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Prime Minister Lazarenko predicts Ukraine's economic revival in 1997

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko on October 15 appeared before a packed session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, with President Leonid Kuchma in attendance, and gave a 40-minute presentation on the budgetary plan of the Cabinet of Ministers for 1997.

It was the first comprehensive policy speech by a government leader on the goals for next year, which the Ukrainian government has said will be the first year of economic revival in Ukraine.

For all practical purposes, it sounded more like a state of the nation address, with the prime minister going beyond simple budgetary and financial matters to expound upon a future policy for a rein-

vigorated Ukraine as well as on immediate problems that need to be resolved.

He underscored the still serious economic situation in the country, but alluded to the possibility of economic revival in 1997.

"In the last period, productivity has been slowed, inflation is under control, a national monetary unit has been introduced which helps to establish certain financial stability," said Mr. Lazarenko.

However, he said Ukraine's economic situation "remains complex and dangerous." He cited the continued fall in manufacturing and agricultural production. "A major part of the industrial establishment is either closed or on the verge of bankruptcy and closing ... in the last five years the area of land under cultivation has been reduced by a third, while the annual harvest and heads of cattle have fallen by a third."

He said an oppressive tax policy has led to unforeseen budget deficits because revenues and taxes are not coming into state coffers, and to the creation of a huge gray economy — fully 40 percent of Ukraine's total gross domestic product (GDP).

Mr. Lazarenko zeroed in on seven areas the government will address in 1997 to stimulate the economy: monetary reform and financial stabilization; implementation of radical tax reform; restructuring of the budget system; reform of national production; privatization of state property; stabilization of the agro-industrial sector; and reform of existing social policy.

The prime minister said the hryvnia must remain stable vis-à-vis Western currencies and that the goal is to transform it into a "basic instrument for payments and capital creation."

He said the banking system must develop procedures similar to Western banking norms, that it must become less speculative in its investment plans. He added that the National Bank of Ukraine must develop means to assure that money stays within the banking system and that long-term credit rates increase.

He criticized international financial institutions for not increasing their aid to Ukraine but then suggested that it is time Ukraine attracted private banking institutions. "One has to increase the presence of the most important private banks in Ukraine by developing large banking joint ventures, for instance."

He identified taxation as one of the main reasons for the development of Ukraine's shadow economy and called for complete tax reform. However, he defended the largest industrial firms, stating that "they do not escape taxation because they have no objective possibility to hide in the shadow economy."

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Foreign Minister Udovenko cites similarity in U.S. and Ukrainian positions on NATO

by Yaro Bihun
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Ukrainian government positions on NATO expansion, "while not identical, coincide in many respects," Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko said on October 22, following talks here with senior Clinton administration officials.

Later that same day, President Bill Clinton announced his plans for the expansion of NATO, which would bring the first group of East European countries into the alliance in 1999.

Speaking in Detroit, Mr. Clinton did not indicate which countries would be in the first group to join NATO. He said they would be selected by NATO in 1997 and would become full-fledged members in 1999, NATO's 50th anniversary year and the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Ukraine has repeatedly stated that, as a neutral country, it has no intention of joining NATO or any other bloc, but neither does it oppose acceptance of its neighbors into the Western alliance. The Ukrainian government, however, has recommended certain conditions for NATO expansion: that it unite rather than divide Europe and that it take into account Ukraine's security concerns.

Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko

reviewed these and other issues with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott, Defense Minister William Perry, Deputy National Security Advisor Samuel Berger and other Clinton administration officials here on October 21-22.

With the obvious intent of easing Ukraine's concern as well as the concerns of those Eastern European countries that want to join NATO but will be left out of the first group, President Clinton made the following promise:

"I also pledge, for my part and I believe for NATO's part as well, that NATO's doors will not close behind its first new members. NATO should remain open to all of Europe's emerging democracies who are ready to shoulder the responsibilities of membership. No nation will be automatically excluded. No country outside NATO will have a veto.

"We will work to deepen our cooperation, meanwhile, with all the nations in the Partnership for Peace. A gray zone of insecurity must not re-emerge in Europe."

Responding to Mr. Clinton's announcement, his Republican opponent in this year's presidential election, Bob Dole, accused the administration of "foot dragging."

"The time to begin expansion for

(Continued on page 2)

Kuchma and Yeltsin hold working meeting

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and Russia's ailing leader Boris Yeltsin met on October 24 in Moscow in what was scheduled to be a "working meeting" with an open agenda. It turned into a high-level discussion on how to resolve the latest Sevastopol crisis and resulted in what appears to finally be agreement on a friendship treaty.

In recent weeks the Russian Parliament, the Duma, Moscow's influential Mayor Yuri Luzhkov and recently fired National Security Advisor Alexander Lebed have all declared that the Crimean city of Sevastopol, which is the home of the Black Sea Fleet and within the territorial confines of Ukraine, is part of Russia. It is an issue that has stirred controversy and distrust between Ukraine and Russia virtually since the Soviet Union fell apart in 1991.

President Yeltsin's press spokesman, Sergey Yastrzhembsky, said that at the meeting at the Barvikha Sanitarium, where Mr. Yeltsin is hospitalized, the two leaders agreed that all the issues regarding a treaty of friendship between the two countries had been resolved and that "the big treaty between the two states is completely ready."

He stated that it would be signed after Mr. Yeltsin has recuperated

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Secretary of State Warren Christopher (right) welcomes Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko.

Kentucky company in partnership with Ukrainian electric company

by Albert H. Skeath

WASHINGTON — The Kentucky Utilities Co., with headquarters in Lexington, Ky., signed a cooperative agreement with Dniproenergo back in July, signaling the start of an energy industry partnership program under the sponsorship of the U.S. Energy Association (USEA) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Under this agreement a series of executive exchange visits, internship programs, advisory missions and seminars will be conducted to assist the personnel at Dniproenergo to gain an understanding of market economy concepts and U.S. business practices in the electric energy sector.

Topics will include organizational structure, investor relations, securities, employee benefit programs, strategic planning, contract administration, procurement policies, maintenance systems and other management areas.

Kentucky Utilities Co. will benefit by gaining an understanding of international opportunities and by management devel-

Albert H. Skeath is deputy program manager of the U.S. Energy Association.

opment of its employees on international relationships.

Both companies volunteer their time, use of facilities and access to information at no cost to the program. The USEA, through its contract with USAID, provides funding for all travel, lodging, meals, interpretation and out-of-pocket expenses.

This is the third such partnership between U.S. electric companies and counterparts in Ukraine. The first was between Kyivenergo and Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. (PP&L) based in Allentown, Pa. During the past three years, 36 officials from Kyivenergo have visited PP&L, while 12 managers have been to Kyiv to conduct management seminars. Topics have included a wide angle of management areas.

The second partnership is between Otter Tail Power Co. of Fergus Falls, Minn., and Krymenergo of Symferopil. Several exchange visits and a management seminar have been conducted under these partnerships.

These partnerships will provide Ukrainian energy officials with direct access to U.S. managers and enable Ukrainians to gain an understanding of electric utility operations under market economy concepts.

government, and it has not asked Washington to help mediate Ukraine's problems with Russia.

Ukraine and Russia have ongoing negotiations on a number of unresolved issues — over the division of the Black Sea Fleet and the basing of the Russian Fleet in Ukrainian ports as well as the 20 percent tariff Russia has placed on imports from Ukraine.

"Since August we have had a very successful negotiating process on many issues, and we sense that the Russian side is interested in normalizing its relations with Ukraine and in solving our major problems," Mr. Udovenko said. On his way to Washington, Minister Udovenko had stopped in Moscow for talks with Russian officials on some of these issues.

The latest dispute between the two countries came out of the Russian Duma, which passed in its first reading a resolution calling for a cessation of negotiations on the division of the Black Sea Fleet and questioning Ukraine's sovereignty in Crimea.

The Ukrainian Parliament reacted forcefully, Mr. Udovenko said, but the government, understanding that the official position of the Russian president and executive branch differs from that of the Duma, continued to pursue the matter at the negotiating table.

"I cannot say that this is a normal situation," Mr. Udovenko commented during a discussion at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one of his three public appearances while in Washington. "But what is normal — the negotiations are taking place, ministers meet, they discuss. As I always say, it is better to talk than to [make] war."

Even so, he added, "We must take into consideration the position of the [Ukrainian and Russian] Parliaments, because after the agreement is signed, we must bring it for ratification to the Parliaments. So we cannot disregard this situation."

Mr. Udovenko also questioned the effectiveness of the proclaimed "strategic partnership" between Ukraine and Russia: "If, after five years, we haven't been able to sign a friendship treaty, what kind of strategic partners are we?"

Foreign Minister Udovenko...

(Continued from page 1)

Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic is now ... [and] we should set a firm deadline of 1998 for the expansion of NATO to include these countries," former Sen. Dole said.

In the meantime, he added, a "framework of peace" in Europe must include assurances to the Baltic states and Ukraine. "This is particularly important given the ongoing instability in Russia," he said.

Ukraine, as Minister Udovenko pointed out in his public appearances in Washington, recommends that the expansion process be "evolutionary" and not rushed; that NATO strengthen its relations with Ukraine as it expands; and that NATO not introduce nuclear weapons on the territory of the new NATO members.

During his meetings with U.S. officials, Mr. Udovenko said they also reviewed the following.

- The state of U.S.-Ukrainian relations: "Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the high level of U.S.-Ukrainian relations and their future potential."

- The U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission, headed by President Leonid Kuchma and Vice-President Al Gore, reaching agreement on the work schedule for its four subcommittees.

