you here this evening were a part of the "Chain of Unity" that stretched from Kyiv to Lviv on January 22, 1990. Some of you were in the Verkhovna Rada on August 24, 1991, the day when an honor guard brought in a giant blue and [yellow] flag and Ukraine declared its independence.

Others here were in Kyiv or Lviv or Kharkiv during the landmark presidential election in 1994, when Ukraine became the first new independent state of the former Soviet Union to transfer power from one democratically elected government to another. Or you've been back for subsequent regional elections that have produced victories around the country for a new generation of leaders who have made the cities and towns they lead into hubs of reform and sources of new ideas and new hope for the future. Or maybe you were there this past June, when Ukraine adopted a new Constitution that has codified the country's commitment to democracy and equal rights for all of its citizens.

Many of you – I'd guess most of you – have seen with your own eyes the industry and entrepreneurship of the Ukrainian people, which have spawned thousands of small businesses throughout the country. Those small businesses now account for more than half of Ukraine's national income. You've seen the hospitals where there are now MRIs and other modern diagnostic equipment, and you've seen the maternity wards where there are now for the first time incubators for premature babies. You've seen the churches and synagogues that are once again filled with worshippers.

In fact, many of you here this evening have been more than just witnesses of all this – you've been benefactors and participants in the process, and your contribution goes back a lot longer than just five years. For more than seven decades, the Ukrainian American com-

munity kept alive the dream of an independent and democratic homeland. Your faith nurtured the spirit and the substance of independence until the dream finally came true in 1991. Since then, you have labored on behalf of Ukrainian democracy, Ukrainian rule of law, Ukrainian freedom of the press, Ukrainian medicine and science, the Ukrainian environment – and Ukrainian prosperity.

Many of you have worked especially hard to put the Ukrainian economy on the right track. We all realize that that has been a monumental effort, and there have been some scary moments along the way. Not too long ago, Ukraine was looking over the edge of the abyss of hyperinflation. Yet last month, inflation was running at only 2 percent – which is a huge and very hopeful improvement. In September, Ukraine successfully launched its new currency, the hryvnia, which is already stronger than the karbovanets, the provisional currency that it replaced.

If Ukraine is to continue this progress – if it is to fulfill its tremendous economic potential – there is much hard work still to be done. That means cutting taxes and bureaucracy, promoting land reform, and building the legal foundation for a market economy.

But Ukraine does not face that challenge alone. The American people as a whole have followed the example of the Ukrainian American community. Which is to say, we've all joined together in the great task of supporting a free and prosperous and democratic Ukraine. President Clinton has led the way. He's done so by calling on the international community to secure \$1.9 billion in cash commitments for Ukraine in 1996. He has gone beyond the mandates of Congress to provide Ukraine with \$330 million in bilateral grants and \$860 million in trade and investment credits.

We're in Ukraine not just with our dollars but also with our know-how, our expertise, our can-do bent for licking the toughest problems. We're on the ground, making a difference for the better, working with real people. Americans are in Ukraine today training the next generation of entrepreneurs. And, by the way, our exchange programs work both ways. Through the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, nearly 8,000 Ukrainians have come to our country to share our ideas, to learn first-hand about our way of life and work.

By early next year, we will have helped Ukraine privatize virtually its entire small business sector, and also a significant share of its larger enterprises. We have already helped Ukraine build democracy by sponsoring town hall meetings, and sending legal advisors and constitutional experts, and assisting Ukraine's growing independent media.

Let me also make special mention of America's efforts – both public and private – to help Ukraine deal with one of the defining disasters of our time. Ten years ago, an obscure town on the Prypiat River became world-famous overnight. When reactor No. 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant blew its top, it was more than an isolated accident; it marked the beginning of the meltdown of the Soviet Union itself. But Chernobyl also left Ukraine with a health crisis that will last a generation – and it left the world with an obligation to ensure that such a tragedy never happens again. Through the work of numerous volunteer groups, many of whom are represented in this audience, there has been an outpouring of support for the victims, and especially the children of Chernobyl.

A number of you were present at the White House when Vice-President Gore and the First Lady commemorated the anniversary of the disaster – not just by looking backward in horror and in compassion, but by looking forward with hope and resolve. In this spirit, the United States has delivered over 100 tons of medical supplies to hospitals in Ukraine and Belarus. We have also used our leadership position in the Group of Seven major industrialized democracies to make available \$3 billion to support Ukraine's decision – its very courageous decision – to close Chernobyl by the year 2000.

Let me assert a key point here: Everything that we've done for Ukraine – and everything that we will do in the future – we do not just because we Americans are a generous people, although that is certainly the case. We've done it and we'll keep on doing it also because it is in our own nation's interest to see an independent, secure, democratic Ukraine survive, succeed and prosper.

Let me explain why that is by quoting our president. I was with him – as, of course, was Marta [Zielyk] – on a lovely spring day in May 1995 when he spoke to an audience of enthusiastic, welcoming students in front of the main building at Shevchenko University in Kyiv. President Clinton told that young audience that support



Bohdan Peter Rekshynskyj

Undersecretary of State Strobe Talbott

for Ukraine's young democracy reflects our most deeply held American values and advances our most fundamental interests. He said a Ukraine that fulfills the hopes of its 52 million citizens will also, as he put it, and I'm quoting, "provide an essential anchor of stability and freedom in a part of the world that is still reeling from rapid change." We have said over and over again – and we mean it every time we say it – that Ukraine is a key European country. It is a bellwether for a vast region that matters deeply and enduringly to the United States. If Ukraine stays on course toward a better future for its own people, that will be good for all of Europe and it will be good for the larger trans-Atlantic community of which we are a part. If, however, Ukraine goes off course, that will be bad for all of us. The rationale for a steadfast policy of American support for Ukraine is just that simple.

The fact is, while Ukraine still faces numerous challenges, it has already emerged as a force for stability and integration in Europe. It has done so through its courageous decision in 1993 to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapons state. In exchange for assurances worked out with the help of the United States, Ukraine in that decision enhanced its own security, and it set a valuable example for the rest of the world. As a result of that landmark of Ukrainian wisdom, the whole world is a safer place today, and it will be safer still in the next century.

Ukraine has shown similar statesmanship and strategic foresight by forging strong new ties with the West while maintaining and strengthening constructive relations with its neighbors to the east – and, of course, to the north. Ukraine was the first new independent state to join the Partnership for Peace program in February of 1994. This past summer American, Ukrainian, Russian and Polish troops trained together for peacekeeping operations on Ukrainian soil.

And that training is already paying off. Today, American and Ukrainian soldiers are together in Bosnia, working side by side to deal with the first major threat to the peace of Europe since the end of the Cold War. And a Ukrainian-Polish peacekeeping battalion is taking shape.

Ukraine has also managed its complex relationship with Russia with prudence and balance, working hard to defuse problems before they become crises. From time to time, when both parties have asked us to do so, the United States has helped, and it stands ready to do so again in the future.

We in the United States government fully understand the difficulty that often attends the right decisions. Therefore we will use every occasion, including this one here this

(Continued on page 19)

Leadership Conference...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine can decide if it is to become a member of that Western alliance, he stressed.

"Let me underscore two simple statements of fact – and of principle: first, Ukraine and only Ukraine will decide what associations or memberships it aspires to in the future; and second, NATO and only NATO will decide whom to admit to its ranks," Mr. Talbott said.

[As he left the Embassy, Mr. Talbott was asked about the U.S. reaction to Russian Security Chief General Alexander Lebed's remarks about Sevastopol being a Russian port. He said Washington does not view this statement to be Russian government policy. "The Russian government has been repeatedly and unambiguously clear that it regards Crimea to be part of Ukraine," Mr. Talbott said. As for the United States, he added, "We have supported the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its current borders from the day that Ukraine was born."]

The Dole position

Two days later, the issue of NATO enlargement came up during an address to the conference by Jeane Kirkpatrick, who stressed that "nobody wants to push or pull, or even encourage, Ukraine into NATO [and] no one wants to create problems for Ukraine by pushing or pulling other Eastern European countries, Central European countries into NATO."

"We want them to be able to do what they want to do. I think it's just that simple," she stressed. "It's what I want about NATO. It's what Bob Dole wants. And, I suppose, some of you, it must be what you want, too."

As for President Clinton's position on Ukraine, Dr. Kirkpatrick said Mr. Dole feels the administration "has not been quite as helpful to Ukraine as we think it should have been. We think it's had a tendency to Russia first," she said.

"We feel that on economic aid, for example, or some opportunities for institutionalized cooperation, the administration has not given as fair a shake to Ukraine as we think maybe should be the case," she said, adding that Mr. Dole and the Republicans in the Congress are committed "to supporting it in the future, as in the past, and to working as hard as they can to make certain that monies appropriated are, in fact, delivered."

In response to a question, she said that both she and Bob Dole were critical of President George Bush's "Chicken Kiev" speech and of Secretary of State Jim Baker's "Chicken Belgrade" speech.

Constitution's significance

The working sessions of the conference began on Saturday morning, October 12, following an address by Ukrainian Supreme Court Justice Volkov. Justice Volkov said the acceptance of the new Constitution June 28 began a new phase in the development of the separation of powers and the establishment of an independent judiciary in Ukraine.

A major task now before the justices, the Verkhovna Rada and the president, he said, is to draft new legislation, setting up the court system as well as criminal, civil and administrative court procedures. "Much remains to be done," Justice Volkov said. "Our task now is to create an independent judiciary. We feel that this will gain the people's respect for the judicial system, for the national government, and this will be for their own benefit. And we will do our utmost to achieve this."

The first panel discussion, on Ukraine's geostrategic position, was chaired by Roman Popadiuk, America's

first ambassador to Ukraine.

Presenting the Ukrainian government's view, Volodymyr Belashov, political secretary at the Ukrainian Embassy, said the enlargement of NATO should enhance security in Europe and that Ukraine does not oppose it. Nor does it oppose any new NATO-Russian agreement in conjunction with this enlargement, he said. Ukraine would like to see NATO enlargement be a gradual process done in parallel with the expansion of relations between NATO and Ukraine.

Ukraine sees the Commonwealth of Independent States as a "useful framework" for bilateral and multilateral contacts, Mr. Belashov said. Ukraine places a high priority on its relationship with Russia and is working hard to resolve such problem areas as the Black Sea Fleet and trade issues, he said. But there are dangers, he added, resulting from the uncertainties caused by President Boris Yeltsin's health.

As for the United States, Mr. Belashov said, Kyiv is satisfied with its "strategic relationship" with Washington and grateful for the U.S. assistance it receives, especially for bringing about market reforms.

Ilya Prizel, professor at the Johns Hopkins University Paul Nitze School for Advanced International Studies, concentrated on Ukraine's relations with its large East European neighbor, Poland. The relationship is high on symbolism – Poland was the first of its neighbors to recognize Ukraine's independence, Dr. Prizel said, but added that Poland's top priority is joining NATO and the West; everything else is secondary.

Poland views Ukraine, like Russia, as a competitor and not as a partner, he said. Dr. Prizel pointed out that, in many ways, the Ukrainian government has been more astute than the Polish government, especially in recognizing that the expansion of NATO must be slow and transparent.

But Ukraine should learn from Poland's economic development, he said, pointing out the importance of small private business, which has been the driving force behind Poland's 6-7 percent annual economic growth. Ukraine's future will depend not on the production of its old behemoths, but on its small private businesses, he said, adding that this is what will stabilize its security and its currency.

Sherman Garnett, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, poured some cold water on some of the "warm language of yesterday" (Undersecretary Talbott's speech). He said the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship was riding on the momentum of past accomplishments. While Ukraine's government is coherent on where it stands, the same cannot be said about Ukrainian society, Mr. Garnett said.

There are still many misunderstandings in the trilateral U.S.-Russia-Ukraine relationship, which, he said, is dying. Europe is still rather uninvolved in Ukraine, he added, and the United States must make this a topic of discussion with its Western European allies.

Andrij Masiuk, the director general of the International Management Institute in Kyiv, paraphrased a frequently asked question in the U.S. presidential campaign, in his opening remarks about Ukraine's economic reforms: "Are you better off today than five years ago?" he rhetorically asked of Ukraine.

Economic milestones

He got a response from Yuri Yakusha, alternate executive director for Ukraine at the International Monetary Fund. Micro-economic stability has been achieved, Mr. Yakusha said, and Ukraine has passed several remarkable milestones: one-half of Ukraine's GDP now comes from the private sector; small enterprise privatization is complete; the 1993 hyperinflation has been brought

down to 1 percent per month in recent months, and was 2 percent in September; and the value of its currency increased 10 percent against the dollar last year.

Financial stability is not enough, however, Mr. Yakusha said. Economic reforms must continue, especially in reducing taxes and broadening their base, in reducing the budget deficit, in cutting red tape and regulations, and in securing a social safety net. Mr. Yakusha pointed out that Ukrainian exports were rising, although they encounter protectionist hurdles in Europe as well as in Russia, which, he added, "is not in line with Russia's responsibilities to international financial institutions."

"In general, I must admit that the IMF is optimistic about what's going on in Ukraine," Mr. Yakusha said. And that's amazing for a country that five years ago had fewer people working in the foreign ministry than countries that recognized its independence, he said.

The American business analysis was provided by Kathryn Dickey Karyl, director of international operations at the Eli Lilly and Co., which began its activities in Ukraine in 1992. Eli Lilly produces insulin for diabetes, cancer products and medication for central nervous system and heart diseases. The company opened eight centers for diabetes testing in Ukraine and has had no problems finding talented employees to staff them, she said. Much of its work has been charitable, she said, although the operation in Ukraine may break even this year, she added.

In the future, Eli Lilly wants to focus on research and development, to invest and test products in Ukraine, which is not being done now. But Ukraine must provide incentives for such investment. "Ukraine is competing not only against its neighbors, but with the world," she said. Health, unfortunately, is not high on the government agenda, she added.

Building a democratic society

Ukraine's progress in building a democratic society was the subject of the last panel discussion October 12, moderated by Orest Deychakiwsky, a staff member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr. Deychakiwsky, who recently returned from monitoring the elections in Bosnia (he had monitored Ukrainian elections as well), said he did not see the possibility of a Bosnia-like scenario in Ukraine, as was suggested in a recent article in Forbes magazine.

"Among the reasons is the Ukrainian government's positive treatment of minorities over the last five years – in being inclusive, rather than exclusive, in having a progressive law on citizenship – and in the ability to resolve inter-ethnic tensions through peaceful democratic means," he said.

Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of International Claims, who has traveled to Ukraine many times over the past five years to help it establish its legal system and draft its new Constitution, pointed out that Ukraine was the last former Soviet republic to adopt its own Constitution, and that the Parliament would not have adopted it, were it not for President Leonid Kuchma's threat to bring it to a national referendum.

The document is a Western-style, democratic charter, but it has some problem areas, including what Judge Futey calls "claw-backs," which allow certain rights to be limited by future laws adopted by the Parliament. And many sections of the Constitution still require enabling legislation, he said.

Markian Bilynskyj, director of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation's Pylyp Orlyk Institute in Kyiv, took a critical view of Ukraine as a civil society. He noted that while Ukraine had most of the attributes of a civil society – it held elections; power changed hands peacefully; and there are



Bohdan Peter Rekshynskyj

Jeane Kirkpatrick

civic organizations – the view is not as bright when looked at more closely.

He pointed out that public opinion polls show that most Ukrainians would accept totalitarianism for the sake of stability, for example; the Parliament has a 2 percent positive rating and a 50 percent negative rating; there are 40 political parties, but most are limited numerically and geographically; and while there are 740 registered non-governmental organizations in Ukraine, most are not real or are commercial enterprises.

Ross Chomiak, who spent a year and a half as the grant administrator of the International Media Center in Kyiv, gave an overview of press freedom in Ukraine. The press in Ukraine is "really free," more so than in neighboring countries, and "somewhat irresponsible," he said.

In 1996 there were 5,000 periodicals published in Ukraine. And as of September, Ukraine finally has an independent national newspaper Den (Day). The other two national newspapers are government-subsidized – Holos Ukrainy (Parliament) and the Uriadovyi Kurier (Government).

Another thing that makes Den different, Mr. Chomiak pointed out, is the fact that it has a circulation manager. Ukrainian newspapers, for the most part, continue the old Soviet practice of letting the Post Office handle their circulation, he said.

The last day of the conference began with a presentation of the Oral History of Independent Ukraine Project by its co-directors, Sarah Sievers and Margarita Hewko. In a series of videotaped interviews, this project chronicles Ukraine's role in ending the Soviet Union and its decision to pursue full independence.