- U.S. economic assistance to Ukraine: "We expressed our gratitude that the U.S. Congress is pursuing a bipartisan policy with respect to Ukraine, recently passing a large assistance package for Ukraine."

- Issues to be addressed at the upcoming Lisbon summit of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Udovenko also carried a letter for President Clinton from President Kuchma that, among other things, deals with the "strategic partnership" between Ukraine and the United States as stated in the Kuchma-Gore Commission declaration. What needs to be done now is work out the details, Mr. Udovenko said. "We have to realize it and identify the goals of this strategic partnership."

Ukraine's foreign affairs minister stressed that Kyiv is not playing "the Russian card" in its talks with the U.S.

NEWSBRIEFS

Constitutional Court is sworn in

KYIV — Sixteen members of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine were sworn in on October 18 in the Parliament Chamber. Following their swearing-in, the court elected 57-year-old Ivan Tymchenko as the chairman. Judge Tymchenko, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk, served as President Leonid Kuchma's top legal adviser until his appointment to the court. Vasyl Nimchenko and Vitaliy Rozenko were elected deputy chairmen. Earlier this month, the Verkhovna Rada had elected four judges to the court: Mykhailo Kostytsky, Oleksander Myronenko, Stanislav Yatsenko and Mr. Rozenko. Parliament has yet to name the remaining two members of the 18-member Constitutional Court. A congress of judges elected another six members: Volodymyr Vozniuk, Liudmyla Malynnikova, Mykola Savenko, Viktor Skomorokha, Liudmyla Chubar and Judge Nimchenko. The first six judges of the court were named by President Leonid Kuchma: Mykola Koziubra, Petro Martynenko, Mykola Selivon, Volodymyr Tykhy, Volodymyr Shapoval and Judge Tymchenko. (OMRI Daily Digest, Svoboda)

New agency to control nuclear plants

KYIV — The Ukrainian government has announced the establishment of Energoatom, a state-owned company to oversee all five of the country's nuclear power plants, Ukrainian and Western agencies reported on October 21. The new company allows the government to strengthen its monopoly on nuclear power output, sales and prices. Previously the state-run stations were financially separate. The firm will also manage all foreign aid for shutting down Chernobyl. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Chernobyl reactor No. 3 is shut down

KYIV — Reactor No. 3 at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has been closed because of a fault in its cooling system, it was reported on October 21. Nuclear safety officials said an incident the previous day at the reactor has been classified at "zero level" on an international scale for nuclear accidents. Repairs are expected to last until October 26. Reactor No. 3 is one of only two still functioning at the Chernobyl plant. It is due to be permanently closed in 1999. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Forests declared off limits

KYIV — Emergency officials last week closed forests in southern and eastern Ukraine to keep people from picking poisonous wild mushrooms that have

killed 133 people this year. More than 2,300 people have fallen ill from mushroom poisoning this year. Of the 133 who died, 48 were children, said Oleh Bykov, spokesman for Ukraine's Emergency Situations Ministry. Police checkpoints were to be set up outside forests, and officers will search visitors' belongings and destroy any mushrooms they find. A few poisonings occur every year, but officials say this season has been the deadliest to date. They added that most poisonings have been among inexperienced mushroom-pickers. (Associated Press)

American firms aided by new U.S. grant

KYIV — The U.S. firms Armstrong International and Honeywell Inc. are to prepare three energy conservation projects under a \$400,000 grant from the U.S. Trade and Development Agency signed last week by Richard Morningstar, President Bill Clinton's advisor on assistance for the newly independent states. The projects involve improvement of control systems and the installation of energy-saving equipment at the Kremenchuk hydroelectric energy station and oil refinery, at facilities of Kharkivenergo Co., and at the paper and cellulose works in Zhydachiv, Lviv Oblast. The total cost of the three projects is estimated at \$784,500. Ambassador Morningstar was in Kyiv as part of a large American delegation laying groundwork for the Kuchma-Gore Commission. (Eastern Economist)

Justice Ministry refuses to register group

KYIV — The Justice Ministry has refused to register the ultra-nationalist Ukrainian National Assembly despite the group's recent efforts to temper its radicalism, Ukrainian agencies reported on October 8. Deputy Justice Minister Mykola Khandurin informed the group, which was stripped of its registration last year for allegedly provoking violence at an Orthodox patriarch's funeral, that its application failed to comply with Ukrainian legislation. The minister said that despite the group's announcement in May that it had disbanded its paramilitary wing, the Ukrainian National Self-Defense Organization (UNSO), that formation has continued to operate under the UNA's aegis. Mr. Khandurin said the UNSO contravenes Article 37 of the Ukrainian Constitution, which bans paramilitary formations. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Polish and Ukrainian police to cooperate

KYIV — The Polish and Ukrainian

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Kuchma and Yeltsin...

(Continued from page 1)

from heart surgery, which is scheduled for November. He called the discussions constructive and cordial.

As for the Black Sea Fleet issue, which has impeded the signing of a friendship treaty because Russia has demanded that the city and the naval base located there become Russian territory, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin is scheduled to be in Kyiv in mid-November to sign the package of agreements that will finally resolve that issue, according to Interfax-Ukraine. Mr. Chernomyrdin originally had said he would visit at the end of October, but the delay of President Yeltsin's surgery and the latest crisis pushed back the date.

Russian Duma's move

How the latest declarations by the presidents of these two countries will play in the Russian Duma is the unknown factor. On October 23 the Duma voted on a declaration that "the splitting of the Black Sea Fleet must be halted." In its first reading, the draft declaration had proposed that the Sevastopol budget be line-itemed into Russia's.

The approval of the declaration brought a swift reply from Ukraine's President Kuchma, a day before he met with Mr. Yeltsin. He said the legislature's action was "an exacerbation of relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples," not merely a worsening of relations between the Duma and Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada.

Then he added in a sharply spoken statement, "If the sides display goodwill, there will be a solution; but if this is merely a flexing of muscles, or an attempt to settle the issue at the expense of the other side, then heads will fly," said Mr. Kuchma. He added that the agreement to split the Black Sea Fleet had already been agreed upon and that it would be on a lease basis. He said his meeting with Mr. Yeltsin would confirm the details.

Yeltsin's health casts doubts

However, the state of President Yeltsin's health could still cast doubt on

how set in concrete the agreement becomes. If the operation he is to undergo leaves him unable to perform his duties, or if he should die, a can of worms opens up as to his successor. Waiting in the wings is Mr. Lebed, who on October 5 stated for the official newspaper of the Black Sea Fleet, Flag Rodiny (Flag of the Motherland), that "Sevastopol is a Russian city."

The statement was greeted by denunciations from Ukrainian leaders, as well as one from Mr. Chernomyrdin, who said that Mr. Lebed was not speaking for the Russian government. Eleven days later Mr. Lebed was relieved of his post as national security adviser.

Reaction to Lebed's dismissal

The spokesman for Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yuriy Sergeyev, explained several days later that Mr. Lebed had been fired because he was not properly representing Russian foreign relations policies. "We understand that Mr. Lebed was dismissed because he was increasing tensions between Russian and neighboring countries. We understand that to include Ukraine."

Mr. Sergeyev had a few choice words also for Mr. Luzhkov, the mayor of Moscow, who has his eyes fixed on the presidential seat. "Mr. Luzhkov does not represent Russian government policy. He spoke only as a politician with ambitions," said Mr. Sergeyev. Everything that Luzhkov and others are doing is outright artificial provocation."

Mr. Luzhkov had declared on October 21 that he was ready to provide financial support for Sevastopol from Moscow's city budget so that it could move away from dependence on Kyiv.

Mr. Sergeyev said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was preparing documents that would make Mr. Luzhkov "persona non grata" in Ukraine.

The city of Sevastopol, whose residents are predominantly Russians, was handed over as part of Crimea to Ukraine in 1954, and although administratively financed from Moscow, it remained within the political structure of the Crimean Oblast, today the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within Ukraine.

streamlining of government organizations and monopolies.

Mr. Lazarenko then turned to the need to stimulate production in order to get the economy fired up. He called it "the highest long-term priority."

Reorientation sorely needed

He emphasized that the main task ahead is to reorient producers away from the Soviet-style "production for the sake of production," as he put it, towards a profit-oriented attitude. "Our aim is to make production market-competitive," said Mr. Lazarenko.

He called on the Parliament to pass laws on bankruptcy and the liquidation of bankrupt property, which he called indispensable for efficient national production.

In the manufacturing sector, the prime minister identified four industries that must become much more competitive for Ukraine to increase its production because of their importance to the economy: mechanical and metallurgical complexes, chemical manufacturing, food production and light industries.

In regard to privatization, he said, "Privatization is necessary not as an end in itself, but as a means to find effective owners and proprietors capable of using the property efficiently and with a goal of growth." He reported that Ukraine is now 51 percent privatized.

Five goals, if realized, would make the

Head of World Patriarchal Federation sees no valid reason for inaction on Patriarchate

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — Wasyl Kolodchin, head of the Ukrainian World Patriarchal Federation, said on October 10 that he sees no reason, nor valid excuse, why Rome has to this day not recognized a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Patriarchate. He called the Vatican's failure to act "strictly political" in nature.

"The only hindrance to recognizing a patriarchate is the Moscow Patriarchate (of the Orthodox Church)," explained Mr. Kolodchin. "That's because for some reason in Rome they think that if a Kyiv-Halych Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is recognized it would be the end of ecumenism, and so they are afraid, and Moscow has taken advantage of that."

Ecumenism is the Vatican Church's term for its effort to repair the almost

1,000-year rift between itself and the Orthodox Churches, which occurred in 1054 when Pope Leo IX excommunicated the eastern patriarch for not adhering to church dogma in what is referred to as the Great Schism.