To date more than 70 interviews have been filmed and transcribed. They include Ukrainian political leaders – from President Leonid Kravchuk, to Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil, to Communist leaders Petro Symonenko – as well as leaders of neighboring countries, including the coup plotters in Russia.

The state of health care

The panel discussion on health care in Ukraine was organized by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and moderated by Dr. Roman Goy, a member of the UMANA board.

Myroslaw Kohut, an international health-care consultant who has worked with the World Bank and USAID in Ukraine, said that one can predict the health of a people by their income. In Ukraine, unfortunately, the needs of nation-building do not leave much resources for health care. He noted that the population is growing older and the

(Continued on page 17)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A museum rises in New York

Twenty years ago, on October 3, 1976, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America opened The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, in the heart of the city's Ukrainian community. The museum was located on the fourth and fifth floors of a building jointly owned by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the UNWLA. It remains on that site today, but the difference is that today, as this editorial is being written, a spacious new museum building is rising on East Sixth Street.

The 1976 opening marked the culmination of what was described in the news story about that landmark event as "the culmination of decades-long planning and work by the UNWLA." Decades indeed, for as the UNWLA's 1996 convention book notes, "the idea and acquisitions [for the museum] began in the early 1930s." The inaugural exhibit in 1976 was of a sampling of Ukrainian folk art, but from the very start the idea was to expand the museum's holdings to include fine art and a historical collection.

In 1986, 10 years after its opening, the museum celebrated, reflected and planned for the future. That future it was noted, included a new building to adequately house the museum's already extensive collections, which had far outgrown its relatively modest quarters on Second Avenue. That very year, The Ukrainian Museum purchased a large industrial building located on East Sixth Street, between Second and Third avenues.

The late Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista, a leading supporter of The Ukrainian Museum, who served as president of the board of trustees, wrote in 1986 about a modern new building as an essential next step for the museum: "At the end of our first decade, we are facing an ambitious new goal. ... The cost will be formidable, but we must undertake this project now. ... Let us embark on this new epoch of The Ukrainian Museum with an act of faith — faith that the Ukrainian community will understand the important role of our institution and appreciate its potential for growth, faith that Ukrainians will build a museum that reflects their dreams and aspirations, and defines their self-perception and self-respect."

The talk in 1986 was of a museum — a showcase of things Ukrainian — that would encompass folk and fine arts, photographs, a music collection featuring folk instruments and recordings, and archives that range from documents to private correspondence, from posters and playbills to philately and numismatics.

Now, 20 years after its founding, The Ukrainian Museum includes that and more. The new facility that is rapidly rising on Sixth Street will include space for exhibition galleries, a library, lecture/film/reception hall, workshops, work areas for the preparation of exhibits and collections, offices, a gift shop, a cafe and other public areas, as well as ample storage space. The design provides much flexibility for the adaptation of space to fit needs as they arise.

During this 20th anniversary year of The Ukrainian Museum, it must be underlined that this unique institution is succeeding in its goals: to collect, preserve, exhibit and interpret objects of artistic and history significance relating to Ukrainian life and culture. It does this through its permanent exhibits and special exhibitions, and via traveling shows that have enabled diverse audiences in diverse locales to appreciate the Ukrainian heritage. (And we should add, parenthetically, through periodic articles, accompanied by photographs, published in this paper to highlight new exhibitions be they devoted to documenting the history of Ukrainian Americans, revealing the significance in Ukrainian traditions of ritual breads, or focusing on the works of a contemporary artist.)

In its new building The Ukrainian Museum promises to do even more as it looks to cooperative projects with other institutions, and greater interaction with cultural and artistic communities in this country and beyond, and as it pledges "to preserve the values and traditions of the past" as well as "to identify the accomplishments of the present." What remains, once again, is as Dr. Cymbalista noted, for the Ukrainian community to understand and appreciate its role, and, as a result to contribute to the fulfillment of a decades-long idea that is coming to life on the New York's Lower East Side.

Oct.
22
1810

Turning the pages back...

Mykola Ivanov was renowned as one of Europe's great operatic tenors in the mid-19th century. Born on October 22, 1810, in Voronizh (not the Belarusian city), in the Kharkiv gubernia, about 30 miles east of Hlukhiv, he was taken to sing at the Imperial Court Kapelle in St. Petersburg at the age of 10.

Ivanov became the protégé of the Russian composer Mikhail Glinka, who took him to Italy to continue his musical training in 1830. Two years later, known as Nicolai Ivanoff, he made his debut in Naples, as Percy in Gaetano Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," then sang in Paris, London and Milan.

In 1842, Ivanov appeared in the world premiere of Gioacchino Rossini's arrangement of the poem "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," under Donizetti's baton.

Ivanov gained fame as one of the best representatives of the Halican School of bel canto. The better known roles in Ivanov's repertoire included Edgardo in Donizetti's "Lucia de Lammermoor" and Rodrigo in Rossini's "Othello."

Ivanov's rendition of Ukrainian folk songs reportedly made a great impression on the modern French composer Hector Berlioz.

Ivanov retired in 1852, and lived in Bologna, Italy. He died in Bologna on July 19, 1880.

Source: "Ivanov, Mykola," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

Ukraine's Legal Terminology Commission adopts official transliteration system

by Petro Matiaszek

KYIV — The Ukrainian Legal Terminology Commission's Decision No. 9 of April 19 remains largely unknown in the diaspora where an official English-Ukrainian transliteration system from Ukraine has been eagerly awaited. Yet it was precisely that decision which officially approved a transliteration system for the Ukrainian language's Cyrillic alphabet. Nonetheless, the controversy over the most authentic (and user-friendly) way to recreate often complex Ukrainian phonetic sounds will likely continue.

The transliteration table itself was adopted by the Legal Terminology Commission at the initiative of the Ukrainian Language Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Decision No. 9 designates the Language Institute as the primary arbiter for any secondary decisions that result from the use of the transliteration table. Use of the approved system is not mandatory for the transliteration of foreign names into Ukraine.

Transliteration should be made directly between Ukrainian and English without the use of any intermediary languages. Decision No. 9, in accordance with the Legal Terminology Commission's express authority, is binding only for the transliteration of Ukrainian names in English in legislative and official acts.

For brevity's sake, the system routinely

Petro Matiaszek is executive director of the Council of Advisors to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada.

allows for names such as the city of "Zaporizhzhia" to be given as "Zaporizhia," "L'viv" as "Lviv," etc. Also included is a short list of official spellings for miscellaneous terms: "Ukraine" (no use of the article "the"), "Crimea" (as opposed to "Krym"), "Black Sea" and "Sea of Azov." In certain cases, "traditional" forms may be shown in parentheses after the official form: "Dnipro (Dnieper)."

Disagreement is likely to center on the use of "zgh" to represent the rare Ukrainian combination "зг." So, the Ukrainian Education Minister's name — "Згуровський" — may be recreated as "Zghurovskiy," ostensibly to avoid the confusion that would result from the transliteration into English of the letter "ж", which, according to the table, would also appear as "zh."

Another problem is the use of "i" for "ї" where the letter appears in secondary positions (not at the beginning of a word). Thus, Ukraine's port city is called "Mykolaiv," which according to critics closely resembles the Russian spelling for the city. The same holds true for "Ukraina."

Another source of confusion stems from a typographical error that appeared in the executive branch's official organ, "Uriadovyi Kurier" (Government Courier), which officially published Decision No. 9. When it came time to typeset the unique Ukrainian character "r" - "g" (once banned by Moscow because of its absence in the Russian alphabet), the typographers repeated the letter "r" - "h." The resulting error gives the impression that the letter "r" may be recreated in English as either "h" or "g."

(Continued on page 9)

How to transliterate from Ukrainian to English

Letter	Explanation	Example
А	A —	Алушта — Alushta
Б	B —	Борщагівка — Borschahivka
В	V —	Вишгород — Vyshhorod
Г	H gh H in most cases. gh in cases of "зг"	Гадяч — Hadiach Згорани — Zghorany
Г	G —	Галаган — Galagan
Д	D —	Дон — Don
Е	E —	Рівне — Rivne
Є	Ye ie Ye at the beginning of a word ie in other positions	Єнакієве — Yenakiieve Наєнко — Naienko
Ж	Zh —	Житомир — Zhytomyr
З	Z —	Закарпаття — Zakarpattia
И	Y —	Медвин — Medvyn
І	I —	Іршава — Irshava
Ї	Yi i Yi at the beginning of a word i in other positions	Їжакевич — Yizhakevych Кадіївка — Kadiivka
Й	Y i Y at the beginning of a word i in other positions	Йосипівка — Yosypivka Стрий — Stryi
К	K —	Київ — Kyiv
Л	L —	Лебедин — Lebedyn
М	M —	Миколаїв — Mykolaiv
Н	N —	Ніжин — Nizhyn
О	O —	Одеса — Odesa
П	P —	Полтава — Poltava
Р	R —	Ромни — Romny
С	S —	Суми — Sumy
Т	T —	Тетерів — Teteriv
У	U —	Ужгород — Uzhhorod
Ф	F —	Фастів — Fastiv
Х	Kh —	Харків — Kharkiv
Ц	Ts —	Біла Церква — Bila Tserkva
Ч	Ch —	Чернівці — Chernivtsi
Ш	Sh —	Шостка — Shostka
Щ	Sch —	Гоща — Hoscha
Ю	Yu iu Yu at the beginning of a word iu in other positions	Юрій — Yurii Крюківка — Kriukivka
Я	Ya ia Ya at the beginning of a word ia in other positions	Яготин — Yahotyn Ічня — Ichnia
Ь	' see examples	Русь — Rus'

NEWS AND VIEWS

Documentation Center seeks Ostarbeiters

TORONTO – During the German occupation of Ukraine in World War II (1941-1944) about 2.3 million Ukrainians were taken to Germany to work as slave laborers. These people were called “Ostarbeiter,” which is German for “East Workers,” and many of them perished in Germany because the German authorities ordered that “they should be worked to death.” Others who were working in German factories were killed in Allied bombing raids.

The story of the Ostarbeiters, who were mostly from the territory of Reichskommissariat Ukraine (eastern Ukraine) is not known. Information about these people, how they were chosen, how they lived and worked, and how they perished or survived is largely unknown. Germany is now paying compensation to some survivors.

Eyewitness accounts of the Ukrainian Ostarbeiter experience are virtually nonexistent although there were 2,244,000 of them from Ukraine, according to historian Yuri Kondufor. A total of 3 million Ostarbeiters were taken to Germany so Ukrainians constituted about 75 percent of the entire total. Ukraine, according to some sources, lost about 10 million people in World War II, which was the greatest loss of any country in the war.

It is known that some Ostarbeiters sur-

vived the war and emigrated to the United States and Canada. Only two Ostarbeiters have so far been located and interviewed for the audio and video archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center in Toronto. Compared to the tens of thousands of Jews who survived the Holocaust and have been interviewed or published books, the Ukrainian community has failed to record a major aspect in the history of Ukraine and the world.

“What was the experience of the Ostarbeiters from Ukraine in World War II? If you know of any Ostarbeiters who would like to share their story and become a part of history we would like to talk to them,” said UCRDC Managing Director Andrew Gregorovich in an interview recently.

“We are producing a documentary film ‘Ukraine in World War II’ and want to include interviews with Ostarbeiters and the role they played in World War II.”

Any Ostarbeiters who would like to be interviewed, any eyewitnesses of the Ostarbeiter experience, or anyone who has any information about them is asked to contact the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2H4; telephone, (416) 966-1819; fax, (416) 966-1820.

CIUS program focuses on Brest Union

EDMONTON – This year Ukrainian Churches and Ukrainians throughout the world are marking two important occasions: the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest and the 400th anniversary of the birth of Metropolitan Peter Mohyla. The Church Studies Program at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, is taking an active part in these commemorations.

In May and June, program director Dr. Serhii Plokyh and the director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, Dr. Frank Sysyn, took part in the fifth Brest Conference organized by the Institute of Church History at the Lviv Theological Academy, and in a symposium on the Union of Brest organized by the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood and the Eastern Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada.

The fifth Brest Conference, which was devoted to questions of national identity and theology, took place in May in Peremyshl, Poland, Lviv and Kyiv. Papers were presented by the director of the Institute of Church History, Dr. Borys Gudziak (Ukraine, U.S.), Dr. Henadz Sahanovich (Belarus), Dr. Plokyh and Dr. Sysyn.

Dr. Plokyh read a paper on “The Union of Brest and New Concepts of Rus,” in which he described the crisis in Ukrainian religious and national consciousness at the time of the Union of Brest. He offered a detailed analysis of efforts by churchmen of this period to resolve the crisis and develop new forms of ethnic and religious consciousness.

Dr. Sysyn discussed attitudes toward the union in Ukrainian society during the first half of the 17th century and its influence on the formation of modern Ukrainian consciousness.

Dr. Plokyh and Dr. Sysyn were also discussants at the sixth Brest Conference, which took place in May in Lviv, Kyiv and Uzhhorod, and was devoted to problems of ecclesiology. Their papers and contributions to discussions will be published by the end of this year.

The materials of the first Brest

Conference, containing Dr. Sysyn’s contribution to a discussion, have already been published in Lviv, as have the materials of the second conference, which include the text of Dr. Plokyh’s paper on the Union of Brest and the Khmelnytsky uprising.

The symposium on the Union of Brest that was held in June in Toronto featured papers by Dr. Vasyl Marochkin, the Rev. Iaroslav Butsiara, Dr. Plokyh and Dr. Sysyn. Dr. Plokyh spoke on Vatican policy on the eve of the Union of Brest. He presented a detailed analysis of the attitude of the Roman Curia to the “points of union” brought to Rome by Ukrainian bishops and concluded that the bishops extracted significant concessions with regard to the Eastern rite, but were obliged to accept Rome’s conditions on dogmatics and ecclesiology.

Dr. Sysyn presented a survey of the influence of the Union of Brest on Ukrainian national consciousness. The papers presented at this symposium will also appear in print.

Later this year, associates of the Church Studies Program will present papers at conferences devoted to the 400th anniversary of the birth of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla that will take place in Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

Ukraine’s Legal...

(Continued from page 8)

Thus, “Igor,” “Olga,” etc., technically remain acceptable English forms. (As of September 5, no official correction had been printed. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed all of its representatives on the correct transliteration of the Ukrainian letters “g” and “r.” In addition, it has circulated official notes throughout the diplomatic community on the obligatory use of the table for all languages with Latin alphabets).

Decision No. 9 requests that any comments on the system be directed to the Ukrainian Language Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, vul. Hrushevskoho 4, Kyiv, Ukraine,

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



The wild card of the Union of Brest

For the last four centuries, Ukrainian Catholics have used a passage from the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed as a profession of their faith and a sign of their allegiance to Rome.

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest, when the bishops of the Kyivan Church proclaimed their loyalty to Pope Clement VIII on October 16, 1596.

Actually, the event was re-emphasizing loyalties, since the Kyivan Church had already joined Rome, along with the patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria and Jerusalem, during the Council of Florence in 1439.

But when the Turks invaded Constantinople in 1453, many followers of Eastern Christianity, including members of the Kyivan Church, were compelled by historic loyalties to re-join their Orthodox counterparts.

Yet, the Ukrainian Church didn’t stray far from Rome, and when Bishop Ipatii Potii of Volodymyr-Volynsky (now Volyn) and Bishop Kyrilo Terletsy of the Ostrih Eparchy met the pope in Rome on December 23, 1595, the union was re-ignited.

Though two of the six Ukrainian bishops – Lviv’s Hedeon Balaban and Mykhailo Kopystensky of Peremyshl – later reneged on the Brest partnership, Metropolitan Mychailo Rahoza of Kyiv felt comfortable enough with the Vatican’s agreement to the bishops’ 33 articles – symbolic of Jesus’ 33-year lifespan – of union.

Some of the articles were specific in maintaining a distinctive Byzantine flavor for the Kyivan Church. The Eucharist would remain under both species, Ukrainian Catholics would keep their own divine liturgies (of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom and the Lenten Epiphany, with its presanctified gifts) and Catholics from the Ruthenian (or Ukrainian) rite and Latin rite would be allowed to inter-marry.

As the Church fathers set out in Article 8, which states the Church does not want to be “compelled to consecrate the fire before the feasts of Easter nor use wooden bells,” they insisted they would rather “preserve the rites and customs of our Church without change.”

The Kyivan Church was granted these rights as requested. However, one – Article 9 – has become the source of much canonical gymnastics, especially in the last century. It states: “Married priesthood shall be preserved intact...”

Unless you’ve lived in a cave, ordaining married men to the priesthood in North America has been one of the most contentious issues between Rome and the Church in the diaspora.

Following complaints from the Latin-rite hierarchy in Canada and the United States, the Vatican restricted the Ukrainian Catholic rite to a non-celibate clergy to Ukraine. No one’s really sure whether subsequent popes ever repealed the decree. Nevertheless, Canada and the U.S. have married Ukrainian Catholic priests.

Toronto’s Bishop Isidore Borecky and Saskatoon’s retired Bishop Basil Filevich have both ordained married men to the priesthood. Now, rumors are swirling that Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel will promote five married deacons to priestly office over the next few months. The metropolitan flatly denies the rumors.

“If and when Ukrainian Catholic bishops in Canada begin consistently ordaining

married men to the priesthood, I suspect the Vatican will decide to tolerate the practice,” says the Rev. Peter Galadza, a married priest who was ordained by the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj at a Studite monastery in Rome 15 years ago.

The Rev. Galadza, 41, was one of about 30 married men ordained to the priesthood by the former archbishop-major of Lviv. Though Cardinal Slipyj is remembered as the biggest advocate for a married clergy, the Rev. Galadza says the label wasn’t always true.

“The ironic thing is when [Cardinal Slipyj] was the rector of the seminary in Lviv in the 1930s, he was one of the greatest proponents of mandatory celibacy,” explains the Rev. Galadza, who teaches Byzantine worship at St. Paul University’s Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute for Eastern Christian Studies.

The priest believes Cardinal Slipyj changed his views on married clergy following his almost 20-year Siberian imprisonment by the Soviets. “He saw married priests suffering in Siberia with their wives and kids, which made him realize it’s all too facile to suggest married priests would knuckle under to pressure. I think he came to the conclusion that married priests can be just as committed to the Church as anyone else,” says the Rev. Galadza who, with his wife, Olenka, has three children.

Practically, with a Church starving for vocations, Cardinal Slipyj no doubt saw the efficacy in adding married men to the diminishing ranks of celibate priesthood.

One day, John Paul II, or one of his successors, may also embrace the idea. In his November 12, 1995, apostolic letter marking the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest, the pontiff writes “there is still not enough clergy to respond to the immense needs of religious and moral reconstruction.”

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

growing infant mortality, and a high number of abortions all contributed to a negative population growth of -5.8 percent last year, down from -4.7 percent in 1994, *Ukrainska Hazeta* reported on September 26. Citing various sources, the newspaper said average life expectancy dropped from 69.4 years in 1992 to 68 in 1994. Life expectancy fell dramatically among men, to 62.8 years, largely because the death rate of working-age men was four to five times that of women. Of every 1,000 infants, 14.5 were reported dead by age 1, but the paper added that many hospitals continue the Soviet-era practice of registering infant deaths as stillborns. The number of abortions declined slightly from 1994 to 1995, from 154.3 to 153.1 abortions for every 100 deliveries. (OMRI Daily Digest)

It’s Kazakstan, not Kazakhstan

ALMATY — The Kazakstani government has indicated that the spelling of Kazakhstan should be changed to Kazakstan. The former spelling of the republic’s name is derived from the Russian-based transliteration. (OMRI Daily Digest)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clinton adviser comments on "spin"

Dear Editor:

I am responding to Eugene Iwanciw's letter published October 6 with respect to "political spin and earmarks." I was surprised by Mr. Iwanciw's misunderstanding of certain facts. First, Mr. Iwanciw states that "the \$330 million in grants under the Freedom Support Act and other accounts" provided to Ukraine in Fiscal Year 1996 "reflects the undelivered assistance mandated for previous years." This statement is untrue. The \$330 million includes FY96 Nunn-Lugar and USDA funds as well as FY96 FREEDOM Support Act monies. Further, this figure does not even include major trade credits that the government has provided.

Second, it is quite understandable that a large amount of appropriated funds had not been spent since the \$225 million provided for in the FY 96 budget was not even appropriated until February 1996, more than four months into the fiscal year.

Third, our purpose is to assist reformers like President Leonid Kuchma make changes in Ukraine that benefit Ukrainians; it is not to spend taxpayers' money for the sake of spending money. We did not rush assistance money out the door in Ukraine before the environment was conducive to reform. As a result, we are able to do more good today.

There is no need, even in this election year, for partisan bickering when it comes to Ukraine. No country is more important to United States foreign policy than Ukraine. Today it receives more assistance than any other FSU country and ranks third in the world for U.S. foreign assistance. Next week I will be making my fourth trip to Ukraine in the past year as co-chair of the Sustainable Economic Cooperation Committee of the newly formed Binational Commission headed by President Kuchma and Vice President Al Gore. During these meetings we will be discussing Ukrainian priorities to make the most of our various programs. We are working with Ukraine on a continuing basis to support its economic and democratic transformation.

Ukraine is a nation reborn. It is critical that it succeed as an independent market democracy. We will continue to work with the Ukrainian government and the Ukrainian people to help insure this result.

Ambassador Richard Morningstar
Washington

The writer is special advisor to the president and secretary of state on assistance for the NIS.

Iwanciw's letter distorts the record

Dear Editor:

As members of the Ukrainian Americans for Clinton-Gore Committee, we believe it is in Ukraine's and America's interest to have President Bill Clinton re-elected. That's why it's so important to point out how grossly Eugene Iwanciw distorts the record on U.S. assistance to Ukraine in his October 6 letter to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Simply stated, these are the facts: "In 1996, the United States has led the international community to mobilize \$1.9 billion in financial commitments (to Ukraine). Ukraine is the third leading recipient of U.S. assistance - \$330 million in grants and \$675 million in bilateral credits for 1996."

Those aren't our words. They are taken verbatim from the September 19

joint statement - approved by Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and America's Vice-President Al Gore - announcing the creation of the U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission.

Mr. Iwanciw can spin it anyway he wants, but clearly, President Kuchma and Vice-President Gore are better informed than he is about the level of U.S. assistance to Ukraine.

We acknowledge that this is a political statement designed to encourage Ukrainian Americans to vote for Clinton-Gore in 1996. For that, no political spin is necessary; all we have to do is tell the truth about U.S.-Ukrainian relations, and you don't have to take our word for it, or Mr. Iwanciw's. Just look at the joint Kuchma-Gore statement: "This partnership (U.S.-Ukraine)," it says, "has already produced tremendous dividends for both countries and for global security." We couldn't have said it any better.

Under President Clinton's leadership, Ukraine and the United States have developed a wide range of political, economic, military and cultural relationships all designed to insure Ukraine's continued independence. The world is a better place as a result. We want to keep that going. That's why we encourage all Ukrainian Americans to cast their ballots in November for President Clinton and Vice-President Gore.

Orest Dubno
New Haven, Conn.

Andrew Fedynsky
Rocky River, Ohio

Julian Kulas
Chicago

Why Ukrainians should choose Dole

Dear Editor:

I take issue with Andrew Ripecky's letter in your September 29 issue.

It is true that Myroslav Medvid was denied entrance to this country by our State Department that supposedly was run by Republicans. However, the fight to allow Mr. Medvid to stay in this country was led by Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a conservative Republican. Did the Democrats care about this issue? Absolutely not.

With the future of Boris Yeltsin in Russia now unclear, and the danger of Russian imperialism returning, it is Bill Clinton that has put Ukrainian independence in jeopardy. Bill Clinton only gave Ukraine financial assistance after Ukraine returned nuclear weapons to Russia. In other words, Mr. Clinton left Ukraine virtually defenseless against its historical enemy. Ukraine would not have gotten a penny if the weapons were not returned to Russia. For a liberal like Mr. Clinton, it is Russia first and Ukraine last.

On the contrary, it is the conservative Republicans that understand what a menace Russian imperialism is. Ronald Reagan called the Soviet Union an "evil empire" and Democrats criticized him for that. President Reagan also funded anti-Communist forces all over the world, and his goal was the defeat and dismantling of the Soviet Union. Liberal Democrats like Mr. Clinton just did not get it, and they still don't.

If the Democrats won the presidency in the 80s, Ukraine would not be free today. Let's not leave the same liberals that did not see Soviet Communism as a problem with renewed access to power. Ukrainian Americans should vote for Bob Dole.

Stefko M. Kuropas
Schaumburg, Ill.

A new project links Michigan, Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Michigan and Ukraine have many important links - between our people, through trade, and by sharing a common culture and heritage. I am pleased to report that I have secured congressional approval of a project that will help strengthen these links further.

Now Michigan and Ukraine will have important environmental and research links. The Ukrainian Land and Resources Management Institute, which would provide help for the clean-up of Chernobyl and other important environmental needs, would be developed jointly by the Ann Arbor-based Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM) and the Ukrainian government. The institute, based in Kyiv, would provide much-needed information on sustainable land uses to help agriculture flourish, to ensure that land is developed responsibly, and to identify environmental challenges that will need a response.

You can be sure that I will continue to pursue these efforts to respond to the Chernobyl tragedy and continue economic reforms in Ukraine.

David E. Bonior
Washington

The writer is the Democratic congressman representing the 10th District of Michigan.

Clinton's message: clear, unambiguous

Dear Editor:

In his letter of October 6, Eugene Iwanciw accuses President Bill Clinton of spinning facts so as to deliver a misleading message about his record on Ukraine.

Anyone who has followed the relationship between the U.S. and Ukraine over the past four years knows that the message delivered by the Clinton administration has been clear, unambiguous and resounding. We can hardly imagine a president who would be more outspoken and enthusiastic in his support for Ukraine. The powerful symbolism of his meetings with President Leonid Kuchma and the many substantive steps he has taken to forge a genuine partnership between our two countries have propelled Ukraine to the center stage of world affairs.

Though we supported the earmarks for Ukraine, we do not believe that the administration's opposition represented a breach of faith toward Ukraine. Nor was it a departure from past precedents. Having spent many years in Washington, Mr. Iwanciw knows that every administration has opposed earmarks as a matter of principle, as an encroachment on its executive discretion over foreign policy. This does not diminish the fact that President Clinton and his team have been both zealous and effective in marshaling aid for Ukraine in a very difficult period, when foreign aid appropriations have been severely slashed under the Republicans' budget-cutting ax.

Contrary to Mr. Iwanciw's charge, the \$330 million in grant assistance proposed by the administration in its 1996 projections were designated for new programs, and did not include monies held over from previous years. It is true, that in the first two years of Ukrainian independence,

while President Leonid Kravchuk was in office, the United States withheld some of its economic assistance, as it waited for the Ukrainian government to implement crucial economic reforms. This was not unreasonable under the circumstances. Had the monies been spent on aid to collective farms and corrupt, unreformed enterprises, these monies would have been wasted.

Now that reforms and privatization have moved forward and inflation has slowed, these funds are being released at an accelerated rate. They will bring far greater benefits to Ukraine as they will be utilized by more qualified Ukrainian institutions which have developed more management experience and qualified staff.

Mr. Iwanciw fails to mention that in addition to direct U.S. funding, the president worked aggressively to place Ukraine and the Chernobyl shutdown at the top of the G-7 agenda. He leveraged \$1.9 billion in international commitments for Ukraine in 1996 and \$675 million in trade credits, and an additional \$67 million in humanitarian assistance. Clearly, the president has gone well beyond the mandates we fought for.

At the very least, the Clinton record must be viewed in its entire context. The earmark issue should not be viewed (or "spun") in isolation.

To the extent that Mr. Iwanciw's mis- sive is calculated to draw votes away from President Clinton on the eve of the election, it is worth considering what we might encounter should Bob Dole beat the odds and win the White House.

Recently the Dole/Kemp campaign announced that it would appoint Steve Forbes to the Dole Cabinet. This is the same Steve Forbes who just last month, as editor-in-chief of Forbes Magazine, published one of the most scurrilous and blatant pieces of Ukrainophobic propaganda imaginable.

If confirmed as secretary of the treasury, Mr. Forbes is likely to have great influence over U.S. monetary policy, including foreign aid and foreign investment programs, such as IMF loans for Ukraine. Should Mr. Forbes' views on Ukraine hold sway with a President Dole, the need for Congressional earmarks would become much more urgent, as we would need to counter open hostility and anti-Ukrainian militancy in the White House. (We should remember that Mr. Forbes refused to publish rebuttals to Paul Klebnikov's chauvinistic fantasy on the grounds that they were coming from "Ukrainian nationalists." To paraphrase Yogi Berra, this sounds like *deja vu* and Chicken Kiev all over again.)

In contrast to Forbes, Clinton's advisers - Melanne Starinshak Verveer, Carlos Pascual, and Taras Bazyluk to name a few - have demonstrated not only sensitivity, but a sophisticated understanding, and a deep and unwavering personal commitment to Ukraine. We know that these are individuals we can count on to speak out in defense of Ukraine, and to make our voices heard.

Mr. Iwanciw knows full well that the risk of a backlash against Ukraine and against foreign aid in a Republican administration is very real. Two years ago, he was the first to accuse the Republican-controlled Congress of "isolationism and betrayal" for its all-out assault on programs that were crucial to Ukraine's future. This is not to say that Ukraine does not have its defenders on the Republican side of the aisle: Sen. Mitch McConnell, Foreign Relations Chairman Benjamin Gilman and CSCE Chairman Chris Smith have distinguished

(Continued on page 21)

PHOTO ESSAY: Tough times for miners in Donetsk

by Terrence James

DONETSK — Photojournalists are captivated by two types of situations: We will run off, cameras in hand, to see how people are coping with a crisis, and we are always curious about daily life in faraway places.

The news coming out of Ukraine last summer held the promise that I would encounter a little of both if I traveled there. I'd been to various parts of Western Europe, but not to the east and certainly not to any of the former Soviet republics. So, the language and culture would be new to me. And, at the time, Ukraine was reeling from the effects of the coal miners' strike.

So, in July, I hopped on a plane to see Kyiv and Donetsk, wanting to get a sense of the people, and see how the miners and their families were holding up.

Above all, I think, the workers I met felt a tremendous sense of betrayal, or indignation, that they weren't being paid for their work. I got the sense that the men were immensely proud of their ability to endure the conditions in the mines — and the headaches, the chest pains and the creaking bones that resulted. But, naturally, they wanted to be paid in return.

I encountered a woman who, for her birthday, received only flowers and shared a bottle of wine with her husband and two visitors who stopped by. Her husband, a miner on sick leave, wanted desperately to buy her a cake and throw a party but there was no money.

There was the old, retired miner who helped himself to a few sacks of coal to heat his home in the inevitable winter. He complained bitterly about his modest shack, which has no electricity and no plumbing, and then he pedaled away on his rusty bicycle.

I met another miner who invited me to his home to see how he and his family were dealing with the situation. His parents had left them a lovely little place...with a garden out back! When we arrived, the house was fragrant with scents from the meal his wife had prepared using potatoes, carrots and other items from the garden. The meal was as delicious as you can imagine!

Having spent 10 days in Ukraine does not make me an expert on the situation there. But it was enough time



Terrence James

Even during the strike, miners returned to work to tend the mines and keep them from collapsing.

for me to gain the sense that the resolve and resourcefulness of the Ukrainian people will see them through these tough times. At least, this is my hope.

And I hope to return there sometime soon.

Terrence James is a staff photographer for The Record, a statewide daily newspaper based in Hackensack, N.J. He was assisted in making contacts in Ukraine by The Ukrainian Weekly (both our editorial

offices in Jersey City and our Kyiv Press Bureau), which promptly re-named him "Taras James." With his new name, Mr. James traveled to Donetsk, where he met with miners and their families, getting to know how they live their daily lives. The photos on this page are just some of the results of his visit to Ukraine. In a letter to The Weekly, Mr. James says he considers it "a great honor to share my photographs with the large Ukrainian community in America and Canada."



Oleksander Bonderev, age 65, is a retired miner. His neighbor, who is 19 years old, plans to study languages (he already speaks perfect English) and business. He plans never to work in the mines.



Oleksander Bonderev, age 65, loads his bicycle with coal stolen from a mine so that he can heat his home this coming winter.



Volodymyr Krykun, a miner, and his wife, Larysa, sit down to dinner made from vegetables grown in the garden behind their home.



Volodymyr Krykun in his cellar, where he stores enough preserves to get his family through the winter.

Romny, historic city in Sumy Oblast, marks its 900th anniversary

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Many famous Ukrainians have had contact with this city in its 900-year existence, but few outside of Ukraine or Russia know much about Romny, which, with its 57,000 inhabitants (according to the 1989 census, sits at the confluence of the Sula and Romny rivers in the Sumy Oblast in northeastern Ukraine.