The Moscow Patriarchate split from the eastern Church of Constantinople in the late 16th century, which in turn stimulated a reunion of a portion of Ukrainian Orthodoxy with the Church of Rome.

Mr. Kolodchin said no reason exists not to recognize a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Patriarchate after the Second Vatican Council in the early 1960s expressed its desire that the Eastern Churches should form patriarchates. "All the patriarchates in the East, except for the largest and strongest, today have been recognized," explained Mr. Kolodchin, who was in Lviv

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Vatican expects papal visit to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — Cardinal Achille Silvestrini, head of the Congregation of Eastern Churches of the Roman Catholic Church, said on October 13 that the Vatican is expecting a visit to Ukraine by Pope John Paul II.

He added, however, that it is too early to give a specific date and that a stumbling block still remains: the relationship between the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the three Orthodox Churches in Ukraine.

The cardinal said that during discussions with Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko he had discussed just that problem. "I was pleased that we agreed that for a possible papal visit by the holy father we would need to prepare particular and adequate relations between the Churches," said Cardinal Silvestrini.

"We can look at the visit with hope, but at the moment nothing is decided. We can-

not say that a visit by the pope is scheduled for next year," said the cardinal, who is the official Vatican representative for the Eastern Churches. He was in Lviv on October 11-13 for the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest, which established a union between Rome and a part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Cardinal Silvestrini had met in Kyiv with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and other political leaders the previous two days. He said the president had not given an official invitation for a visit by the pope.

"An invitation was given by the Greek-Catholic and Latin Church bishops," explained the cardinal. "The Ukrainian government is looking at it sympathetically, but has not yet extended an invitation."

Cardinal Silvestrini added that when the pope does visit Ukraine, he would expect that the head of the Catholic Church would meet with the leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

Prime Minister...

(Continued from page 1)

The plan that was presented is to reduce taxation of commercial entities by half by January 1, 1997. He said the goal is to bring entrepreneurs out of the hidden economy by lowering taxes, money that would be supplanted by a widening of the tax base.

The new tax program would also increase the amount of government income from workers' incomes. He said the government must work to have employers increase workers' wages, which would increase government revenues accordingly.

Another goal outlined was for a general amnesty for people who have carried money out of the country, so they would have an incentive to bring it back into the Ukrainian economy.

However, as Mr. Lazarenko explained, tax reform without budgetary reform will not help Ukraine, because it would not give Ukraine a tax base sufficient to maintain adequate budgets.

The prime minister offered four proposals to reform the budget: the legalization of capital, which the government has figured would bring \$5 billion into the Ukrainian market and put approximately \$1 billion into the treasury; development of a more efficient and thorough tax collection system; creation of an attractive climate for foreign businesses; and the

effort a complete success, he said: sale of large blocks of stocks in large firms must be done competitively; a system of post-privatization support and adaptation must be developed; privatization must include the land on which the capital sits; obstacles to the free sale, purchase and usage of property and of privatization certificates must be lifted; and increased efficiency and administration of property which is owned by the state must be realized.

When Mr. Lazarenko addressed the problems of Ukraine's agricultural sector, he came out with both barrels blazing in a Parliament that consists of many former collective farm managers. "We no longer have funds to cover losses of inefficient agricultural enterprises," he forcefully declared. He proposed that to remedy the matter, shareholders in collective farms be given the right to buy, sell, inherit or give away their portions of land, and that recording practices be developed to track such transactions.

Land Code must be revised

He stated the need — which he said the Cabinet of Ministers will turn into a draft law proposal — for a revision of the Land Code of Ukraine, "which must correspond to the principles of a market economy and create conditions and guarantees of investment in agricultural production."

He also declared that by the end of 1996 all agro-related industries will be

privatized, if the Parliament gives its approval.

Among the policies proposed for freeing up the agricultural sector were: a differentiated soil tax, creation of a modern infrastructure for the agro-economy; the creation of a network of financial institutions that would support farmers, especially between harvests, which would include government guarantees for agricultural loans and the right to mortgage property.

Finally, Prime Minister Lazarenko spoke of the type of social safety net that should be provided Ukraine's citizenry. "Today ... only 13 million citizens produce material goods. According to calculations every working person apart from himself supports three others. This is a unique case in world practice," he explained.

When the burden of Chernobyl and other ecological disasters are added to that, it is an unsustainable burden, he said. He said the government must now begin assigning aid not with a broad sweep of a brush but only to those who truly need it. He said that 3.6 percent to 3.9 percent of the GNP of Ukraine will still go for social welfare costs in 1997, a figure he called unacceptable.

In closing, Mr. Lazarenko came up with a truly challenging proposal that he said he would take on personally: to be the first prime minister to present a budget before Parliament and return the following year to defend it.

CONFERENCE ADDRESS: Kirkpatrick on the U.S.-Ukraine relationship

Following are excerpts of the extemporaneous address delivered by Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative to the United Nations and now co-chair of the Robert Dole presidential election campaign, before The Washington Group's 1996 Leadership Conference on October 13. The excerpts were taken from a transcript prepared by Yaro Bihun.



Natalie Sluzar

Jeane Kirkpatrick

I'm pleased to be here today and I will tell you that I am pleased to be representing the Dole campaign, which I did quite a bit of these days in this campaign period. But I would like to say that I am very pleased to be here in a very personal capacity, because I have long had very special sympathy for and interest in the people of Ukraine and the establishment of the Ukrainian nation. I was, of course, first seized by the drama and the tragedy of Ukraine during the period that it was incorporated into the Soviet Union, because it was not only the first independent country in Eastern Europe to be incorporated into the Soviet Empire — only about two years after its independence had been fully recognized by the Bolsheviks, who had established the Soviet Union, it was incorporated by force and unilateral action...

Ukraine became a very special target and a very special victim of the Stalinist terror, and was the first, certainly, European people to become the object and victim of genocide, true genocide, when Ukraine was targeted for mass starvation. The starvation of Ukraine and its people has been documented, I think, with very special poignancy by Robert Conquest in his tragic account. ...

I have no special position on what the relationship between Russia and its former component parts should be, except that it should be decided by free and voluntary decision of peoples and not by force. What was wrong with the Soviet empire and the Soviet relationship with Eastern Europe, and the Warsaw Pact countries, and the CIS countries and all of those in between, was that it was imposed by force on the people of the region and maintained by force on the people of the region who were submitted — all of them — to very heavy-handed government, at best, and to real repression, almost without exception.

When we think of the Baltic states, and we think of Ukraine, and we think of the Visegrad states, and the Czechs and the Hungarians and the Poles ... , we can see that this denial of self-determination to these people by the government of the Soviet Union was a deprivation to all of them. All of them suffered without exception. Few suffered quite as much as the people of Ukraine. And so I have been very enormously gratified, as I'm sure you have been, too, and I know that

the Ukrainian diaspora has played a role in the clearer establishment of the rights of self-determination and practices of self-determination available today to Ukraine and the people of Ukraine. ...

As everyone knows, the Ukrainian Parliament declared Ukrainian independence, ... and in a referendum, which no one has seriously questioned the validity of or the honesty of, over 90 percent of the Ukrainian people approved that decision. And Ukraine has been ever since an independent state, seeking to establish the government that must accompany an independent nation. I believe, myself, that it makes sense for Ukraine to be independent because it's a very large nation. Within the current borders there are 52 million people; that makes Ukraine a major nation in Europe. ...

I think that Ukraine is, objectively speaking, one of the most successful of the former Soviet states in establishing a transitional sort of regime, if you will, to a government based on free elections, and an economy moving toward a market economy. I want to say that it is unrealistic to expect that those governments, beginning with Russia itself but also including Ukraine and all her neighbors, would have had a swift or seamless kind of transition from a condition of pure state socialism and dictatorship, of course, and colonialism, really, to a condition of independence and self-government and free market economics.

... there had never been a quite so totally controlled system as those Soviet states, and the Soviet Union, who are trying to move to a quite so free a free market as they are trying, and naturally there would be difficulties. But what is remarkable to me about Ukraine is that there has been progress, the progress there has been fairly steady, moreover, and there have been no major disruptions in this progress. ...

I met President Kuchma on his first trip to the United Nations — I don't know whether he remembers it, but I remember it — after Ukraine's independence. I happened to be in New York at the Waldorf for that weekend, and he happened to be coming up the steps, and his aide happened to recognize me and called my name, and, with some excitement because I have made some speeches about Ukraine in my time at the U.N., and she turned to me and introduced me to him, and he said he'd remembered my speeches at the U.N., too, about Ukraine. He asked me three questions, for advice about the U.N. and about Ukraine's presentation, his presentation in this first visit to the U.N., actually. They were good questions. I was taken by his sort of open manner on that occasion and I have concluded in watching him in subsequent years that he is a very skillful leader. ... he's a strong leader for Ukraine in this period when independence is being established and identifications and terms of reference are being set.

... as in all the former Soviet states, in Ukraine as well there are many structures that are artifacts of the previous regime. The influence of the previous regime is deeply felt not just in the policies but in the structures and the habits, the institutions themselves. That's true of every former Soviet-system country — it's true in Russia, of course, especially — it will go on being true. While it's true in Ukraine, it seems to me that Ukraine has made some steady, if fairly modest but real progress towards transformation of its institutions to something that will fit into indigenous specifications and preferences of the people today, perhaps, more clearly. I think that Ukraine has suffered so much from the heavy hand of Soviet imperialism... for example, from Chornobyl; it suffered so much from Soviet military policies and its

nuclear policy; it suffered so much from Soviet policies in the Crimea — each one of which are the source of major problems today. Those problems are rooted in Soviet policies of decades past. And I think that although the problems remain, Ukraine is making steady progress. ...

I believe that Ukrainians all know that they are vulnerable to the policies of Russia. And what is really true of Ukraine and all of the other former Soviet states contiguous to Russia [is] that Russia's policies will have a colossal impact on their futures. They know that a Russian leader who is hostile to independence of the former Soviet states and is bent on reintegration... could completely disrupt their stability and their progress toward independence and success and freedom. ...

I know that many Americans and many Ukrainians are not happy with President Yeltsin and have many criticisms of him, and think there are grounds for criticism. But on this most central, most important point of respect for the independence and self-determination of the former Soviet states, the post-Soviet period has been, I think, fortunate in the leadership of Boris Yeltsin, who has made clear his commitment to that respect for self-determination. No one knows what a post-Yeltsin leader of Russia might think about this. ... I believe that when there is incivility and uncertainty in Russia's leadership and succession, that must be disturbing to Ukraine. ...

I think that Ukraine has done a good job in cooperation with particularly the United States on the safeguarding of nuclear weapons, and the Nunn-Warner Act and in all of our various efforts at preventing the sale and, sort of, disappearance of nuclear bombs and other products into the open market. Fewer Ukrainians have been engaged in black-marketeering and profiteering on really dangerous weapons certainly than is true in Russia. And that's to be applauded; that's good for everyone. But it's also one more evidence that Ukraine and Ukrainians are serious about establishing themselves as responsible members of the... community of European nations.

... Certainly in any Europe that is inclusive and historical, Ukraine will have a significant role, because Ukraine is an intrinsic part of Europe, just as Poland is, the Czech Republic is, Hungary is, Germany is. Ukraine has been somewhat unfortunate in its neighbors, much as Poland has been. It has had neighbors violate its borders repeatedly, and [been] invaded and occupied and devastated. So Ukraine has been interested in developing a good strong army and a self-defense capacity, and I think that's not only acceptable, but wise. I think that Ukraine has demonstrated its desire to play a positive role in European peacekeeping and — peacekeeping in Europe, I should say.

I want to say, with regard to NATO's expansion, I have felt since 1992 that new democracies in Europe who were subjected to foreign rule for decades because of the overbearing strength of the Soviet Union and their imperialist policies, that those countries who had suffered such pain and had emerged to independence and had become democracies and had desired to be part of NATO, I felt, should be admitted to NATO. I've thought that way about the Visegrad countries who were the first countries to apply for membership in NATO. ...

And I had felt that countries that desired closer affiliation with NATO, who were democratic and who were prepared to make a contribution and were able to make a contribution to NATO's strength, should be, in fact, admitted to NATO. But obviously, I think this should be done in a fashion that is consistent

with Russian security and with good relations with Russia and good relations with Ukraine. And I would not, myself, interfere or encourage any state in Eastern Europe to apply for NATO membership if they thought they could do better for themselves without NATO membership. ... What they want to do about NATO is, in my judgment, their decision.

I believe the United States has a vital, real interest in the democratic development of these countries, not necessarily as independent states, but as democratic societies and self-determining entities. And that because we have a vital interest and a geostrategic interest, we should do what we can to strengthen both the economies and the democratic governments of the people this region, especially including Ukraine, which is the biggest and the most geostrategically vital. I know that Bob Dole feels very much that way.

I know that you know that Bob Dole is a long-time supporter of Ukraine, who has supported Ukraine through thick and thin, through slavery and freedom, and who has spoken on many occasions to many Ukrainian groups, and indeed, I may say, I have, that's including in the years Ukrainians were having worse luck and in the years when Ukrainians were having better luck, like today. I think we can say about Bob Dole that he has been a friend through thick and thin, quite literally. And he does send his regards, and he does assure everyone that whether he's president of the United States, as he hopes to be, which I hope he will be, or not, he will continue to support and to work for an economically strengthened and politically strengthened Ukraine.

And he will commit himself to supporting initiatives that promote the American-Ukrainian relationship. He believes, as I believe, that one of the ways that the United States can help Ukraine is by developing cooperative relationships with Ukraine in a variety of fields — environmental, and social, and athletic, and scientific of all kinds, and not just NATO The point is to develop institutionalized cooperation, to come to know each other better and to strengthen the evidences offered by Americans of respect for Ukraine and the ways the United States can help Ukrainians in diverse areas. ...

And President Dole — president-elect Dole — [laughter] very much hopes that Ukraine will continue to seek out opportunities for cooperation and membership in Western institutions and in European institutions, generally. He guarantees that in office or out of office, he will back Ukrainian efforts in this institutionalization of ties with the free world. I think that he feels — as I feel, as a great many of us feel, in fact — that 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... 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. And we think that financial assistance to Ukraine is important for the future. And, again, Sen. Dole and those associated with Sen. Dole's campaign in the Congress, Republicans in the Congress, commit 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.

I think that I speak for Sen. Dole as well as myself when I say that we expect that the people of Ukraine are on the verge today of the most prosperous, most free, most productive, most gratifying and successful years of this century. We wish them well and we wish all their friends outside well, too. Thank you very much.

PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: The Washington Group's 1996 Leadership Conference



Discussing Ukraine's geostrategic position in the world are: (from left) Volodymyr Belashov, political secretary at the Ukrainian Embassy; Ilya Prizel, professor at the Johns Hopkins University Paul Nitze School for Advanced International Studies; Roman Popadiuk, America's first ambassador to Ukraine; and Sherman Garnett, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.



Ukrainian Supreme Court Judge Oleksandr Volkov explains the Ukrainian judicial system in a keynote address to the TWG Leadership Conference.



CIA Director John Deutch (left) making a point to Russian Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov (right) as Vasyl Holovenko, first secretary at the Ukrainian Embassy, and Maria Shcherbak, the wife of the Ukrainian ambassador to the U.S., look on.



The recipient of The Washington Group's "Friend of Ukraine" award, Odesa Philharmonic music director and principal conductor Hobart Earle, and Margarita Hewko, co-director of the Project on the Oral History of Independent Ukraine.



A view of some of the participants of The Washington Group's Leadership Conference. Close to 300 persons attended the annual three-day event.



Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott arriving at the Ukrainian Embassy with Melanne Verveer, deputy chief of staff of the First Lady.

Photos by Natalie Sluzar

A CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD: D.C. reps report on eve of elections

WASHINGTON — On November 5, voters will be electing a president, 435 representatives, and 34 senators. Incumbent members of Congress have been faced with numerous issues relating to Ukraine and U.S.-Ukrainian relations. These issues include foreign assistance to Ukraine, commemoration of Ukrainian independence, remembrance of the Chernobyl disaster and assistance to the victims of Chernobyl, Russian threats against Ukraine, to name a few.

The Washington representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have compiled a list of members of Congress who deserve recognition for their support of issues important to Ukrainian Americans.

The following lists those members of Congress, by state, who have supported issues when approached by either or both the UNA and the UCCA. Members not listed have no record pro or con, to the knowledge of the two organizations. (To be sure, there may be some members of Congress not listed who have been responsive to their constituents but have not taken action that became known to either organization.)

Those members whose name is followed by an asterisk (*) have a long-term record of support for the Ukrainian American community and/or have provided a degree of support that merits outstanding recognition. The parenthesis after the member's name contains the member's party affiliation (D for Democrat and R for Republican) and the number of his/her congressional district.

The House of Representatives

The members of Congress running for re-election to the House of Representatives who merit commendation for their support of Ukrainian issues are:

Alabama: Sonny Callahan (R-1); Arizona: Matthew James Salmon (R-1), Jim Kolbe (R-5); California: Robert T. Matsui (D-5), Anna Eshoo (D-14), George P. Radanovich (R-19), Calvin Dooley (D-20), William M. Thomas (R-21), Howard L. Berman (D-26), Carlos J. Moorhead (R-27), David Dreier (R-28), Steve Horn (R-38), Dana Rohrabacher* (R-45), Robert K. Dornan (R-46), C. Christopher Cox (R-47), Randy Cunningham (R-51); Colorado: Dan Schaefer (R-6); Connecticut: Christopher Shays (R-4), Nancy L. Johnson (R-6); Florida: David Weldon (R-15); Illinois: Bobby Rush (D-1), William O. Lipinski (D-3), Luis V. Gutierrez (D-4), John Edward Porter (R-10); Louisiana: Robert Livingston (R-1), Richard H. Baker (R-6); Maryland: Benjamin L. Cardin (D-3), Steny H. Hoyer* (D-5), Constance A. Morella (R-8); Massachusetts: Peter Blute (R-3), Marty Meehan (D-5), Joseph P. Kennedy II (D-8); Michigan: Bart Stupak (D-1), Vernon J. Ehlers (R-3), Dave Camp (R-4), James A. Barcia (D-5), Fred Upton (R-6), Dale E. Kildee (D-9), David E. Bonior* (D-10), Joseph Knollenberg (R-11), Sander M. Levin* (D-12), Lynn Nancy Rivers (D-13), John Conyers (D-14), John D. Dingell (D-16); New Jersey: Jim Saxton (R-3),

Christopher H. Smith* (R-4), Marge Roukema (R-5), Frank Pallone (D-6), Bob Franks (R-7), Bill Martini (R-8), Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (R-11); New York: Michael P. Forbes (R-1), Gary L. Ackerman (D-5), Thomas J. Manton (D-7), Charles E. Schumer (D-9), Carolyn Maloney (D-14), Eliot L. Engel (D-17), Nita M. Lowey* (D-18), Benjamin A. Gilman* (R-20), Michael R. McNulty (D-21), Gerald B. Solomon* (R-22), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-23), John M. McHugh (R-24), James T. Walsh (R-25), Maurice D. Hinchey (D-26), Louise McIntosh Slaughter* (D-28), John J. LaFalce (D-29); North Carolina: Eva Clayton (D-1); Ohio: James A. Traficant (D-17); Oregon: Elizabeth Furse (D-1); Pennsylvania: Thomas M. Foglietta (D-1), Robert A. Borski (D-3), Curt Weldon (R-7), William J. Coyne (D-14); Rhode Island: Patrick J. Kennedy (D-1); Virginia: Jim Moran (D-8), Frank R. Wolf (R-10); Wisconsin: Gerald D. Kleczka (D-4), Thomas M. Barrett (D-5).