The names Shevchenko, Mazepa, Antonenko-Davydovych, Stetsenko, Kalnyshevsky are all in some way associated with Romny. The city is first mentioned in 1096 in the testament of Prince Volodymyr Monomakh, as one of the eastern fortresses of the Kyivan Rus' empire.

Some say the city is much older. A story in the September 19 edition of *Molod Ukrainy* suggests that the city was founded some time after 988, when Prince Volodymyr the Great had people relocated to "establish cities around the rivers Desna, Ustryi, Trubysheva and Sula."

Perhaps older than 900

But Romny, using the Monomakh testament as its birth certificate, was happy enough to celebrate its 900th anniversary this year with a two-day citywide celebration on September 14-15. It included the traditional museum and art exhibits, concerts and sporting events commemorating the anniversary.

It also included politicians, local and national, artists and, of course all the residents. The spirits of the famous figures who passed through this city while leaving their mark on Ukraine and the world, should have been there, too. (Maybe they were, who's to say.)

First Shevchenko monument

Ukraine's national bard, Taras Shevchenko, for a time resided in this city. In 1918, in remembrance of that, Romny was the first city in Ukraine to erect a monument to the father of Ukrainian identity. It was sculpted by the famous Ukrainian sculptor Ivan Kavaleridze, who was born in the city. Later that year he created another work of Taras Shevchenko for the city of Kyiv.

Hetman Ivan Mazepa spent the winter of 1708 in the city with his ally King Charles XII of Sweden before moving against Peter the Great of Russia in the fateful Battle of Poltava in 1709.

The last head otaman of the Zaporozhian Sich, Petro Kalnyshevsky, was born in a village near the city. The 18th century artist Ivan Stetsenko lived there. The 20th



Petro Leiko

A choir performs in honor of Romny's 900th anniversary in front of the Taras Shevchenko monument, the first memorial to the famed poet erected in Ukraine.

century writer Borys Antonenko-Davydovych was born there. The list goes on and on, and includes famous Ukrainian Americans as well.

Leonid Poltava, writer and journalist, was born in the Romny area in 1921, before emigrating after World War II and ending up in New York. He was an editor for many Ukrainian American periodicals including *Svoboda*, *Vyzvolnyi Shliakh* and *Ukrayinski Visti*.

Another person who had ties to the city of Romny is Stephen Timoshenko, a renowned mechanical engineer and scientist in the U.S. He studied in Romny from 1889 to 1896 and ended up in the United States in 1922. He eventually taught at the University of Michigan and Stanford University, where he developed several mathematical formulas on material strengths. In 1957, the Society of American Mechanical Engineers inaugurated the Timoshenko Medal, awarded for major accomplish-

ments in applied technological sciences.

Through the years the city became known as the "Kobzar Capital" of Ukraine. Such famous kobzars as Yevhen Adamtsevych, who kept alive the famous Kozak melody "Zaporizhian March," Ivan Petrenko, Fedir Tereshchenko and Hryhoriy Spytisia all were born in Romny.

Romny today

Today, the residents of the city are experiencing the same economic decline as any other city in Ukraine. There is reason for hope, however. Several large firms have privatized and are beginning to expand production. Most notable, are a shoe manufacturing outfit called Talan, which recently opened a clothing manufacturing subsidiary and now has a contract for new school uniforms for Ukraine's kids, and a meat processing plant, Romnymiaso.

Local press spotlights author Wasyl Barka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Wasyl Barka, author of the 1958 book "The Yellow Prince," which detailed life for one family during the 1932-1933 Ukrainian famine, recently addressed close to 100 Ukrainian Americans in Glen Spey, N.Y., reported the Middletown, N.Y., newspaper, the *Sunday Record*.

The 88-year-old Mr. Barka, a resident of Glen Spey, discussed his writings — 20 books in all. During the famine, he worked as a lecturer, art museum curator and assistant professor of medieval literature in Ukraine.

"The Yellow Prince" was published eight years after Mr. Barka emigrated to the United States and is the basis for the 1990 film "Famine — 33," directed by Oles Yanchuk of Kyiv. The film won awards in Ukraine, and was screened throughout the U.S.

"Only in America can I express, such precious freedom to write and not be killed by [Communist] ideas," Mr. Barka told his audience. Ukrainian organizations, like the Women's League of Ukrainian Voters, are lobbying to have the Ukrainian author nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

During World War II, Mr. Barka said he was forced to serve in the Soviet Army. He escaped the army and was later detained as a prisoner of war in German slave camps. After the war, he lived in a displaced persons' camp in Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1950.

In America, he was offered a job as an editor in the Ukrainian department of Radio Liberty in New York. After two years he developed a heart condition, and moved to the Ukrainian settlement near the Verkhovyna resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association in Glen Spey.



A memorial to Stephen Timoshenko, a leader in mechanical engineering who studied in Romny and later emigrated to the U.S.



The sign at the entrance to Romny notes the date of its founding: 1096.

La Tour painting on loan from Lviv gallery is part of major exhibition

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

WASHINGTON — The first major exhibition to be presented in the United States devoted to the works of Georges de La Tour (1593-1652), one of the greatest painters of the 17th century, is currently on view at the National Gallery of Art.

The exhibition "Georges de La Tour and His World," contains 32 major paintings by or attributed to La Tour from collections around the world. It is the largest group of works by La Tour to be assembled at one time since the pioneering retrospective held in Paris 25 years ago.

Among lenders to the exhibition is the Lviv Picture Gallery in Ukraine (founded 1907), which has collections in Western European, Ukrainian and Eastern European art.

On loan is the work "The Payment of Taxes," originally titled "Lichwiarze" (U Lykhwarya — At the Moneylender's). The canvas measures 99 by 152 centimeters; it is signed and illegibly dated.

"The Payment of Taxes" is a night scene illuminated by candlelight, whose subject is an elderly man paying a debt or tax to the tough-looking group gathered around him, under somewhat stressful and even threatening circumstances.

The work reportedly belonged to the collection of General Charles Eugene Lambesc (1754-1825) of the House of Lorraine, and the last husband of Anna Cetner of Lviv. At the beginning of the 19th century the work was bequeathed to Lukasz Dombiski (1751-1824) of Lviv; it was attributed to the Dutch painter Gerrit von Honthorst and titled "Lichwiarze." In the late 1820s it passed to the Ossolinski Museum as part of the Dombiski collection, and in 1929-1930, it was once again in Lviv at the Lubomirski Museum. The work was acquired by the Lviv State Picture Gallery in 1940, where it was attributed to the Flemish painter Theodore Rombouts.

The work was first attributed to La Tour by Russian scholar Maria Shcherbatchova in 1953, whose findings were posthumously published in 1970.

La Tour is one of the most original French painters of the 17th century



"The Payment of Taxes" by Georges de La Tour, c. 1618-1620 (courtesy of Lviv Picture Gallery).

whose art was quickly forgotten after his death and has been rediscovered only in the early 20th century. The obscurity in which La Tour's art has remained for almost three centuries has made it difficult to reconstruct his career, including the chronology of his work. Only two paintings by La Tour bear dates, and both come from the last few years of the artist's life. Therefore, most of his artistic development has to be constructed on the basis of stylistic and historical considerations.

Scholars differ as to when "The Payment of Taxes" was painted. In the catalogue accompanying the U.S. exhibit, where authors propose different dates and interpretations for particular paintings, "The Payment of Taxes" is dated c. 1618-1620 and is considered La Tour's earliest work, whereas eastern scholars tend to attribute the work to the artist's later period, c. 1641-1642.

"The Payment of Taxes" was previ-

ously part of a major exhibition devoted to La Tour held in Paris in 1972 and in Nancy in 1992. The work formed part of the exhibit "Caravaggio and the Followers of Caravaggio from Collections in the Soviet Union," held at the Hermitage in 1974.

The current exhibit builds on new scholarship, scientific research (advances in conservation technology and radiography) and even recently discovered works by the master.

La Tour's work demonstrates his brilliant handling of subjects both sacred and profane. His treatment of subjects drawn from everyday life is characterized by uncompromising observation and realistic scrutiny. This penetrating observation of the world around him is also brought to bear on specific religious themes. La Tour met the increased demand for religious art with profound insight and a special intensity of vision. His art has been described as meditative,

beautiful, and profoundly humane in its vision.

La Tour is best known, in his own time, as in ours, for nocturnal scenes with dramatic effects of illumination, the so-called tenebrist style, or chiaroscuro.

The curator for "Georges de La Tour and His World" is Philip Conisbee, curator of French paintings at the National Gallery of Art.

Borys Voznytsky, director of the Lviv Picture Gallery, was in Washington at the invitation of the National Gallery of Art for the opening of the exhibit. Also present was Roman Fedyna, general curator of the gallery.

"Georges de La Tour and His World" opened October 6 at the National Gallery of Art in Washington and is on view through January 5, 1997. The exhibit then goes to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, co-organizer of the exhibit, where it will run from February 2 to May 11, 1997.

Archipenko sculpto-painting to be auctioned

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

NEW YORK — The Mauerbach Benefit Sale, an international auction offering heirless art confiscated by the Nazis between 1938 and 1945, will be conducted by Christie's on behalf of The Federation of Austrian Jewish Communities on October 29-30 at the MAK-Austrian Museum of Applied Arts in Vienna.

The collection includes Old Masters and 19th century continental European paintings and drawings as well as sculpture, tapestries and textiles, furniture, arms and armor, coins and books. The 878 lots in the sale represent some 8,000 objects and carry estimates from \$75 to \$110,000.

Most of the works offered in the sale can be traced back to their hiding place in the salt mines of Altaussee, Austria. Thousands of objects, whose owners could not be traced, were eventually stored at a 14th-century Carthusian monastery in Mauerbach, just outside of Vienna.

The Austrian government transferred ownership of the confiscated property last year to The Federation of Austrian Jewish Communities. Proceeds from the sale in total are conservatively estimated to realize \$3.5 million. They will benefit Jewish and non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust and their families.

Among the highlights of the Mauerbach sale is

Alexander Archipenko's work, "Karaffe" (Carafe). A work long recorded as lost, the picture is one of few works by the artist which is not in a public collection.

The work is an example of sculpto-painting, an attempt to unite form and color via mixed media, which Archipenko introduced in 1912.

The work, oil and papier-mâché on wood, is signed "Archipenko." It measures 15 3/4 by 11 1/4 in., and was executed in 1921.

The work was exhibited as "Karaffe/Skulptomalerei" in Berlin in 1921 as part of the "Kunstaustellung der Sturm" (catalogue No. 118/25). The work, lot No. 5862, carries an estimate from \$61,000 to \$93,000.

The works of art in the sale will be sold without reserve and are fully illustrated in a special catalogue which serves as historic documentation. The catalogue is available through Christie's for \$50 (price exclusive of postage). To reserve a catalogue, call 1-800-395-6300.

Objects to be sold on October 29 and 30 will be on public view at the MAK-Austrian Museum of Applied Arts in Vienna beginning October 22-28, coinciding with the museum's exhibitions celebrating Austria's millennium.

The benefit sale can be accessed on Christie's Web site: <http://www.christies.com>



"Karaffe" by Archipenko, 1921 (courtesy of Christie's).

THEY COULD BE YOURS



We are looking to expand our advertising clientele for our publications, the Ukrainian-language daily Svoboda and English-language The Ukrainian Weekly.

If you are a self-motivated, hard-working and bright individual, you can supplement your income by referring customers to our advertising department. Your earnings will be based on the amount of advertising you attract to our pages.

For details please write or call: Svoboda Administration, Advertising Department: Maria Szeparowycz, 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302 (201) 434-0237

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 224

Please be advised that Branch 224 will merge with Branch 307 as of October 15, 1996. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Dmytro Galonzka, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Dmytro Galonzka
550 Beech Street
Roslindale, MA 02131
(617) 327-6102

Young woman roller-blades across Canada to fight leukemia

by Maria Koropecy

TORONTO – Christine Ichim, 18, is roller blading across Canada to raise money for leukemia research.

Her mother, Florica Ichim, was diagnosed with leukemia when Miss Ichim was 10 years old and her brother Tom was 12. They have four other brothers and sisters.

Christine and Tom have spent the last eight years researching everything they could about the disease. In the process they founded the Batu Center for Leukemia Research headed by Dr. Lisa M.J. Smith. The Batu Center has developed a new treatment for leukemia, and Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital is willing to use it, but \$300,000 needs to be raised before the hospital can begin testing on humans.

"This treatment offers hope, but we haven't raised \$50,000 yet," said Mr. Ichim, president of the Batu Center, at a press conference held at Nathan Philips Square in front of Toronto's new City Hall on August 22.

In her speech, Mrs. Ichim said she does not want to return to the hospital again because "You can expect needles, blood tests once a week, painful bone marrow suction and bad news." She is fighting not only for herself but for people all over the world, including the children of Chernobyl. "We have to help them," she said.

Miss Ichim's Canadian Cure Campaign started on May 3 in Victoria. By the time she reached Toronto, she had already skated 5,000 kilometers out of approximately 8,000, and gone through six changes of wheels on her specially designed long distance in-line skates supplied free by the Rollerblade company.

Only a year after trying the sport for

the first time, Miss Ichim picked in-line skating because she said "I wanted to do the toughest thing I could think of."

Following a Canadian Automobile Association road plan, Miss Ichim has been skating 100-150 kilometers or 10-12 hours a day, but she's not on the road by herself. Her brother Tom and friends Zack Morrison and Orest Szczurko have joined her on her journey.

"I was really worried about letting her go by herself across Canada, but she has a wonderful team with her," said Mrs. Ichim.

While Miss Ichim skates, Messrs. Szczurko and Morrison take turns driving the van that follows her. Mr. Szczurko is also responsible for issuing press releases, organizing public appearances and finding sleeping accommodations. "If we need to go to a hotel, I organize the room and try to get one for free. We camped a lot on the side of the road. I'm in Plast – so that taught me a lot," said Mr. Szczurko.

Mr. Szczurko is a biology student at the University of Waterloo. He found out about the campaign when he started talking to Mr. Ichim in physiology class. "My 7-year-old cousin just died of leukemia, and it really hit me. I had to help out. I didn't have money but I could give my time," said Mr. Szczurko.

According to Mr. Szczurko, the treatment is not expensive to apply. "The drug is easy to make because it is not a high compound, and if you modify it slightly, it could work on other forms of cancer," he said. So far, "the treatment works on mice and in petri dishes," he added.

Roller blading across Canada is very dangerous. Not only has the team

(Continued on page 22)

ATTENTION!
THERE IS A NEW FREE 1996 MEEST FOOD CATALOGUE AVAILABLE. ORDER IT TODAY!
 Call our toll free number:
1-800-288-9949
 or visit our nearest dealer.

COIO3:BKA • SOYUZIVKA
 Ukrainian National Association Estate
 Forestview Road Kenilworth, New York 12446
 914-626-6641 FAX 914-626-6638

THINKING OF HAVING AN OFFICE PARTY? CHRISTMAS PARTY? GET-TOGETHER???
 COME CHECK OUR PRICES:

PARTY TIME!

ENTIONS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION:

- # 1 - \$ 20.00 PER PERSON - INCLUDES BUFFET DINNER, WITH DRAFT BEER, HOUSE WINE AND SODA ALL EVENING, CASH BAR
- # 2 - \$ 23.00 PER PERSON - INCLUDES COCKTAIL HOUR (BAR BRANDS) 8 HOURS D'ECOUVERS, BUFFET DINNER, WITH DRAFT BEER, HOUSE WINE AND SODA ALL EVENING, CASH BAR
- # 3 - \$ 27.00 PER PERSON - INCLUDES BUFFET DINNER WITH DRAFT BEER, HOUSE WINE AND SODA ALL EVENING, PLUS A 3 HOUR OPEN BAR
- # 4 - \$ 30.00 PER PERSON - INCLUDES COCKTAIL HOUR (BAR BRANDS) 8 HOURS D'ECOUVERS, BUFFET DINNER, WITH DRAFT BEER HOUSE WINE AND SODA ALL EVENING, PLUS A 3 HOUR OPEN BAR

AMID THE DRINKING / DRIVING HASSLE AS A SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WE ARE OFFERING \$ 30.00 ROOM RENT (MOBILE OCCUPANCY) \$ 5.00 PER EXTRA PERSON SHARING ROOM

Bishop Lubomyr Husar...