The Senate

Senators running for re-election or representatives running for the Senate who have demonstrated support for Ukraine are:

Delaware: Joseph Biden (D); Illinois: Richard Durbin (D)[representative running for Senate]; Kentucky: Mitch McConnell* (R); Michigan: Carl Levin* (D); North Carolina: Jesse Helms (R); Texas: Phil Gramm (R).

Cited as unresponsive

The UCCA's and UNA's Washington representatives have also identified a number of representatives who have been especially unresponsive to requests of support for issues of importance to the Ukrainian American community. They are:

California: Nancy Pelosi (D-8) who twice voted against earmarks for Ukraine in the House-Senate Conference; Ohio: Martin R. Hoke (R-10) who, immediately after leaving a meeting in which he committed to supporting foreign assistance, voted to cut it; Michigan: Peter Hoekstra (R-2), Nick Smith (R-7), Dick Chrysler (R-8), Barbara-Rose Collins (D-15), all of whom refused to support a joint U.S.-Ukrainian institute initiated by Rep. Bonior and requested by the Ukrainian government; Wisconsin: David Obey (D-7) who has led the charge in Congress against an earmark for Ukraine.

Lastly, the organizations have identified one Senate candidate who, as a representative, was especially unresponsive to issues of Ukrainian Americans in 1988 and 1995 but this year supported an earmark for Ukraine.

New Jersey: Robert G. Torricelli (D), who in 1988 refused to support the Ukrainian Millennium but supported the Russian Millennium, and who in 1995 added an amendment to the National Security Act that both eliminated mention of Ukraine as a possible candidate for NATO expansion and provided for a Russian veto over any NATO expansion. After his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Senate in 1996, Rep. Torricelli did endorse an earmark for Ukraine in the foreign assistance bill.

Two Democrats urge Ukrainian Americans to exercise their power in shaping the future

by Irene Jarosewich

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — They represent different countries, yet their message was remarkably similar: during the next few years, the United States cannot abdicate its role as foreign policy leader in the world by turning inward, and the Ukrainian American community has the power to shape not only the outcome of the upcoming election but also influence U.S. foreign policy towards Ukraine.

Two Democrats met with the Ukrainian American community of New Jersey on October 14 at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover to convince the assembled crowd that not only does their vote matter, it was essential.

One Democrat, Rep. Bob Torricelli, is campaigning to fill the Senate seat being vacated by another New Jersey Democrat, Sen. Bill Bradley, a longtime supporter of the Ukrainian American community.

The other Democrat was Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Democratic Party of Ukraine and a member of Ukraine's Parliament.

Mr. Yavorivsky focused on two points: the situation in Ukraine and the role Ukrainian Americans can play in assisting Ukraine in the near future.

According to Mr. Yavorivsky, Ukraine, "one of the youngest students of America's democracy, is unique because it attained its independence without bloodshed." In just a few short years it has been able to guarantee its citizens all of the rights and freedoms that other democracies provide their citizens, except for one: the one freedom that is hardest to obtain, economic freedom.

It is essential, said Mr. Yavorivsky, for Ukraine to revitalize its economy in the next two to three years in order for it to sustain a prosperous and independent democracy.

Ukrainian Americans can help impact future economic success by using their votes to elect candidates supportive of Ukraine, those who understand its history and current situation.

"I can't tell you whom to vote for," said Mr. Yavorivsky, "that is your own choice, but you must look at the record. And I tell you that it is my right, and my obligation, to care what elected officials in the most powerful democracy in the world, America, are thinking and saying about my country ... how their actions will affect children, grandchildren, my homeland."

He alluded to a recent speech in Washington at the The Washington Group's Leadership Conference by Jeane Kirkpatrick, foreign policy advisor to Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole.

Five years into Ukraine's independence, said Mr. Yavorivsky, Ms. Kirkpatrick presented a muddled position on the relationship between Ukraine and Russia.

Mr. Yavorivsky also recalled, with still obvious disbelief, another example of Republican foreign policy directed against Ukraine's independence, former President George Bush's infamous "Chicken Kiev" speech.

"My goal," said Mr. Yavorivsky, "is to see my homeland, the homeland of many of the people in this room, be such a strong and vibrant country that no politician, in any country anywhere in the world, will be able to even think of saying that Ukraine does not need to be independent."

Rep. Torricelli, who has served on the

House committees on International Relations and Select Intelligence during his 14-year tenure in Congress, responded to Mr. Yavorivsky's vision.

"You have not asked America to shed blood, spend a fortune, but to help consolidate freedom in Ukraine, with assistance in building an economy and building an infrastructure. We will secure, as best as any foreign power can from a distant shore ... freedom and a prosperous Ukraine. We will be there as brothers by your side."

Mr. Torricelli stated, "Ukraine has been blessed by many things: a wonderful culture, a decent, good, strong people, but a difficult geography. She borders nations of great ambition that do not respect those that wish to live in peace and freedom by their sides. ... History has not yet determined whether Russia has learned to live within her borders in peace, or whether we are simply living through an intermission in a larger struggle that could consume future generations."

According to Rep. Torricelli, America has both the possibility and responsibility to disarm Russia, invest in the conversion of defense industries in the former Soviet Union, and assist in developing new infrastructures. He suggested that the Republican-controlled Congress, as well as his campaign opponent in New Jersey, were being penny-wise but pound-foolish by voting to curtail foreign aid.

"This is our mission: to win a political campaign, obviously. But much more ... to teach other Americans what every American must know — that our freedom, our peace and liberty in this nation depend on our ability to seize the moment."

He continued, "Do I believe in balancing the federal books and reducing taxes and spending? Yes, of course, I do. However, I, as we all do, have a deep and abiding love for this country ... This is about governing the greatest nation on Earth. I need you to lead, to help America remember its responsibilities abroad. This is an issue in this campaign."

Rep. Torricelli concluded his meeting with the community with a promise: "I pledge to you that with me you will not only have a vote, you will have a voice. You will not have a follower, you will have a leader."

"It can be remembered that this was the moment of Ukraine's freedom, and that this was the generation that secured it, or it can be remembered that Ukraine's freedom was but a brief moment, available, but lost because we were weak, or not wise. We are the generation that will make the difference."

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

internal affairs ministers, Zbigniew Siemiatkowski and Yurii Kravchenko, signed an agreement in Kyiv on October 4 providing for an exchange of information between police forces and the creation of joint police detachments. The aim of the cooperation is to fight international gangs, particularly those smuggling illegal immigrants. The Polish and Ukrainian defense ministers, Stanislaw Dobrzanski and Oleksander Kuzmuk, on the same day visited a joint peacekeeping battalion, which will for the first time take part in Polish troop exercises in southern Poland. (OMRI Daily Digest)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shocked by letters in October 20 issue

Dear Editor:

As many of your readers know, I have worked hard to secure assistance for Ukraine. It has not been an easy task, but with the strong, consistent support of members of the Ukrainian American community, we have earmarked funds in the last two years, in spite of strong opposition from the administration. That is why I was shocked to read two letters to your paper in the October 20 edition.

In the first, Ambassador Richard Morningstar admonishes administration critics, pointing out that Ukraine receives \$330 million, making it the third largest recipient of aid to FSU states. It is hypocritical, outrageous and just plain wrong for this administration to now claim credit for supporting Ukraine.

The level of assistance is a direct result of the active and successful involvement of the Ukrainian American community in the legislative process, which produced a concrete earmark of funds. I was deeply involved in hours of intense negotiation with the State Department and the White House over the fate of funding for Ukraine. At every turn, they attempted to strip out the earmark. Let me quote from a State Department document presented as the formal, final and unfortunate position of the Clinton administration: We "strongly oppose the Senate earmarks."

Not only is the administration misleading the community on its general view of Ukraine, they are misrepresenting the real level of support they provided. Just as one example, \$23 million of the \$330 million which the administration claims is, in fact, in their own words, the "value of private, charitable donations which they only transport." This means that donations made by your readers are claimed by President Bill Clinton as U.S. government aid in order to inflate the bottom line.

I was equally surprised to see a letter from Alex Kuzma lauding the administration's record on Ukraine. As a representative of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, he met with my staff and urged me to earmark assistance not only for children who were victims of the accident, but also to set aside a specific commitment for decommissioning the Chernobyl facility. He made the request because of inadequate support from the administration. More specifically, he indicated he did not believe the U.S. would fulfill our commitments under the G-7 agreement unless funding was directed.

After talking with Ukrainian officials and U.S. experts, I included these and a number of other earmarks for nuclear

safety, agricultural production, environmental improvements and small business development. I believe each earmark makes a major contribution to advancing economic and political reforms. A free, democratic and prosperous Ukraine serves American ideals and interests.

The Ukrainian American community has a deep attachment to the history which has shaped their homeland. History should accurately reflect the negligence and opposition Ukraine has endured at the hands of this administration.

Sen. Mitch McConnell
Washington

The writer is a U.S. senator from Kentucky and chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Maintains accuracy of reports from

Dear Editor:

Truth seems to be the first casualty of political campaigns. For close to a decade the pages of The Weekly have carried my reports of events in Washington as they affect Ukraine. I have accurately reported the actions and policies of three administrations and five Congresses. These reports have included items of both a positive and negative nature about Republicans and Democrats alike.

While I am a registered Republican, I have been meticulous in remaining non-partisan in both my representation of the Ukrainian National Association and in my reporting of events in Washington. The non-partisan nature of my work is demonstrated by the close relationship I maintain with members of Congress of both political parties. The objectivity of my reporting is demonstrated by the fact that stories filed by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Washington Office have been consistent with those I have filed.

The October 20 issue of The Weekly contained three letters claiming that my letter on U.S. assistance to Ukraine "distorts the record" of the Clinton administration. I stand by the stories I have written and have the documentation, supplied by the Clinton administration, to substantiate my statements. While I understand the writers are motivated by a desire to see President Bill Clinton re-elected, I would hope that they could present their case without distorting the facts or questioning my integrity.

Let me address the major issues raised in the three letters. Earlier this year, Ambassador Richard Morningstar (special advisor to the president on assistance to the NIS and a writer of one of the letters) testified before Congress that the adminis-

tration was planning to provide Ukraine with only \$167 million under the Freedom Support Act. Congress, led by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) with support from both Republicans and Democrats, enacted legislation requiring not less than \$225 million of assistance to Ukraine. The Clinton administration, in writing, strongly opposed these earmarks.

During the House-Senate Conference, the administration's effort to undercut the Ukrainian earmark was repudiated overwhelmingly by Republicans and Democrats. The strongest words of criticism of the administration's efforts, came, ironically, from Rep. Charles Wilson, a Texas Democrat.

Even after losing this battle, the Clinton administration did not give up. In the final days of the Congress, Ambassador Morningstar was sent to lobby against the earmarks for Ukraine and Armenia.

If the Clinton administration opposes earmarks on principle, then why did they lobby only against the earmarks for Ukraine and Armenia and not against the earmarks for Israel, Egypt, Cyprus, Burma, etc? Is their opposition in principle selective as to countries?

We keep hearing the claim that the administration has provided Ukraine with \$330 million of assistance in fiscal year 1996. This is mixing apples and oranges. The major assistance program is the Freedom Support Act, and differences between the administration and the Congress have focused on this program. The administration's figure of \$330 million includes many other assistance programs and even private-sector donations, including assistance provided directly or indirectly by the Ukrainian American community. However, if the administration wants to discuss all programs, including Nunn-Lugar and USDA funds, then let's look at the assistance levels from all programs.

According to Ambassador Morningstar's own report to Congress, Ukraine is receiving the third lowest per capita assistance among the 12 new independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. In addition, of the funds allocated for the nations of the NIS, the rate of expenditure for Ukraine is the third lowest. In other words, the Clinton administration has decided to spend the mandated level of assistance to Ukraine as slowly as possible. If the delay was due to the slow pace of economic reform in Ukraine, as the letter writers claim, then how does one explain the high rate of expenditure for countries such as Turkmenistan, Tajikistan (a Communist country) and other NIS nations that are light years behind Ukraine in economic reform.

The various writers referenced the trade credits that the administration has provided Ukraine. Again, according to Ambassador

Morningstar's own report to Congress, financing, credits and insurance by the U.S. Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) to Russia (three times the size of Ukraine) has been 10 times the amount provided to Ukraine. In addition, a major portion of the credits for Ukraine in FY 1996 went to the John Deere Corp. for sale of U.S.-produced agricultural combines to Ukraine, a program heavily criticized by even The New York Times since the program effectively undercuts private farmers in Ukraine. The Morningstar report also notes that Russia received over five times the amount of benefit from U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs that Ukraine received.

The facts speak for themselves.

Our community must judge each office holder by his record and not make sweeping generalizations about political parties. The reality is that foreign assistance has been declining for years. The Clinton administration has requested less and less foreign assistance, and the Congress, under both Democratic and Republican control, has cut those requests further. The lack of consensus for foreign assistance is not a partisan issue; there are as many Democrats as Republicans who fail to understand the benefit of foreign assistance for U.S. security interests.

The first two earmarks for Ukraine, challenging the Clinton administration's policy toward Ukraine, were passed by a Democratic-controlled Congress. The next two earmarks were passed by a Republican-controlled Congress. If anything, this demonstrates the bipartisan nature of the support for Ukraine in the Congress and the bipartisan skepticism of the Congress for the administration's commitment to Ukraine. The key players in the enactment of the earmarks have been from both parties, including Sens. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Phil Gramm (R-Texas) former Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kansas) and Reps. Charles Wilson (D-Texas), Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), John Edward Porter (R-Ill.), David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Sander Levin (D-Mich.).

Ukraine's interests are not advanced by making sweeping comments against one or the other political party. There are supporters of building closer ties between the United States and Ukraine in both political parties, as there are isolationists in each party. Each public official should be judged on his own record and not by the party they belong to. The blanket attack on the Republican Party made in one letter can only serve to undercut the support Ukrainian Americans and Ukraine have received over the years by many prominent members of that party. This can be particularly damaging if Republicans retain control of one or both Houses of Congress or even win the White House. It is in our interests to work with and in both parties. The strident partisanship in the one letter and in a previous letter published in The Weekly are counterproductive. It is time to put the interests of Ukraine above short-term partisan consideration.

Unlike the writers of two letters, I am not urging anyone to vote for a particular candidate for president on November 5. I do, however, urge each Ukrainian American to review the record of each candidate, not only as it pertains to Ukraine but to all the issues that affect us as Americans, and to cast an informed vote on Election Day.

Eugene M. Iwanciw
Arlington, Va.

Head of world...

(Continued from page 3)

as representative of the federation during the week of October 4-10 for the Patriarchal Sobor of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church at the invitation of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

The longtime leader of the movement of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church laity for recognition of a Patriarchate, who is a resident of Detroit, was unequivocal in his thought that it is all a matter of Church politics.

Mr. Kolodchin said that for more than 30 years the Catholic Church has come up with one reason after another for denying recognition of a Patriarchate to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. "At first it was that you do not have your

own territory. Then, after independence, it became that our Church should first re-establish itself in Ukraine. Now it is the ecumenism situation."

The idea of a Patriarchate for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was first proposed by Major Archbishop Josyf Slipyj, who arrived in the Vatican in 1963 after spending 18 years in the gulags of the Soviet Union for refusing to denounce the pope and the Catholic Church. Later that year, during a speech before the Second Vatican Council, he proposed a Patriarchate for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

In 1969, at the fourth synod of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops, he declared the Church a Patriarchate and in 1975 accepted the title of Patriarch Josyf I. The Roman Catholic Church has never recognized any of the moves.

Mr. Kolodchin explained that a

Patriarchate does not necessarily find its existence in acknowledgment by the Church of Rome but in the attitude of its laity, clergy and bishops. "All the Eastern Churches that were perfected by a patriarchate, were not given it. It began as with us — by a grass-roots movement. And when the movement gained sufficient strength, Rome acknowledged the formally existing patriarchate. We must maintain a strong spine, we must continue to work as a patriarchal Church, and when [Rome is ready] they will acknowledge it."

Will it soon happen to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church? Mr. Kolodchin remains an optimist. "I think that a Patriarchate will be recognized shortly. It may be a year, it may be more. But I am thoroughly convinced that it will happen," said Mr. Kolodchin.

**For more letters to the editor,
see pages 8 and 9.**

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Standing united

The Sobor of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, held in Lviv a few weeks ago, may go down in history as a watershed event for both the faithful and the leadership of this long-suffering Church. For the first time in its history, the laity, clergy and bishops of this Particular Church got together for constructive dialogue. More than 200 delegates — traveling from as far away as South America, North America, Europe and Australia — exchanged ideas, listened to criticism and shared various problems currently afflicting the Church.

"And what we found was that we are all members of one united Church, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church," said one North American participant, who was uplifted by the work of the Sobor, adding that it exceeded the expectations of the lay representatives and underscored to them that, although the faithful of this Church are scattered throughout the world, their voice is singular.

What they want is to fulfill the vision of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky before him; they want the Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church to be the unifying spiritual home of millions of faithful strewn across the world. It is this enduring Church that combines the Western openness with Eastern mysticism that has been the fortress of the faithful in Ukraine for more than four centuries.

It is a Church that is equal among equals. But it is also a Church that now — in independent Ukraine — must define where it is going and how it should prepare for the 21st century. "We see that ours is a Living Church," commented Bishop Lubomyr Husar, who masterfully presided over the work of the Sobor. "[The Sobor] 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."

To be sure, the problems of the Church today focus on such daily needs as a uniform liturgical service, as well as a fixed approach to catechization of the laity. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church — like many other Churches today — also needs to focus on how to keep its flock together.

But no longer are these issues discussed only behind the closed doors of synodal meetings. These doors have been opened to the concerned laity, which has shown its interest and desire to help the Church. It is this continued vibrancy that will give the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its faithful strength — and perhaps even lead to the recognition of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate in the near future.

As some delegates at the Sobor explained, the recognition of any patriarchate by Rome has always begun as a grass-roots movement. And, when the movement gained sufficient strength, Rome acknowledged the formally existing patriarchate.