(Continued from page 3)

countries and should do it in Ukraine.

As for the matter of the Patriarchate, I think that it is such a serious matter that it would require different preparation. It is important that the patriarch of the West and the successor to St. Peter recognize the Ukrainian Patriarchate, but I think that the patriarchs of the other Catholic Churches must join in such an act.

The recognition of the Patriarchate is very similar to recognizing a state. Ukraine existed, but in the international forum it began to exist only when other countries began to recognize it. De facto, just because a country isn't recognized by other countries does not mean that it doesn't exist. Recognition does not create the state, it only brings it into the community of nations. The same with a Patriarchate.

So, we want not only for the holy father, the patriarch of the West, but also for the other patriarchs to join in the recognition of the Church, and we then become part of the structure as one of the Patriarchal Churches.

So you are saying that such recognition and then the proper preparation for a celebration during a papal visit, let's say next fall, could not happen?

My personal opinion is that matters have not yet been properly prepared in the sense of Church politics. Personally, I wouldn't like it to happen that way. I believe it is an act of such momentous proportions that it would lack the proper tone in some ways. If the pope were to give a sermon in Kyiv or Lviv and announce, "Okay, you people are now a Patriarchate," it wouldn't have a serious look.

Such a pronouncement must involve the government and the whole Church. It is a very serious matter and cannot be handled lightly. That is how I see it, anyway. Perhaps I'm mistaken. I'm not stuck on that it has to be that way, it's only my opinion.

What are the obstacles today to formal recognition of a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Patriarchate?

I believe they are a matter of Church politics. There are factors, a game, if you will, on the international playing field,

political games, which make our situation much more difficult. It is a game of political ecumenism, which today is such that recognition of our Patriarchate would be a *causis belli*, as they say in Latin, for others. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Moscow Patriarchate became alarmed when we formed the Kyiv Exarchate. They appealed to the papal nuncio. They even sent a letter to the pope - how dare the pope invade their territory and create such a thing. I can only imagine what the recognition of such a Patriarchate would do. It would break all ties between the Apostolic Roman capital and the Moscow Patriarchate.

This, I believe, holds some sway, although not exclusively, but there is something to this. I think that we must think through and decide, and be completely convinced as to what this Patriarchate provides us.

This recently completed Sobor was a very strong confirmation of the need for strong, well-organized unity among us. The people showed that they feel a part of a single Church. There were representatives from all of our communities, all were represented. This means that they all feel a part of our Church.

Some do not speak Ukrainian, some speak it poorly, some have little contact [with us]. But no one was not represented. They were here from faraway Argentina and Australia. Bishops and laity and representatives were all present. It shows that the people feel they are part of a single Church. The response to the call by His Beatitude [Cardinal Lubachivsky] for a Sobor was an overwhelming demonstration of our desire for unity. A Patriarchate would be the essential confirmation and ratification of our unity. The people would feel a part of a general international religious union.

I think that this fact must be taken seriously, we must continue to underscore it, and on that basis we must not stop demanding that recognition. It will not fall from the heavens on its own. We must continue to demand [a Patriarchate], politely but decisively. It must be done in a Christian manner, according to Church law, but decisively and without ambiguity. And we must respond to the attacks that continue to be made to rid ourselves of them.

so that the head of the Church can continue to work in an effective manner."

Bishop Husar is 63 years old and was born in Ukraine. He, along with Bishop Ivan Khoma, was, perhaps, the last of the bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church who came out of the underground. The Studite monk was consecrated a bishop by Cardinal Josyf Slipyj in 1977. On April 2, 19 years later to the day, he was installed as the first bishop of the newly created Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate. Cardinal Slipyj had consecrated the bishop at Castelgandolfo, at the Studite monastery, a move that the Vatican immediately recognized.

However, his status remained underground until 1993, when he returned to Lviv as the Greek-Catholic Church reclaimed its historic seat. In Rome, he was the vicar-general of the Lviv Archeparchy. Upon his return to Lviv he worked at the Lviv Theological Academy.

Bishop Husar will not retain his position as Bishop of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchy. The press center of the UGCC said that no one has yet been appointed to take his place.

Bishop Husar granted...

(Continued from page 1)

Husar will be responsible for all Church administrative matters. His other responsibilities and authority will be outlined when the Synod of Bishops releases the official document of his assignment, she explained.

Bishop Husar, who will take a position similar to what Cardinal Josyf Slipyj had as a younger man under Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky during his declining years, mentioned the need for succession in an interview with The Weekly days earlier. (The interview is being published in two parts, beginning with this week's issue.)

He said, "Understand that His Excellency is an older person. Age in itself is a debilitation to some extent. It is not easy for him to do all that he wants... Naturally, an older person needs an assistant, or assistants, ones that will work with him. He needs a person with whom he can work. In civilized society that is expected... I hope that the Synod, which begins shortly, will find him a person who can give him that help, an intelligent and worldly person,

Planning a trip to UKRAINE?

Personalized Travel Service at Reasonable Rates

- VISAS•HOTELS•MEALS•
- TRANSFERS•GUIDES•
- AIR TICKETS•
- CARS WITH DRIVERS•
- INTERPRETERS•
- SIGHTSEEING•

LANDMARK, LTD
toll free (800) 832-1789
DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
fax (703) 941-7587

GOV'T FORECLOSED homes for pennies on \$1. Delinquent Tax, Repo's, REO's. Your Area.

Toll Free 1-800-898-9778
Ext. H-6945 for current listings.

\$1,000'S POSSIBLE READING BOOKS

Part time. At Home.
Toll Free 1-800-898-9778
Ext. R-6945 for listings.

FIRST OF ITS KIND!
Written in Ukrainian

"Gemstones"
by John Romanation

master jeweler with 50 years experience!
A descriptive guide to a variety of gemstones, also gold, silver and platinum.
Available to you for \$30.00 plus \$3.00 shipping/handling
Great gift for jewelers in Ukraine

Send check or money order to:
John Romanation
1837 6th Avenue
Watervliet, New York 12189

Also available in New York City at
ARKA, SURMA and Svoboda Bookstore.

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada.

For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
Landmark, Ltd.

TRIDENT Associates Printers
Toronto - St. Catharines - Buffalo
Ukrainian Printers
Toronto - St. Helens - Buffalo

Toll Free 1-800-821-6034 - Fax: (716) 691-4532

Ukrainian Engraved Wedding Invitations
Books • Journals • Newsletters • Magazines
Ribbons • Tickets • Program Books

EARN EXTRA INCOME

Earn \$200-\$500 weekly mailing phone cards.
For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Inc., P.O. Box 0887, Miami, FL 33164

WEST ARKA
2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Gifts
Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Ceramics, Jewellery
Books, Newspapers
Cassettes, CDs, Videos
Embroidery Supplies
Packages and Services to Ukraine

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

Family History - Western Ukraine

Ukrainian Genealogical Research Service
P.O. Box 4914, Station E
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5J1

Mir Huculak
CANADIAN IMMIGRATION LAWYER

807 - 938 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6Z 1N9

Tel.: (604) 331-2505
Fax: (604) 331-2515

UKRAINIAN VIDEO TAPES

Seiges from 32 different titles \$30.00 each
70 different Audio cassettes \$7.98 each

NEW VIDEO DOCUMENT - HISTORY OF UKRAINE
80 MINUTES LONG

SCHO MY CHYB SYNY

New Magazine from Ukraine:
UKRAINSKE VYSKO
Call for more information:
Apex Record Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 1082 Longland City, NY 14103
Tel. 716-721-6599

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:
Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

UKRAINE-PAC
(201) 831-1499
PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service
**ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA
LVIYSKA and CHERNIYTSI OBLAST**

KOSHERLAND Brooklyn, NY 718-474-8922	RAHWAY Travel Rahway, NJ 908-381-5888	Steven MUSEY Milwau NJ 609-925-2865	EL INCA I.P.S. Jinca City, NJ 201-971-9292
--	---	---	--

AUTHORIZED AGENTS



COIO3:BKA • SOYUZIVKA
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Ferdinand Road Keshonka, New York 12446
914-626-8641 FAX 914-626-4638

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
BECAUSE WE WANT
YOU!
FOR THE HALLOWEEN WEEKEND BASH AT
SOYUZIVKA
NOVEMBER 1-3, 1996

JUST LOOK AT THIS!
SATURDAY TO SUNDAY

STANDARD ROOMS - \$100 PER PERSON (TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED)
DELUXE ROOMS - \$120 PER PERSON (TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED)
SINGLE STANDARD - \$120 / SINGLE DELUXE - \$140
ROOM RATE ONLY: \$100 STANDARD / \$120 DELUXE

INCLUDES:
SATURDAY, NOV. 2ND
6 PM - COCKTAIL PARTY - OPEN BAR AND HORS D'OEUVRES
7:30 PM - BUFFET BANQUET / MASQUERADE PARTY / CASH BAR
DANCE TO THE MUSIC OF BURLAKY
PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN FOR BEST COSTUMES
SUNDAY, NOV. 3RD
8-10 AM - COFFEE AND DANISH IN MAIN HOUSE LOBBY
10 AM - 2 PM - FAREWELL BRUNCH

BUT
IF YOU COME FOR THE PACKAGE ABOVE
**** COME FRIDAY FOR FREE ****
FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST
INCLUDES IN THE TREMBITA LOUNGE
10 PM - FREE! HORS D'OEUVRES
11 PM - MIDNIGHT HAPPY HOUR - ALL DRINKS 1/2 PRICE
AND A FREE ROOM RATE
** SATURDAY BREAKFAST AND LUNCH X-TRA **

IF YOU JUST WANT TO COME TO THE FESTIVITIES
- SATURDAY COCKTAIL PARTY / BUFFET BANQUET / DANCE - \$30 PER PERSON
** FOR DANCE ONLY ** AFTER 10 PM - \$10 PER PERSON **

Creation of Ukrainian Americans for Clinton-Gore is announced

CHICAGO - The Clinton/Gore campaign on October 9 announced the formation of "Ukrainian Americans for Clinton/Gore" at a news conference here in Chicago. Clinton/Gore Ethnic Director Ilir Zherka joined Ukrainian American leaders to kick off the committee.

Members of the committee are distinguished Ukrainian leaders from California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

These leaders will work in local communities to build voter support for the president. Ukrainian Americans for Clinton-Gore '96 will focus on the following activities: informing the Ukrainian American community of the president's accomplishments; identifying voters in the community; and rallying Ukrainian Americans behind the re-election of the president and the Vice-president.

"The support of such distinguished leaders is a testimony to President Clinton's achievements on issues of concern to Ukrainian Americans," said Alan Wheat, deputy campaign manager and director of public liaison. "President Clinton has led international efforts to promote a democratic and market-oriented Ukraine that is secure within its borders and at peace with its neighbors. The president has also

worked hard to strengthen American families and communities by helping to create 10.5 million new jobs, by enacting the Family and Medical Leave Act, and by spearheading tough crime control laws."

Following are the members of Ukrainian Americans for Clinton/Gore '96:

Honorary National Steering Committee: Terry Bazyluk, Mary Beck, Orest Dubno, Andrew Fedynsky, Anna Krawczuk, Julian Kulas, Alex Kuzma, Joseph Lesawyer, Askold Lozynskyj, Michael Matiash, Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

State Advisory Committees:
California - Ray Lapica, Orest Weres;
Connecticut - John Teluk;
Delaware - Mark Murowany;

Illinois - Myron Kulas, George Panchyshyn, Andrew Ripecky;
Massachusetts - Myron Boluch, Joseph Charyna, Mary Wasyluk;

Michigan - Stephen Wichar, Sophia Woloszczuk;

Minnesota - Peter Kmit;
New Jersey - Alexander Blahitka;

New York - Dorothy Dowzycky Furtney, Roksolana Lozynskyj, Ihor Makarenko;

Ohio - George Bilokonsky, Walter Bubna, Ihor Diaczun;

Pennsylvania - Ulana Mazurkevich, Ivan Oleksyn, Ed Zetick.



At the announcement in Chicago of the Ukrainian Americans for Clinton-Gore committee, (from left) are: Zenoviy Turkalo and George Panchyshyn, members of the Chicago Steering Committee; Julian E. Kulas, co-chair of the National Steering Committee; Maria Chychula, Chicago TV/radio programs; Ilir Zherka, Ethnic Outreach director; Lev Bodnar, "Evening Tribune" radio program; and Anatolij Horochowsky, reporter for Svoboda daily newspaper.

Billboard-sized memorial in Ottawa honors Chornobyl's fallen firefighters

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA - From now until November 17, downtown Ottawa is the setting for a billboard-sized memorial to six firefighters who died during the April 1986 accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power station.

Created by Ukrainian British artist Stefan Gec, the exhibit features 15-by-9-foot photographs of the firefighters. It is located on the lawn of the Arts Court building across from the city's Rideau Center shopping complex.

Using a computer-enlarging process, London-based Mr. Gec transformed identification-sized mugshots of the firefighters, which appeared in a Soviet newspaper, into a larger-than-life tribute to the heroism associated with the Chornobyl disaster.

Each \$2,000 (\$1,439 U.S.) print, called a scanachrome, was produced after Mr. Gec took photographs of the newspaper shots. The resulting new transparencies were computer-enhanced to their huge proportions and printed on waterproof vinyl. Ottawa's SAW Gallery is presenting the exhibit.

Michigan credit union honors Olympians

WARREN, Mich. - To honor Ukraine's nine gold medalists at the Summer Olympics, Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union presented each gold medal winner a \$500 gift with the hope of furthering their training or making their futures a little brighter.

Members of the credit union congratulated gold medalists Viacheslav Oliynyk, Liliya Podkopayeva (two gold medals), Timur Taimazov, Rustam Sharipov, Inessa Kravets, Yevhen Braslavets, Ihor Matviyenko, Kateryna Serebrianska, Volodymyr Klichko and all of Ukraine's Olympians who participated in the Games for their excellence in competition.



SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Main Office: 220 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10007
Tel: 212 431-7715 Fax: 212 431-3231
Krykorian Branch: 21 Main Street, Krykorian, NY 12448
Tel: 518 626-2838 Fax: 518 626-7536

is making it's members

SPECTACULAR OFFER

Come in between October 1, 1996 and December 31, 1996
apply for a residential mortgage* or refinance*
your current mortgage and

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK
will pay your closing costs** up to **\$2,500 dollars.**

**Yes, that's still NO POINTS and
a \$2,500 dollar
saving to you.**

For more information come in or call Mr. J. Zichyk at 212 473-7346 ext. 123.

*Competitive rates and easy terms are always here.
Now, there's more reason than ever to come
to*

NEW YORK SELF RELIANCE.

* Loan must be over \$50,000. Refinancing from another financial institution.
** Mortgage tax and title insurance costs are excluded.

Leadership Conference...

(Continued from page 7)

health care system is breaking down. The fact that there have been five ministers of health in the last five years is another indication of the system's problems, he said. At the same time the system is shifting its function from that of a social safety net to that of an employment mechanism. The number of hospital beds per person continues to remain much higher than in the West, as do hospital stays (nine days for a typical birth).

Mr. Kohut proposed a number of recommendations for improving Ukraine's health care system, among them instituting cost-control mechanisms, focusing on quality, creating an environment of performance expectations and introducing evidence-based management techniques and clinical decision making.

Yaroslav Voitko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Embassy, presented government data about the state of health care in Ukraine based on testimony presented five days earlier in the Verkhovna Rada by the new health minister, Dr. Andriy Serdiuk. Mr. Voitko, as did Mr. Kohut, praised the new minister as a dedicated professional.

According to official figures: there is an increase in Chernobyl-related diseases; the birth rate is down; 6 million Ukrainians suffer cardiovascular disorders; 1.2 million are mentally ill; 700,000 have oncological diseases; 700,000 have tuberculosis; 1.5 million are disabled – 10 percent of them children; officially there are 56,000 drug addicts; every fourth person has a contagious disease; the number of infectious diseases such as AIDS is growing; and the population of Ukraine has decreased by more than 276,000 in 1995. And as for funding, as Minister Serdiuk reported, the entire health care budget is now being used for wages.

Ukraine is grateful for the assistance it receives through USAID and the American International Health Alliance which have some "very good programs" in Ukraine, Mr. Voitko said. Between 1992 and 1996, USAID spent close to \$12 million for health care programs, he said, but added that this was but 42 percent of the amount initially approved for Ukraine.