Although the Ukrainian Catholic faithful have supported the move for a Ukrainian Patriarchate since Cardinal Slipyj proposed it more than 30 years ago, often the leadership of the Ukrainian Catholic Church has been among the roadblocks to achieving this goal. Now the leadership has begun listening to its people.

Many of the participants of the Sobor agree that, to a great extent, the Sobor's success was due to the brilliant leadership of Bishop Husar, who led the proceedings with discipline, spirituality and humor. He gave the Church a human dimension, leading constructive discussions and dealing with issues aimed at enriching the Church for the 21st century.

And the Church leadership actually communicated with its faithful, taking their needs and concerns — such as youth, family matters and vocations to the priesthood — into consideration.

This Sobor marks the beginning of a dialogue that is scheduled to go on annually for the next three years, but it seems that it is also the beginning of a new era for this Church, which has been persecuted for decades, but has re-emerged as a vibrant, living institution.

Oct.
28
1872

Turning the pages back...

Terentiy Parkhomenko was born in the village of Voloskivtsi, about 50 miles east of Chernihiv, and lost his sight at age 10. In the classic Ukrainian manner, he became a kobzar.

Taught by a master, Andriy Hoidenko, Parkhomenko studied for five years, and then for five years wandered about Ukraine with his teacher. Over the years, he also became a renowned lira player.

Parkhomenko became a teacher himself, and counted Avram Hrebin (whose recordings were preserved by Ukraine's Institute of Fine Arts, Folklore and Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences) among his pupils.

Parkhomenko's extensive repertoire of dumas, historical songs, psalms, lyrical songs and satires attracted the attention of writers and ethnographers, and was in contact with the leaders in the field, including Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ivan Franko, Oleksander Malynka, Opanas Slastion. Parkhomenko also had a strong influence on composer Mykola Lysenko.

In 1902, Parkhomenko joined other famous kobzari, including Hnat Honcharenko, Mykhailo Kravchenko, and Ivan Kucherenko-Kuchuruha in a series of performances at the 12th Russian Archeographic Congress in Kharkiv.

After the congress, official Russian imperial attitudes to the kobzari softened somewhat. Parkhomenko accepted invitations to appear in Lviv and Drohobych, and later gave concerts in Kyiv, Poltava, Nizhyn, Uman, Vinnytsia, Yelysavethrad (now Kirovohrad) and Warsaw.

Because his singing awakened national consciousness among the peasantry, after the revolution of 1905 he met with increasing harassment.

In the spring of 1910, Parkhomenko was given a terrible beating by police, and on March 23, back in his native village of Voloskivtsi, he died of his injuries.

Sources: "Kobzars," "Parkhomenko, Terentii," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 2, 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988, 1993).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vote to continue a positive policy

Dear Editor:

Ukraine is now the third largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid after Israel and Egypt. This status reflects the strategic role Ukraine now occupies in President Bill Clinton's foreign policy. It also shows us how far Ukraine has come since President George Bush went to Kyiv to lecture the Ukrainian Parliament on "suicidal nationalism."

Ukraine's favored status with the Clinton administration does not mean the Ukrainian community in America can be complacent, however. The same forces that opposed Ukrainian independence five years ago are still active, as evidenced by the vicious article attacking Ukraine in *Forbes* magazine last month. That is why Eugene Iwanciw is right to push for earmarks for Ukrainian foreign aid.

Although President Clinton seems well on his way to winning re-election, the possibility always exists that Bob Dole can still win. Already Mr. Dole has announced that *Forbes* magazine editor Steve Forbes would be his treasury secretary. James Baker, President Bush's secretary of state, and architect of the policy to prop up a dying Soviet Union, would also have a prominent role in a Dole administration. Given the record of these two men — not to mention other Republican operatives — the danger to Ukraine cannot be overstated. That's when our community will be grateful for the earmarks on U.S. assistance to Ukraine.

By coming out in force for President Clinton in November, however, our community can help to insure that America's positive policy toward Ukraine is not overturned by forces hostile to its independence.

Walter P. Bubna
Cleveland

League of Voters supports Clinton

Dear Editor:

As the 1996 election campaign is fast nearing its conclusion, we are inundated with negative and positive commercials (mostly negative) on TV, subtle and not-so-subtle personal attacks, and debates by the candidates for a seat in our government — including a shining place in the sun: the presidential seat. In this mad scramble for our vote we are supposed to intelligently decide what is best for us, our children and grandchildren. The League of Ukrainian Voters in New Jersey (LUV) feels that it is our civic responsibility to vote, but, Dear Lord, could someone help to sort it all out?

LUV is a non-partisan political action group that encourages political and civic participation in the Ukrainian American community. In the 1996 election, LUV is endorsing the Democratic ticket headed by President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore because Ukrainian Americans, who are concerned with American issues that deal with everyday life in the United States also have a specific agenda: namely, concerns with the American government regarding its foreign policy toward Ukraine and the newly emerged CIS countries in Eastern Europe.

Democrats in our government have generally been more helpful and supportive to our community in the recent past. They have upheld numerous actions — including financial projects regarding governmental grants, and were generally much more

understanding of our concerns. Examples of significantly Democratic-supported projects are: the congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine; grants from USAID, the Eurasia Foundation and the National Endowment for Democracy for projects like those of Sabre-Svitlo, CCRF, UAV Adopt-a-Hospital and others.

While a number of issues drew bipartisan support, Republicans were generally less supportive of issues important to Ukrainians — whether the party in power was Republican or Democrat. Some of the examples that come to mind are: former President Ronald Reagan's opposition to the Ukraine Famine Commission, the cases of Myroslav Medvid and Walter Polovchak, the extradition of John Demjanjuk, President George Bush's infamous "Chicken Kiev" speech before the Ukrainian Parliament in Kyiv, and the slashing of funds for RFE/RL and VOA and other democratization projects by the majority-dominated Republican Congress — in addition to a harsh and short-sighted immigration policy.

President Clinton's strong support for Ukraine has been amply demonstrated on numerous occasions. On one such occasion Mr. Clinton said: "For America, support for an independent Ukraine secure in its recognized borders is not only a matter of sympathy, it is a matter of our national interest as well. We look to the day when a democratic and prosperous Ukraine is America's full political and economic partner in a bulwark of stability in Europe." In fact, President Clinton hosted President Leonid Kuchma to the first state visit by a Ukrainian leader to the U.S.

President Clinton's Partnership for Peace program has helped to draw Ukraine into Europe's evolving security systems and allowed it to participate in military exercises with European and American troops. Trade between the United States and Ukraine now exceeds \$500 million per year, and Ukraine has become the third largest recipient of U.S. assistance.

In spite of such overwhelming considerations for Ukrainians to cast their vote for Clinton/Gore, there are among us spoilsports who publicly spew numbers, dates and political lingo at us in order to instill confusion, doubt and fear. They take an issue, exaggerate it out of proportion, and keep repeating the same distorted facts in a variety of styles in an attempt to intimidate us. We should not knuckle under such pressure. They have their own fish to fry, for they are looking for political patronage and handouts.

LUV encourages all to vote their conscience and engage in participatory democracy instead of treating elections as a spectator sport. At this point in time it is to our advantage to vote the Clinton/Gore ticket. We cannot afford to sit this one out and then complain that our government is not what it should be. We must vote in order to make a difference.

Walter Bodnar
Newark, N.J.

The writer is public relations director for the League of Ukrainian Voters.

Why waste space on political diatribe?

Dear Editor:

I read *The Ukrainian Weekly* for news about Ukraine and Ukrainians — news we ordinarily don't get in the American media. Why waste valuable space in your fine publication on sleazy political diatribe? Don't we already get too much in the American press?

Alexander Musichuk
Parma, Ohio

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A voice in support of Richard Durbin

Dear Editor:

With the formation of the Ukrainians for Salvi committee, Ukrainian Americans in Illinois have the great fortune of having two Senate candidates who will listen to their concerns. ("Ukrainians in Illinois form committee for Salvi," September 22). Al Salvi's opponent, Congressman Richard Durbin, has long supported Ukrainian issues.

As the son of an immigrant from Lithuania, Rep. Durbin believes it is in the best interest of the United States to support democratic and economic reforms in Ukraine and the other newly independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe. He has supported and worked for earmarks in foreign aid appropriations for Ukraine. In addition, he co-sponsored the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996, which states that the United States should continue to support the full and active participation of Ukraine and the other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe in activities appropriate for qualifying for NATO membership.

Congressman Durbin has also been involved in helping Ukraine deal with the tragic consequences of Chernobyl. He was an original co-sponsor of legislation that urges the government of Ukraine to continue its negotiations with the G-7 countries to close all the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl in a safe and expeditious manner, and calls upon the president of the United States to continue to support the process of closing the Chernobyl plant. The legislation recognizes the necessity for assistance from the United States in funding energy reform and safety programs.

It is my hope that the Ukrainian Americans who are supporting Al Salvi can convince Mr. Salvi to show the same level of commitment to Ukraine's development as Congressman Durbin has shown.

Vasyl Markus Jr.
Chicago

The writer is research director of the Durbin for Senate committee.

Bob Dole deserves our trust, our votes

Dear Editor:

A Ukrainian American friend approached me recently and asked, "Can we trust Bob Dole to continue the current positive policy of our government toward Ukraine?" I was intrigued by the question and proceeded to outline Bob Dole's long and outstanding record on human rights, national rights and support of the goal of independence for Ukraine. Of course we can trust Bob Dole to support Ukraine.

But for Ukrainian Americans this election is about much more than just our U.S. policy toward Ukraine. This election is about the future of our country, the United States of America, and whom we should trust with the future.