Dr. Zirka Kalynych, a senior staff physician at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, shared her observations from her experience in the Lviv Oblast. Among the rampant preventable health care problems there, she cited alcoholism, smoking, poor nutrition and pollution, which causes asthma, cholera and cancer. She pointed out that hospital stays are long for social rather than medical reasons; that the biggest cause of death in infants is ear infections, which are treated with microsurgery rather than antibiotics; throw-away devices are re-used many times; and there is an increase in traumas from auto accidents and at work.

Focusing on the health of women, Dr. Kalynych pointed out that for every 100 babies born, 150 are aborted; contraceptives are not available. Nor is breast cancer screening available and self-inspection is not taught. Over all, she said, people should be taught that they themselves should take responsibility for their health.

The crucial energy sector

The final conference panel discussion dealt with Ukraine's energy sector. Carlos Pascual, director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council, explained that, in fashioning a \$2.5 billion package for Ukraine, the G-7 chose to tackle its energy needs in a broader fashion than just shutting down Chernobyl and replacing its power capacity by finishing the Khmelnytskyi and Rivne nuclear power plants. The \$655 million earmarked for the completion of these plants, which the Ukrainian government would like to receive this year, will probably be released in mid-1997, after the analysis of the project is completed, Mr. Pascual said.

The World Bank has had a role to play in reforming the energy sector in Ukraine, and the bank's principal economist for infrastructure development in Europe and Central Asia, Laszlo Lovei, reported on these efforts. Mr. Lovei pointed to significant progress in reforming Ukraine's electricity sector, with the break-up of its monopoly and the establishment of a competitive wholesale market and a new regulatory system.

He also said that reforms in the coal sector, which started this year, are progressing rapidly; there is less progress in the gas industry, where the government has not fully adopted a comprehensive reform program; and in the oil industry, reforms which began early, have not been carried through to conclusion.

As for Ukraine's energy security, Mr. Lovei said that one may ask the question, "What is really threatening Ukraine's energy security? Is it that it is dependent on other countries for the import of energy – which many other countries are – or is it that it is unable to pay for its imports?"

Robert Archer, deputy chief of USAID's Energy and Infrastructure Bureau for Europe and the NIS, noted that energy efficiency is one of the least costly approaches and, therefore, "strongly applicable" in Ukraine. "Whatever is done has to be paid for," he said. "And it is going to be a process where people look for the least costly ways of answering their energy problems."

The TWG Leadership Conference also had a cultural side of its program. During the banquet Saturday evening, The Washington Group presented its "Friend of Ukraine" award to Hobart Earle, music director and principal conductor of the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, in recognition for his "outstanding contribution to Ukraine's efforts to take her rightful place in the international cultural community of nations."

Since taking over the reins of the Odesa orchestra five years ago, Mr. Earle has expanded its repertoire to include works by Ukrainian and Western composers, and has taken the ensemble on tours to Europe, North America and Australia. He was the first foreigner to be awarded the title of "Distinguished Artist of Ukraine," and under his direction the orchestra was awarded national status.

And, following the Sunday brunch, members of the Yara Arts Group performed a retrospective "In Verse," highlights of their past performances. Directed by Virlana Tkacz, this innovative intercultural theater group is a resident company at La Mama Experimental Theater in New York.

Canadian Chamber Academy

1996-1997 CONCERT SERIES
GEORGE IGNATIEFF THEATRE
Trinity College, 15 Devonshire Place, Toronto, Ontario

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1996 3:00 PM

GUEST ARTISTS
OLEH KRYSA, violin
ATIS BANKAS, violin
CLAUDE LAPALME, conductor



"It was a performance to make a violinist's reputation, had he come without one."
Donald Henahan, The New York Times

"[The performance] was gloriously delineated, thought through to the final measure."
High Fidelity/Musical America

"...brought to it's feet for a well-deserved standing ovation."
The Montreal Star

"High virtuoso qualities, elegance and delicacy of execution, brilliance of that left hand..."
Die Presse, Austria



Ticket Reservation and Information Tel./Fax (416) 538-4342



Volume I and II

You can obtain both volumes for only \$130.00

Including Postage

ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order

USE THIS COUPON!

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**

- Volume I – \$75.00 (was \$95)
 Volume II – \$75.00 (was \$95)
 Volume I & II – \$130.00 (was \$170)

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____
No. _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

The annual meeting of UNA Branch 28
in Houston, TX

will be held on Sunday, October 27, 1996 at 11:30 AM
in the Learning Center of the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church.
All active members are urged to attend.

Michael Danylyk
Interim Secretary

UNA'S NEW ANNUITY RATE

6.00%

FOR ONE YEAR!!!



Our new rate is for
deposits of \$5,000 and over
CALL UNA TODAY
(800) 253-9862

Eleven Basilian sisters mark combined 700 years of service



Basilian Sisters who celebrated their jubilees: (back row from left) Sister Oresta, Sister Benigna, Sister Mary Anne, the Rev. Eugene Hutter (who offered a special liturgy), Sister Demetria, Sister Christopher, Sister Andre, (front row) Sister Ignatius, Sister Jerome, Sister Chrysantha and Sister Anselm.

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. — The Sisters of St. Basil the Great, from the Jesus, Lover of Humanity, Province, recently held their jubilee celebration, honoring 11 sisters for their years of service and commitment to the order.

Sisters were honored for 70, 65 and 60 years of service. Combined, the 11 sisters honored totaled 700 years of commitment to the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. The celebrant for the divine liturgy was the Rev. Eugene Hutter from Holy Spirit Church in South Philadelphia. The liturgy was followed by a dinner celebration in the convent dining room.

The Sisters of St. Basil the Great are located throughout the world. They came to Fox Chase in 1911 and for over 84 years have been doing missionary work and providing educational facilities for the neighboring communities.

Honored for 70 years were:

- Sister Ignatius Boratska entered the order in May 1926 and served as a teacher and cook in Philadelphia, Maryland and New York before arriving at the Motherhouse in 1981.

- Sister Mary Jerome Roman entered in 1926 and taught in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York and Michigan. Sister Jerome served as the provincial in 1951-1954, when she became the general secretary in Rome until 1963. She arrived at the Fox Chase Manor Motherhouse in 1977.

Honored for 65 years of service were:

- Sister Demetria Taberchek entered the order in December 1931. Having taught in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, Michigan and New Jersey, Sister Demetria works in the library at Manor Junior College.

- Sister Mary Anslem Halub entered the order in July 1931 and taught in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, New York and New Jersey before coming to the Motherhouse at Fox Chase Manor in 1981.

- Sister Andrea Nahirna entered the order in September 1931. She taught in Ohio and Pennsylvania before becoming

secretary to the provincial in 1956. In 1960 she became the province treasurer until 1975, when she became a teacher at St. Basil Academy in Fox Chase. Sister Andrea works part time in the development Office at the Motherhouse.

- Sister Christopher Bonk entered the order in September 1931 and taught in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. She served in the parish ministry in 1993-1995, when she came to the finance office at the Motherhouse.

Celebrating 60 years of service were:

- Sister Mary Anne Gorniowsky entered the order in August 1936 and taught in Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio before becoming a librarian at Manor Junior College, where she currently serves.

- Sister Emellia Prokapik entered in July 1936. She served as principal at St. Basil Academy and taught in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Michigan. Sister Emellia also served as superior general in 1971-1983 and as councilor until 1989.

- Sister Oresta Dublancia entered in July 1936 and taught in Illinois, Michigan, New York and New Jersey. She served as provincial secretary in 1953-1955. She was at the Rome Oriental Institute in 1980-1994. Sister Oresta currently serves in Florida.

- Sister Benigna Wowchuk entered in August 1936. She taught in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In 1978-1980 she served on the Renewal Team. She came to the Motherhouse in 1988, at which time she began working in the Development Office at Manor Junior College.

- Sister Chrysantha Bury entered in August 1936 and taught in Illinois, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania. She was at the St. Basil Home in 1977-1993, when she served as the Generalate in Rome. She arrived at the Motherhouse in 1994 and served as the assistant superior of the Motherhouse. Sister Chrysantha is the province archivist.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Established 1893
Oldest and foremost Ukrainian-language
daily newspaper in the United States

Established 1933
English-language newspaper offering a Ukrainian
perspective on the news

Advertising Contract

with SVOBODA — Ukrainian Daily
with THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

1-9 ads	\$12.00 per inch/Sc	Firm:.....
10 or more ads	20% discount	Address:.....
24 or more ads	25% discount	Per:.....
52 ads	30% discount	

SVOBODA — Ukrainian Daily

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOONTHREE DAYS BEFORE PUBLICATION.
OBITUARIES ACCEPTED BY TELEPHONE DAILY UNTIL 8:30 A.M.

ADVERTISING RATES

FULL PAGE (160")	\$1,800.00	QUARTER PAGE (40")	\$450.00
HALF PAGE (80")	\$900.00	EIGHTH PAGE (20")	\$230.00

1. All General Advertising 1 inch, single column \$12.00
2. Fraternal and Community Advertising 1 inch, single column \$7.50
3. Information on Mechanical Requirements:

a) Width of one column 1 3/4 inches
b) Length of one column 20 inches
c) Columns to a page 8

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY (Published in English on Sundays)

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED ONE WEEK
PRIOR TO PUBLICATION: FRIDAY NOON.

ADVERTISING RATES

FULL PAGE (58")	\$600.00	QUARTER PAGE (14 1/2)	\$165.00
HALF PAGE (29")	\$310.00	EIGHTH PAGE (7 1/4)	\$85.00

1. All General Advertising 1 inch, single column \$12.00
2. Fraternal and Community Advertising 1 inch, single column \$7.50
3. Four-Page Centerfold Pullout \$2,900.00
4. Information on Mechanical Requirements:

a) Width of one column 2 5/16 inches
b) Length of one column 14 1/2 inches
c) Columns to a page 4

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL

Photo reproduction: a) single column \$ 9.60
b) double column \$12.00
c) Triple column \$12.40

NOTE:

1. A 50% deposit is to accompany the text of the advertisement.
2. All advertising correspondence should be directed to Mrs. Maria Szeparowycz, Advertising Manager.
3. Kindly make checks payable to Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly, as appropriate.

Errata

Due to a fax transmission error, several lines were missing from Helen Smindak's October 13 "Dateline." The passage referred to two upcoming events in New York. The text should have read as follows.

"Arrangements are being finalized for

a November exhibit of the Kyiv art works now on view at the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N.

"New York University has announced that author and culinary anthropologist Iris Friedlander will lead a walking tour in Little Ukraine on December 7, exploring Ukrainian Christmas traditions and foods."

Ukraine at five...

(Continued from page 6)

evening, to reaffirm our determination to ensure that there is a proud and prominent place for Ukraine in the growing community of market democracies – and in the institutions that undergird our common values, our common interests and our common aspirations.

My boss, Secretary Christopher, recently delivered a major speech on European security in Stuttgart, Germany. He laid out the President's strategic vision for a Europe that is increasingly stable, secure, prosperous and democratic – a Europe that will be undivided for the first time in history. Let me quote just one part of what Secretary Christopher had to say about Ukraine in that speech. "A critical goal of the New Atlantic Community," he said, "is to achieve Ukraine's integration with Europe."

That statement will serve as a guiding principle for the United States in the months and years ahead. It means that we will support Ukraine's active participation in the Council of Europe and in the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the OSCE. It means that we will continue to assist Ukraine in its effort to join the World Trade Organization, and that we endorse Ukraine's interest in the Central European Free Trade Area, the European Union, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the OECD, which is the international forum for monitoring economic trends in free market democracies.

That same guiding principle – that same commitment to Ukraine's integration into the community of nations – will also help dictate our leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO is, and will remain, essential to the evolution of a new, post-Cold War Europe.

A solid, cooperative relationship between NATO and Ukraine is vital to European security. As all of you know, NATO is preparing to take in new members. There will be concrete steps in that direction next year. We are determined that the process of NATO enlargement will serve the larger cause of peace, security, prosperity, democratization and integration on the Continent of Europe.

This is more than just a matter of asserting a negative: it's more than being determined that NATO enlargement not create new dividing lines or harm the legitimate security interests of any of the new democracies that emerging from the old Soviet empire. Rather, it is also a matter of asserting a positive proposition – namely, that NATO will respect and enhance the security of the region as a whole and the security of all European states that deserve and aspire to integration. And that emphatically includes Ukraine.

As a vigorous, path-breaking participant in the Partnership for Peace, Ukraine is already cooperating closely with NATO. We've laid the basis for steadily developing relationship of cooperation and consultation. There is nothing to limit how that enhanced relationship might develop over time.

Let me underscore two simple statements of fact – and of principle: first, Ukraine and only Ukraine will decide what associations or memberships it aspires to in the future; and second, NATO, and only NATO, will decide whom to admit to its ranks.

The watchwords of NATO enlargement bear repeating here: the process will continue to be deliberate; it will be transparent; it will be open; it will be inclusive; it will be respectful. "Inclusive" means that none of the emerging democracies is to be excluded. None means none. It means there will be no special categories for inclusion into NATO, and none for exclusion from NATO. "Respectful" means that the rights and interests of all those states will be taken fully and properly into account in the way that enlargement occurs. Both of these principles apply to Ukraine.

Now, how we apply those principles is one of the most important items on the ever-growing agenda of U.S.-Ukrainian cooperation and consultation. No subject has occupied more attention than European security in the dealings that Secretary Christopher and I have had with our friend Foreign Minister Hennadii Udovenko, or in the talks that Tony Lake and I recently had with Volodymyr Horbulin, the very able secretary of the National Security and Defense Council. By the way, Foreign Minister Udovenko will be here again in just over a week for meetings with Secretary Christopher, Secretary Perry and National Security Advisor Lake.

The subject of Ukraine's important role in the building of a new Europe will also figure, along with a wide array of other topics, in a new channel that is opening between Washington and Kyiv: the U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission, to be headed by President Kuchma and Vice-President Gore.

Now, I do not want to impose on your kind attention very much longer. Nor do I want to delay the next stage of the embassy's hospitality. I've been here before for this event and I know that there's going to be a lot of good cheer and some excellent adult beverages in due course. But I do want to make one final point.

All of us in the Clinton administration – starting with the president and the vice-president themselves – are optimistic – we are fundamentally optimistic – about Ukraine's future, and I sense that you are too. One reason for our optimism is that Ukraine has come so far in such a short period of time.

The United States' own historical experience should make us Americans humble, patient, persistent and admiring when we look at Ukraine. After all, our own democracy has been a work in progress for 220 years. We must remember how long it has taken us to get it right (in fact, we're still working at it). The United States became a "new independent state" in 1776. When we celebrated the fifth anniversary of our own independence in 1781, we still had a very long way to go. It would take us another six years just to draft a Constitution. Independent, democratic Ukraine accomplished that task before it turned five. In our own evolution as a civil society and a multi-ethnic democracy, it took us 89 years to abolish slavery, 144 years to give women the vote, and 188 to extend full constitutional protections to all citizens.

All of which is to say that, even by the accelerated, fast-forward standards of the modern world, Ukraine at the tender age of five has much of which to be proud, much to make it confident about the future, and much that we Americans can be proud to support, to applaud and to join in celebrating – for Ukraine's sake, and ours. So, happy birthday, Ukraine. Mnohaya Lita, Ukraino.

LOW COST INTERNATIONAL CALLING

CYBERLINK, a full-service telecommunications provider, gives you cost-effective high-quality services.

Other carriers provide their services over inferior microwave or satellite networks, while CYBERLINK uses the most technologically advanced transmission medium in the industry:

DIGITAL FIBER OPTICS.

CALL THE WORLD AND SAVE

	<u>Cost per minute</u>		<u>Cost per minute</u>
UKRAINE	\$0.73	U.K.	\$0.27
RUSSIA	\$0.79	AUSTRALIA	\$0.32
POLAND	\$0.61	GERMANY	\$0.42
BELARUS	\$0.85	CANADA	\$0.22

For rates to other countries, please call.

No monthly minimum

Flat rate charges - 24 hours a day - 7 days a week

No need to switch your long distance carrier

International Call Back

Calling Cards

Inbound 800 Service

Call now and start saving
1 - 800 - 466 - 4678 Ext. UTE
UTE is a master agent of CYBERLINK

DINNER DANCE

St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Dearborn is sponsoring a

DINNER DANCE

Sunday, November 3, 1996

3:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Lyskawa VFW Hall

6840 Waverly

Dearborn Heights, MI

Tickets include dinner, open bar and dancing to the big band sound of the Phil Cole Orchestra (Sylvan Kolytyk Orchestra)

Donation: \$22.50/person

For more information call:

Cel Kossick — 464-0297 Walt Kizel, UNA #292 — 582-5627

Branch 113 – New York

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America



cordially invites you to their

10th Anniversary Gala

Saturday, November 23, 1996

The Ukrainian Institute of America

2 East 79th Street

New York, NY

7:30 P.M.

Evening attire • Buffet • Entertainment • Dancing
Donation: \$50 per person

RSVP-Luba: (212) 460-8615 Irena: (201) 865-8216

TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume.

By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

HOME OFFICE OF UNA.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Wishes to express its gratitude to the participants and supporters of its two ongoing educational projects in Ukraine

English Teachers for Ukraine Summer Institute on Current Methods and Practices in TESOL

ENGLISH TEACHERS FOR UKRAINE - 1996 VOLUNTEERS:

Bartz Irene, Bartz Harold, Brant Jacquelyn, Budde Dave, Connell Michael, Hallick Stephen, Howell Paula, Hunenko Oksana, Hunenko Olena, Iwaskow Leslie, Kosc Tanya, Kukura Philip, Medwid Teddy, Plesh Lida, Ritachka Roman, Schmitz John, Shtychno Alexandra, Spangler Constance, Stefiuk Bill, Tkachyk Peter, Trabocco Oksana, Urchuk Thomas, Wolansky Nestor, Zlotnicki Bogdan.

and

THE SUMMER INSTITUTE on Current Methods and Practice in TESOL:

Boehme Barbara, Boyd Steven Saum, Dow Elaine, Hilbert Mark, Huckaby John, LaLucerne-Oi Sally, Moody Laurie, Voronka Zirka

The UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
expresses its gratitude to the following:
Director of both Projects — **Zirka Voronka**

THE UKRAINIAN CONSULATE - NY
Consul General — **Victor Kryzaniwsky**
Consul — **Mykola Kyrychenko**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - UKRAINE
Minister — **Mykhalo Zgurovsky**

VYNNYTSIA PEDAGOGICAL INST.
President — **Nykyfor Shunda**

LUTSK Volyn University
President — **Ivan Oleksejuk**

WORKSHOP PRESENTERS
Professors **Halyna Kutko and Olia Kourpil**

AIR UKRAINE
General Manager USA — **Mykola Krawec**
District Manager NYC — **Alexander Medvedyev**

AMERICA HOUSE KYIV
Victor Kytasty

SPECIAL VOLUNTEER
Christine Brodyn

Field & Olesnycky

Attorneys at Law

11 Eagle Rock Ave., Suite 100
East Hanover, N.J. 07936
(201) 386-1115
Fax (201) 884-1188

(Three Miles North of Ramada Hotel, at Ridgedale Ave.)

Representation of Small Businesses,
Wills, Estates and Asset Protection, Commercial and Corporate Law,
Real Estate and Family Law.

(By prior appointment, on selected Fridays, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 7 P.M., Mr. Olesnycky will hold office hours at Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ.
Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appointments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

Lviv Theological...

(Continued from page 2)

Catholic Church was outlawed in 1946, academy alumni formed the backbone of the ecclesiastical underground.

Today the academy educates both seminarians and laity, accepting men and women from all denominations. There are about 100 students in each entering class.

In addition to a focus on theology and philosophy, students receive intensive language training in English, Greek, Latin, Church Slavonic and Hebrew. Students are expected to develop proficiency in English by the end of their second year so that they can take advantage of courses taught by lecturers from abroad. With this in mind, the academy initiated an intensive English immersion summer camp in the Carpathian Mountains, which has attracted an increasing number of volunteer English-language instructors.

Prof. Wills, who first went to Ukraine in the summer of 1995 and returned this summer, is now director of development for the academy. He said he finds inspiration in the students' stories of how they came to study at a theological academy. "For example, one seminarian did not consider himself a Christian five years ago, and had served in the Soviet Army when he found he had a calling to the priesthood," he said.

Prof. Wills encouraged his own students from the U.S. to volunteer as instructors this summer because he thought that they not only had something to offer but also that "it would be good for them spiritually."

For Prof. Wills, a classicist, the academy's strong program in Greek and Latin is particularly exciting. With about 250 students learning Greek and Latin this fall, the academy has become one of the pre-eminent centers for study of classical languages in the world. "Sitting along the River Stryi in the Carpathians during the summer program's Greek hour, listening to Ukrainian students comfortably translate the ancient Greek of the New Testament into English, is an experience I will never forget," he said.

The academy has attracted scholars from the U.S., Canada, Brazil, Italy, Germany, Poland, Belgium and Australia. "Instructors tell us that teaching at the academy is particularly satisfying because of the commitment and enthusiasm of the students and faculty,"

Dr. Gudziak said. With about 55 lecturers, the academy enjoys a high faculty-to-student ratio.

An emphasis on quality is the solid ground upon which the academy is built. The academy is in the process of gaining accreditation from the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome, which would guarantee international recognition of its degrees and allow its students to pursue education at the graduate level.

For all of its achievements, the academy still faces many challenges. For example, the heart of any academic institution is its library, and the holdings of the academy's library are inadequate, especially since it is the only theological and philosophical scholarly research library in Ukraine. Generous donations from, for example, the Pontifical Oriental and Biblical Institutes, the Sheptytsky Institute at the University of Ottawa's St. Paul College and the University of Notre Dame faculty have improved the collection, but funds are needed to purchase books ranging from basic reference materials and literature in the humanities to Byzantine studies.

There is also the problem of facilities — the building confiscated in 1944 was only this month returned and is in need of major repairs. For now, the seminary division is located inconveniently in Rudno, a suburb of Lviv.

Dr. Gudziak does not dwell on the frustrations and would rather speak about progress in reviving and recovering Ukraine's spiritual legacy. Dr. Gudziak is also director of the Institute of Church History, a research institute of the academy, that has collected more than 700 interviews with people connected to the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church; organized conferences on the Union of Brest in eight cities in Ukraine with the participation of international scholars; and is publishing seven volumes of conference proceedings on the anniversary of the union, when scholarly interest will be at its height.

"Ukraine has before it a new future, and the place of Christianity will be determined largely by the ability of institutions like the Lviv Theological Academy to express how spiritual life infuses the human drama in all its aspects, including the social, political, artistic and scholarly," Dr. Gudziak said.

Prof. Wills may be contacted at the Department of Classics, Van Hise Hall 910, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

ATTENTION

ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 383

Please be advised that Branch 383 will merge with Branch 216 as of October 15, 1996.

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

Mr. Bohdan Odezynskyj, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Bohdan Odezynskyj,
1115 Orleans Road
Cheltenham, PA 19012
(215) 635-0234

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

\$.55 per Lb

DNIPRO CO

NEWARK, NJ | PHILADELPHIA | CLIFTON, NJ
698 Sanford Ave | 1801 Cottman Ave | 565 Clifton Ave
Tel. 201-373-8783 | Tel. 215-728-6040 | Tel. 201-916-1543

*Pick up service available

Orlyk Institute receives \$150,000 grant

by Olenka Dobczanska

WASHINGTON – The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation has received a two-year grant for \$150,000 from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation for partial support of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy in Kyiv.

The Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy (POID), an independent public policy research institute created in 1991 by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, has gained a reputation as a reliable, non-partisan information resource on democracy and civil society among Ukrainians.

The institute provides objective informational support to a growing number of policy-makers and media analysts in Ukraine. It also maintains a library on public policy issues and implements several U.S.-Ukraine Foundation programs, such as an NGO development project and a local government training program.

The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, based in Flint, Mich., was established to support efforts that promote a just, equitable and sustainable society in several program areas including civil society,

environment, and poverty.

Besides its special commitment to Flint, the Mott Foundation has over the years refined and broadened its grant-making to other selected areas of the world. Many of the Mott Foundation's Civil Society programs focus on Central Europe and the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union.

The grant to the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation will support POID activities such as publishing, translations, workshops, the NGO Resource Center and the Local Government Project. These funds are critical in helping POID advance public debate and foster the development of a strong democratic civil society in Ukraine.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization whose goal is to foster democratic and free-market development in Ukraine.

For more information about the activities of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, write to 1511 K St., NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (telephone, 202-337-4264; fax, 202-347-4267; e-mail, ukraine@access.digex.net).

Centeon donates medication to CCRF

KYIV – Centeon, the global leader in the plasma protein industry, recently made a charitable contribution of Monoclate-P (Factor VIII) and Mononine (Factor IX) coagulant medication for hemophilia sufferers to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF). The contribution, which is being managed in conjunction with Centeon's distribution partner in Ukraine, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, is valued at nearly \$200,000.

Hemophilia is a blood disorder marked by the absence of an essential protein for blood coagulation. People with hemophilia are vulnerable to internal bleeding as a result of bumps and falls, and without coagulant medication, essential surgeries cannot be performed. There is no company in Ukraine that presently manufactures coagulant medication for the treatment of hemophilia.

In Ukraine, there are 5,000 hemophilia patients in a population of 52 million – an approximate rate of incidence of one

in 10 million, which is above the international average. In the United States, 20,000 people suffer from hemophilia in a population of 267 million (approximate rate of incidence: one in 13.5 million).

In Ukraine, the majority of hemophiliacs are children. Many need immediate access to coagulant medication either because they currently suffer from internal bleeding or are awaiting essential surgery.

The distribution plan assigned to this donation offers immediate treatment for approximately 45 patients. The medication is being distributed directly by CCRF on the basis of need, on a first-come-first-serve basis. Medical records will be reviewed by medical staff working jointly with CCRF. Medication will be given directly to the children's parents.

Centeon, the global leader of the plasma protein industry, is dedicated to the research and development of plasma proteins and emerging biotechnologies.

Clinton's message...

(Continued from page 10)

themselves in the fight to preserve the foreign aid budget and to protect Ukraine's fledgling democracy. We greatly respect Eugene Iwanciw for his key role in raising consciousness and mobilizing support for Ukraine on Capitol Hill.

But this begs the issue: The Republicans, led by Sen. Jesse Helms and other reactionaries, have been hell-bent on destroying what is left of U.S. foreign assistance programs. In a spasm of narrow-minded zeal, they have drowned out the voices of reason in their own party. When it comes to foreign aid, we need to do more than demand a larger slice of a pie that is constantly dwindling. We need to insist that the pie itself be expanded so that the U.S. can play a more supportive, more meaningful role in the changes sweeping Ukraine, the Baltics and all of Eastern Europe.

The cost of foreign aid is a tiny fraction (1.2 percent) of our federal budget, and it can be a much more cost-effective way to promote democracy and international security than many of the defense priorities that are sacrosanct in the Republican budget.

Although foreign aid has never been a popular issue, President Clinton has been a strong advocate for a foreign aid budget

that can give America the adequate resources and the flexibility it needs to strengthen the emerging democracies of the East. Granted, the president cannot claim exclusive credit for the excellent relations between Ukraine and the United States, but the credit he can legitimately claim is very substantial. Despite the negative and distorted press coverage Ukraine has received, the president has set a positive tone and a dynamic policy that made it possible for Ukraine to become the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid in the newly independent states. The establishment of the Gore-Kuchma Commission offers further proof that the partnership between Ukraine and the U.S. is becoming richer and ever more constructive, resilient and multi-dimensional.

We can trust the Clinton team to do right by Ukraine and, Mr. Iwanciw's spin notwithstanding, the administration clearly deserves the support of the Ukrainian American community.

**Helen Cheloc
Bozhena Olshaniwsky
Andrew P. Kyzyk
Alexander B. Kuzma
Newark, N.J.**

The letter-writers are leaders of the The Ukrainian American Democratic Association of New Jersey.



Air Ukraine

National Airlines

NON-STOP FLIGHTS

NEW YORK - KYIV — Fridays and Sundays

For information and reservations, please call:

1-800-UKRAINE

(1-800-857-2463)

or our corporate offices:

New York - (212) 557-3077
(212) 599-0555

Chicago - (312) 640-0222

Arrival and departure information:

JFK - (718) 656-9896
- (718) 632-6909

Air Ukraine

551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1002, 1005
New York, NY 10176

For cargo shipments call to:

Air Ukraine - Cargo

Tel. 718-376-1023, FAX 718-376-1073

2307 Coney Island Ave. (Ave.T), Brooklyn, NY 11223



Congratulations Ukraine



As the official book agent for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine International Sports Corporation, we'd like to congratulate all Ukrainian athletes who competed in the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.

9 Gold 2 Silver 12 Bronze
World ranking position 9th place from 197 nations

To mark Ukraine's first participation in the Summer Olympic Games we have produced "Going for Gold" a limited edition 64 page, full color souvenir booklet in Ukrainian and English.

collectors item for all ages

Official merchandise of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine

Book Price	USA	Canada
1 book	\$4.00	\$4.95
25 books	\$80.75	\$107.75

*5% commission per book on 25 books or more ordered. Distributors welcome.
For a quotation of 30 books or more
fax, toll-free or 1-800-964-3333 or E-mail: info@spars.u-ua.com

Name: _____
Address: _____
Country: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____
Amount of books required: _____

I enclose a check for \$ _____, made payable to "Intercash Ltd"

Send to InterCash, 59 Clayton House, Piccadilly, Manchester, M1 2AQ, England.
All 1996 US postal orders & other checks or money orders acceptable

UKRAINE VIDEOS
Educational - Travelogues

"SPECTACULAR - BREATHTAKING"
Over 60 minutes each.
\$27.95 each plus shipping and handling for each video ordered.

To order please send check or money order to:
**Cyratone Dev. Ltd., 151 Bayview Drive
Point Roberts, Washington 98281
Tel: (844) 301-2506**

Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery on all orders.

GOLDEN KEY



YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA - H9W 5T8

Young woman...

(Continued from page 14)

encountered bears in the Rocky Mountains, but trucks passing them at 90 kilometers an hour while they're plugging away at 10-15 kilometers an hour have caused a few near misses, specially on the narrow Rocky Mountain roads. "I had a couple of good adventures," said Mr. Szczurko.

The team also passed the Terry Fox Monument in Thunder Bay. "It was very emotional. He lit the fire; now it's up to us to sustain it," said Miss Ichim.

Terry Fox was a young Canadian whose leg was amputated in a temporarily successful attempt to stem the spread of cancer through his body. In the spring of 1980, Mr. Fox donned a full-length prosthetic limb and embarked on what came to be known as the "Marathon of Hope" — an attempt to cross Canada on foot in a fund-raising drive for cancer research.

Mr. Fox succumbed to the ravages of the disease before he could complete his run "from sea to sea," but succeeded in generating considerable public attention. A "Terry Fox Run" is held annually in various communities across the country.

Miss Ichim began organizing the campaign in August of last year. "I spent every waking second doing this. I began by looking for corporate sponsors," she said. Because every dollar donated by the public goes directly to the cause, the Economical Insurance Group and the Army Navy Airforce Veterans each gave money strictly for expenses.

The final destination will be St. John's Newfoundland in mid-October. Originally the team was scheduled to arrive in mid-September, but it had fallen behind schedule. After she reaches the Atlantic Ocean, Ms. Ichim said she hopes to continue her fund-raising efforts.

After making an early morning appearance on City TV's "Breakfast Television," Miss Ichim is tired and seems a little discouraged. The city of Toronto did not receive her enthusiastically. At Nathan Philips Square, Toronto Counselor Pam McConnel urged an audience of 50 to 70 people to donate, but did not offer any money on behalf of the city. Instead, the city gave Miss Ichim a baseball cap for the sun (she wears a helmet), pens for others peoples' checkbooks and a pin. Someone from the crowd gave a \$500 check but he was just plugging his new cyber-café.

"We have to keep going. It doesn't matter how tough it gets. Just a couple more steps," said Miss Ichim.

Donations may be sent to: Canadian Cure Campaign, University Hospital Foundation, 339 Windermere Road, London, Ontario, N6A 5A5; or made at any Canada Trust branch across Canada.



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 1996	16,588	38,765	4,874	60,227
GAINS IN JULY 1996				
Total new members	44	167	0	211
New members UL	4	5	0	9
Reinstated	33	105	1	139
Transferred in	21	40	6	67
Change class in	3	4	0	7
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	2	0	2
TOTAL GAINS:	105	323	7	435
LOSSES IN JULY 1996				
Suspended	11	13	9	33
Transferred out	21	40	6	67
Change of class out	3	4	0	7
Transferred to adults	2	0	0	2
Died	3	80	0	83
Cash surrender	35	66	0	101
Endowment matured	13	25	0	38
Fully paid-up	19	34	0	53
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	1	4	5
TOTAL LOSSES	107	263	19	389
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JULY 1996				
Paid-up	19	34	0	53
Extended insurance	5	8	0	13
TOTAL GAINS	24	42	0	66
LOSSES IN JULY 1996				
Died	3	51	0	54
Cash surrender	24	37	0	61
Reinstated	0	2	0	2
AIP	29	133	0	162
TOTAL LOSSES	56	223	0	279
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JULY 1996				
	16,554	38,644	4,862	60,060

MARTHA LYSKO
Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR JULY 1996

Dues From Members	\$	347,730.29
Annuity Premiums From Members		80,802.48
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		93,868.36
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	250.19
Bonds		200,891.30
Certificate Loans		2,372.21
Mortgage Loans		37,415.27
Real Estate		289,609.03
Short Term Investments		19,488.25
Stocks		8,428.44
	\$	558,454.69
Total	\$	1,080,855.8
Refunds:		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	\$	181.25
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums		1,124.97
Endowment Matured		473.66
Investment Expense		841.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"		40,000.00
Rent		227.69
Reward To Special Organizer		242.48
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		92,343.73
Telephone		79.49
	\$	135,514.2
Miscellaneous:		
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$	700.00
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		6,560.59
Exchange Account-UNURC		185,893.71
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"		595.02
Transfer Account		1,161,409.52
Transactions Within UNA		3,000.00
	\$	1,358,158.8
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	203,959.67
Certificate Loans Repaid		2,767.14
Mortgages Repaid		145,919.81
Short Term Investments Sold		5,322,151.90
	\$	5,674,798.5
Income For July, 1996	\$	8,249,327.4

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY 1996

Paid To Or For Members:		
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$	25,389.99

Cash Surrenders	155,530.32
Death Benefits	51,693.00
Dividend Accumulations	5,224.51
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned	206.10
Endowments Matured	57,552.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	350.00
Interest On Death Benefits	38.42
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	634.68
Total	\$ 296,619.0
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$ 288,753.02
Svoboda Operation	190,220.42
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$ 2,163.19
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	465.09
Field Conferences	911.60
Medical Inspections	282.00
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers	890.00
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	56,604.02
Reward To Organizers	697.25
Reward To Special Organizers	12,985.11
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	2,683.14
	\$ 77,681.40
Total	\$ 556,654.8
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	\$ 283.18
Employee Benefit Plan	22,754.41
Insurance-General	8,763.04
Salaries Of Executive Officers	17,740.09
Salaries Of Office Employees	83,812.41
Tax On Canadian Investments and Business	15,930.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	109,350.24
	\$ 258,633.3
Total	\$ 99,889.8
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 54,725.39
Bank Charges	780.86
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,952.11
Books And Periodicals	165.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	3,385.73
General Office Maintenance	3,055.62
Insurance Department Fees	442.04
Legal Expenses-General	4,602.86
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00
Postage	2,249.11
Printing and Stationery	3,108.50
Rental Of Equipment And Services	12,461.09
Telephone, Telegraph	6,939.98
Traveling Expenses-General	4,846.55
	\$ 99,889.8
Miscellaneous:	
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$ 7,949.91
Exchange Account-UNURC	185,893.71
Investment Expense-Mortgages	300.00
Professional Fees	7,700.00
Rent	3,503.24
Reserve For Unpresented Checks	500.00
Transfer Account	1,161,393.52
	\$ 1,367,240.3
Total	\$ 1,367,240.3
Investments:	
Certificate Loans	\$ 4,547.21
E.D.P. Equipment	234.66
Mortgages	50,016.00
Real Estate	6,654.34
Short Term Investments	5,070,935.72
Stock	5,594.14
	\$ 5,137,982.0
Total	\$ 5,137,982.0
Disbursements For July, 1996	\$ 7,717,019.5

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 941,602.24	Life Insurance	\$ 72,814,877.33
Short Term Investments	4,946,878.24		
Bonds	43,585,084.32		
Mortgage Loans	7,270,220.32		
Certificate Loan	681,781.05	Accidental D.D.	2,212,682.21
Real Estate	3,138,530.23	Fraternal	0.00
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Orphans	442,100.30
Equipment	557,047.47	Old Age Home	0.00
Stocks	1,522,976.54	Emergency	53,740.50
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	12,774,728.89		
Total	\$ 75,523,400.34		\$ 75,523,400.3

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Treasurer

**Mature, reliable, loving
babysitter/nanny available.**
Fluent in Ukrainian, light housecleaning,
Excellent references
(201) 915-0375

**FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS**
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
**OBLAST
MEMORIALS**
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

Parma parish sponsors summer Church School

PARMA, Ohio – In an attempt to keep younger children active during vacation from Sunday School and Ukrainian School, the Youth Committee of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral held Vacation Church School for the third consecutive year with the cooperation of the parish clergy, board of trustees and the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

This year's school, held daily from July 29 to August 2, attracted 55 students between the ages of 3 and 13. The theme for the week was "The Lord's Prayer" and included classes in religion, music, arts and crafts, as well as a snack period. They also toured two local Orthodox churches, baked "prospora" and received an explanation of the recent icons installed at St. Vladimir's.

The children received daily updates on the number of medals won by both the United States and Ukraine during the Olympics.

A solemn part of the week took place when all the children proceeded to the famine monument on the grounds of St. Vladimir's. Following an explanation of the history of the famine that killed 7 to 10 million Ukrainians, the children lighted a candle, said prayers and placed flowers at the base of the monument.

On Friday afternoon, at the conclusion of Vacation Church School, parents and grandparents were invited to attend a



Children and clergy of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, lighting a candle and placing flowers at the base of the famine monument during summer school classes.

closing program. They had the opportunity to view the crafts made by the children and to listen to the songs learned by the children.

The success of this year's program is especially attributed to the dedication of

professional teachers of the parish, both on the college and high school/elementary school levels. Instead of relaxing away from a school setting, they chose to share their talents for the benefit of the youngest generation.

Next year's program is scheduled for the first week in August and is open not only to parishioners of St. Vladimir's, but to non-parishioners as well. For more information, call the rectory at (216) 885-1509.

University of Rochester hosts medical specialists from NIS

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The USAID Medical Education Partnership and Training Project, a federally funded grant to aid in the reorientation of medical education in Russia and Ukraine, is bringing four new faces to the University of Rochester this fall. After arriving on September 21, the visitors are spending three months at UR, learning about the U.S. medical education system by working on ward teams and completing independent research projects.

Whereas last year the partnership project brought eight Russian and Ukrainian senior medical students to UR, this year the project is bringing both students and residents/junior faculty.

Nataliya Pertsev, a student from Dnipropetrovsk State Medical Academy, will be doing her rotation in internal medicine. Ekaterina Kotlyarevska, also from Dnipropetrovsk, will be doing her rotation in pediatrics. Anatoliy Estrin, a resident from Dnipropetrovsk State Medical Academy, will be completing a fellowship in internal medicine. Representing Russia, Sergei Martienko, a junior faculty member of Kazan State Medical Academy, will be completing a neurology fellowship.

In addition to the four visitors at UR, the partnership project is arranging for two more groups of students and residents/junior faculty to complete rotations at the Yale University School of Medicine and SUNY Syracuse Health Science Center. Dmitry Albin and Vitaly Ermolin from Kazan State Medical Academy will be completing internal medicine rotations at Yale. SUNY Syracuse will be hosting Lidiya Gomenuck, a student from the National Medical University in Kyiv, for a pediatric rotation.

Syracuse will also be hosting two junior faculty this fall. Olena Dostenko, from the National Medical University in Kyiv, will be completing a fellowship in internal medicine. Elena Andreicheva from Kazan State Medical Academy, will be completing a fellowship in internal medicine/cardiology.

In addition to their formal work, the UR visitors will be eager to become acquainted with their students and resident peers and learn from them what studying medicine in the U.S. is "really like." To contact the visitors, call the project office, (716) 275-0732, for their e-mail addresses and telephone numbers.

Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



HOME LOAN

FOR PURCHASE OR REFINANCE

PROGRAM*

Call now for immediate service and complete program details...

(800) 253-9862

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Available Nationwide
- Single-Family Residence or Condominium
- Conventional and Jumbo Loans
- Fixed or Adjustable Rates
- Fast, Efficient Service
- Free Pre-Qualification

Lesya Muraszczuk, D.D.S.

is pleased to announce

THE OPENING OF HER DENTAL PRACTICE

AT

110 DEHAVEN DRIVE, L16

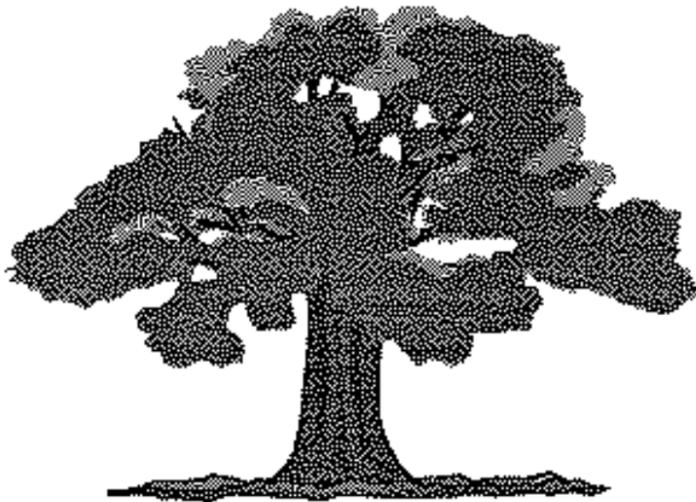
YONKERS, NEW YORK 10703

(914) 963-4820

Office hours by appointment



COIO3:BKA • SOYUZIVKA
 Ukrainian National Association Estate
 Fourcherry Road Kethonkaol, New York 12446
 914-626-6641 FAX 914-626-4638



INDIAN SUMMER GETAWAY !!!

Come see the **FALL FOLIAGE** of the Catskill Mountains
 Enjoy Tennis, Volleyball & Hiking on Premises
 OR

Visit the Nearby Golf Courses, Shopping Outlets or Wineries

BED & BREAKFAST RATE

\$ 60 PER COUPLE STANDARD / \$40 SINGLE

\$ 70 PER COUPLE DELUXE / \$50 SINGLE

\$ 80 PER COUPLE JACUZZI SUITE / \$ 60 SINGLE

OPHTHALMIC SURGICAL ASSOCIATES, P.C.

D. Benedetto, M.D.

M. Lopatynsky, M.D.

Marta Lopatynsky, MD

- Medical, laser and surgical treatment of eye diseases
- Comprehensive eye examinations
- Specialty interests
 - Small incision cataract surgery
 - Nearsighted surgery (Excimer laser and radial keratotomy surgery)
 - Corneal surgery and external eye disease

Evening and Saturday hours.

261 James Street, Suite 2D
 Morristown, New Jersey 07960
 201-984-3937

124 Avenue B
 Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
 201-436-1150

Full participation with all major insurance companies including Medicare,
 Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Oxford, USHealth Care.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, October 23

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is holding fall classes for adults in "Conversational Ukrainian." The 10-week course will provide conversational skills for purposes of travel, business as well as basic communication skills. Classes will be held at the center, 700 Cedar Road, on Wednesday evenings (or Saturday mornings), starting October 23. For further information call (215) 663-1166 (day); 942-7450 (evening).

Thursday, October 24

TORONTO: The University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Walter Smyrniw, professor, department of modern languages, McMaster University, who will speak on "The First Utopia in Ukrainian Belles Lettres: Pavlo Krat's "Koly Ziishlo Sontse." The presentation will be held at 97 George St. (formerly department of Germanic languages and literatures), at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, October 26

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Myroslav Marynovych, former dissident and visiting fellow, Center for the Study of Human Rights, Columbia University, who will speak on the topic "First Session of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Sobor and Problems Facing the Church." The presentation will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

CRANFORD, N.J.: "A Celebration of Traditions," a one-day folk arts festival, will take place at Union County College, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Among the performing artists is the Odessa Klezmer Orchestra from Plainsboro, N.J. A demonstration in the art of writing pysanky will be conducted by Odarka Polanskyj of Millburn, N.J. Admission is free of charge. For further information call (908) 558-2550.

Sunday, October 27

NEW YORK: A scholarly conference being held on the 130th anniversary of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's birth will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 2:30 p.m. Among the participants are: Marko Antonovych, Taras Hunczak, Tamara Bulat, Oleksander Dombrowsky, Roman Szporluk, Alexander Motyl and Lubomyr Wynar. The general public is invited to attend.

NEWARK, N.J.: A children's masquerade, sponsored by the Mother's Club, will be held in the gym of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, 762 Sanford Ave., at 2:30-5 p.m. Featured will be Pani Marta as well as games, food and prizes. For more information call Olia Lukiw, (201) 376-4829.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 108 presents iconographer Halyna Tytla in a lecture and slide presentation, followed by a discussion. The public is invited to meet with the artist, while refreshments are served. The presentation will be held at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall at 2 p.m.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church is holding its annual Christmas bazaar at the parish hall, 74 Harris Ave., 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Featured will be a Ukrainian restaurant (eat-in or take-out), Santa's attic, craft items and pastry table. For more information call Gloria Hreczuk, (508) 883-8187.

KENMORE, N.Y.: The Buffalo district of the Ukrainian National Association is holding a fund-raising dinner to benefit the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine to be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., noon-2:30 p.m. Donation: \$7, adults; \$3.50, children. The entertainment pro-

gram will feature the Ukrainian American Youth Association dance group and the Ukrainian students' dance group at the University of Buffalo.

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 85 is holding its traditional children's masquerade dance at St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 5000 N. Cumberland, at 2-4 p.m. For further information call Lidia Olenczuk, (773) 581-3220.

Tuesday, October 29

NEW YORK: Pianist Mykola Suk and soprano Wendy Waller will appear in a concert of works by Franz Liszt as part of the Music at the Institute fall program at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. The all Liszt program includes: Funerailles, "Pace non trovo," "Enfant, si j'étais roi," "Oh! Quand je dors," Sonata quasi fantasia — Après une lecture du Dante and Sonata in B Minor. An exhibit of etchings by the late Hungarian painter J. A. Pecszenke, titled "The Creation," will be showcased as part of the evening. The concert is being held as a benefit for the Music at the Institute program series. Donation: \$20; \$10, senior citizens; \$5, students. For tickets or additional information, call (212) 288-8660.

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute is holding a series of five lessons on the "Images of Ukrainian Folk Art," by Maryna Strunka PhD. in Ukrainian Ethnography. The presentation, illustrated with slides and conducted in Ukrainian, will focus on such topics as the dwelling, decoration, woodcarving, ceramics and glass and loomwork. The lessons will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., on Tuesdays, starting October 29 through November 26, at 7-8:30 p.m. Fee: \$10 per session; \$40 for 5 weeks. To register or for additional information call the institute at (416) 923-3318.

Friday, November 1

BALTIMORE, Md.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 80 of Baltimore and Washington presents "Chornobyl: Our Tainted Future," an exhibition of photographs and children's drawings commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. The exhibition will be held at the World Trade Center, 27th floor, 401 E. Pratt St. The opening reception is on Saturday, November 2, at 7-9 p.m. Guest speakers are Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukrainian ambassador to the United States and Dr. David Marples, professor of history, University of Alberta. Proceeds from donations to assist in the purchase of medical supplies and equipment to benefit Chornobyl victims. The exhibit runs through November 30. For further information call (410) 539-6036.

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada jointly with the Ontario Branch of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada invite the public to the opening of the exhibit "Ukraine in Print: Maps, Engravings, Stamps and Publications," to be held at the St. Vladimir Institute museum, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, November 7

WINNIPEG, Man.: The department of archives and special collections, University of Manitoba Libraries cooperation with the department of German and Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, is presenting the third annual J. B. Rudnycky Distinguished Lecture. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Serhii Plokhii, director, Ukrainian Church Studies Program, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, who will speak on the topic "The Crimean Dispute: History in Russian-Ukrainian Territorial Claims." The lecture will be held in the Moot Court of Robson Hall (Faculty of Law) at 2:30 p.m. A reception will follow.

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)

Federal Credit Union

734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
 Tel: (201) 373-7834 - Fax: (201) 373-5812
<http://www.selfreliance.org>



MEMBER FDIC

Attn: CH / G DEPT

Let's make checking the way our members want it:

- *No minimum balance
 - *No per check charge
 - *No monthly fees
- Also, the account will be able to earn dividends!

Let's do it right!

NCUA

Come in
 and open a
 checking account
 today!

Self Reliance NEWARK - Your Savings Source!