- We should trust that candidate whose record is one of honesty and integrity.
- We should trust that candidate whose record is free of scandal.
- We should trust that candidate who respects and obeys our laws and surrounds himself with others who do the same.
- We should trust that candidate whose word is his bond and who doesn't

promise one thing and then does another because it's politically expedient.

As a Republican, I thought it would be important to note what Democrats are saying about the issue of trust. The following are quotes, taken from the Congressional Record, by Democratic senators about Bob Dole:

Sen. Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.): "I have been struck by his forthrightness as majority leader — his word was his commitment and his commitment was a matter of honor."

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.): "He keeps his word, which is an essential ingredient in building trust."

Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.): "But, most of all, Mr. President, Bob Dole will be remembered in the Senate as a man of his word. There is no greater compliment which one senator can pay to another."

Sen. James Exon (D-Neb.): "He never, as Sen. Dole mentioned in his speech this morning, has he ever, to my knowledge, violated that cardinal rule of the U.S. Senate — unwritten, which is just as effective: A man's word or a woman's word is their bond. In all of these nearly 18 years that I have had the pleasure of my association with Bob Dole, I have never known Bob even to give a hint of breaking his word, because if there was ever a man in the U.S. Senate for whom we all know his word is his bond, that is Bob Dole."

As for our current president, Bill Clinton, Democrat Bob Kerry, senator from Nebraska, said in the January 1996 issue of Esquire: "Clinton is an unusually good liar. Unusually good. Do you realize that?"

I realize that Sen. Kerry is correct, as should all Americans.

I also know that we can trust Bob Dole. Bob Dole deserves our support on November 5.

Taras Szmagala
Cleveland

An essential book for all libraries

Dear Editor:

The September 29 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contains a letter by Olga Prychka titled "Check the books at your libraries." Ms. Prychka as well as her community in Stratford, N.J., should be commended for their excellent idea and its execution. It is indeed very important to insist on having books about Ukraine at local libraries.

I am only saddened and somewhat surprised that in the list of books donated (all undoubtedly useful), the Encyclopedia of Ukraine was prominently absent. The Encyclopedia of Ukraine has been recognized by scholars throughout the world as the most comprehensive and objective source on Ukraine, both past and present. It is precisely such books as the Encyclopedia of Ukraine that should be in every library. I would certainly join Ms. Prychka in encouraging all readers of The Weekly to go to their local libraries and insist that the libraries purchase this most essential book on Ukraine.

Prof. D.H. Struk
Toronto

The writer is editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Back to the future

Do you remember when the American dream was alive and well, and people believed their children would inherit a better world?

I do. The 1950s were like that. Harry Truman was president. So was Dwight D. Eisenhower. We trusted them because they were men of integrity. Their word was their bond.

Do you remember when churches were full and the faithful believed in certain universal truths? I do. Today, many baby-boomers pick and choose their own transcendental road map to Nirvana. According to a University of California study of the inner life of boomers, 60 percent believe it's better to explore various religions than commit to one faith. Too many "thou shalt nots" may prove uncomfortable. Creating their own narcissistic rituals, New-Agers "follow their own bliss."

Do you remember when school prayer was permitted in the schools but condom distribution was not? I do. I attended a public school in the 1940s, and I distinctly remember my teacher asking us to stand and pray for the success of our troops when we learned of the Allied invasion of Europe.

Do you remember when the worst problems faced by our schools were gum chewing, running in the halls and an occasional playground fight? I do. I began teaching in Chicago's inner-city in 1956, and that's really the way it was. Today, many schools have metal detectors at the doors, armed security guards in the halls, gangs roaming the halls and shootings on the playground.

Do you remember when the school curriculum was devoted to cognitive objectives? I do. I taught in inner-city schools where reading, writing and computation were the most important subjects of the day. Today, we have sex education, multicultural education, values clarification, outcome-based education and a host of other feel-good fads that have little to do with literacy.

Do you remember when families could live on one income? I do. I was an assistant principal when Lesia and I got married, and we lived on my salary for the first 10 years of our life together. Today, both of us work. In 1964, only 15 percent of our income went to local, state and federal taxes. Today, it's more like 40 percent.

Do you remember when corporations cared for their workers and the feeling was mutual? I do. My father worked for the Standard Oil Co. for 40 years, and his loyalty was unconditional. He was an owner-operator of a service station, and although his job required long hours and hard work, he loved it. "The company has been good to me," he often reminded me. "If you produce, they take care of you." Today, corporate moguls care more about the next quarterly report than their workers. Downsizing, restructuring and golden parachutes are the new corporate buzz words. Small wonder people start looking for their next position soon after being hired at their present position.

Remember the golden age of television? I do. My grandmother and I watched such gems as "I Love Lucy," "The Ed Sullivan Show," "The Honeymooners," "Hogan's Heroes" and "You Are There." Will there ever be another Red Skelton, Sid Caesar, Imogene Coca, Dean Martin or Perry Como? They have been replaced by MTV videos that celebrate irreverence, blasphemy, violence, sex, profanity, sadism and drug abuse. Decadence rules the TV

screen. If this continues, cried Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) on the floor of the U. S. Senate, "we should not be surprised if the foundations of our society rot away as from leprosy."

Do you remember Hollywood's Golden Era when the clergy was positively portrayed? Movie legends — Bing Crosby, Pat O'Brien, Spencer Tracey — appeared in such classics as "Going My Way," "Bells of St. Mary's," "The Fighting 69th" and "Boys Town." I grew up on those movies. Today Hollywood treats us to pregnant nuns ("Agnes of God"), the horrors of parochial education ("Heaven Help Us"), and fornicating and homosexual priests ("Priest").

Do you remember songs to which you could sing and dance? Remember "Blue Moon," "Star Dust," "Whole Lotta Shaking Going On," "Baby, It's Cold Outside" and "Danny Boy"? They have been replaced by something called Gansta Rap performed by cretins such as The Geto Boys, the late Tupac Shakur, Guns n' Roses, Aerosmith, ZZ Top and Poison. How does one sing along to rap lyrics like "I dug between the chair and whipped out the machete/She screamed, I sliced her up until her guts were like spaghetti"?

Do you know what "shacking up" or common-law marriage means? I do. It means living together without the benefit of marriage. Some "hopelessly backward" people still call that "living in sin."

Do you remember when divorce was rare? I do. Most married couples had the quaint idea that if they brought children into the world they had an obligation to raise them to adulthood. Before the advent of no-fault divorce the needs of children were more important than the needs of the parents. Today marriage is all about adults and their needs.

Do you remember when boys were raised to believe that only "sissies" hit girls, that a certain etiquette was expected of men when dealing with women, that marriage was sacred, and that if you made a girl pregnant you had a responsibility to her and your child? I remember how it was because I was brought up that way. By loving their wives, fathers taught young boys how to relate to women. Today, thanks in part to radical, gender feminists, we have date rape, rising spousal abuse and fatherless homes. According to the National Fatherhood Initiative, four out of 10 children in America sleep in homes with an absentee father.

Do you remember when abortion was illegal in every state? I do. Today some 1.5 innocent babies are sacrificed on the altar of convenience in what is euphemistically called "an extraction procedure." Sort of like having a decaying tooth yanked. It's a billion-dollar business. America's gender feminist minority calls it "choice," but "choice," to quote columnist Don Feder, "is when you pick Coke over Pepsi. The deliberate destruction of an unborn child with a heartbeat and brain waves and a distinct genetic code is not the exercise of 'choice.' It is, to be blunt, a defiance of the Creator and an affront to a political system based on the defense of innocent life."

President Bill Clinton tells us we've never had it so good. Sen. Bob Dole believes America was better once, and to preserve our future we must return to the values of the past. On November 5, we'll learn who the American people believe is right.

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

Bishop Lubomyr Husar was the leader of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate. He was installed in June of this year, after being appointed on April 2 by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the leader of the Greek-Catholic Church. Bishop Husar attended the Patriarchal Sobor held in Lviv October 6-10 and was appointed by Cardinal Lubachivsky to preside over its work. Today many view him as the odds-on favorite to succeed Cardinal Lubachivsky as the leader of the Church.

He spoke with The Weekly's Kyiv correspondent, Roman Woronowycz, on October 11 in place of Cardinal Lubachivsky, who, because of his health and advanced years, does not grant interviews. The interview with Bishop Husar was conducted six days before he was appointed by the World Synod as auxiliary bishop to the major archbishop of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

CONCLUSION

Wouldn't a Patriarchate make a reunion between Catholicism and Orthodoxy, which many would like to see, more difficult because a formal Patriarchate would strengthen the organized structure of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church still further?

It could go either way. We know the history of the Armenian Church, where the establishment of a Patriarchate caused a split in the Church. But I think that in our circumstance, in our Church, the recognition of a Patriarchate, and I may be mistaken, would be a big push in asserting that to be a Christian Catholic absolutely does not conflict with the idea of being a Christian of the Eastern Rite tradition.

Formal recognition by the Apostolic Center and other Patriarchates would be a strong push. Today in Ukraine we have two Ukrainian Patriarchates of the Orthodox Church. As a matter of fact, next week they will be celebrating the 75th anniversary of the renewal of the Autocephalous Church, a very special occasion for them. They are preparing together, they will be celebrating together. I consider that a very important step [in their reconciliation process]. That

foundation, the acknowledgment of a national Church with patriarchal rights, with a Patriarchal order, would enhance the prestige of the Church. Christians in Ukraine might then realize, everybody knows that three or four patriarchates are not needed. Then it will be clear that it all must be pulled into one.

I believe this will not be an easy step. Individual ambitions and all types of politics will come into play. But a healthy national Christian identity will lead to reunion. That is how I feel about this matter.

Again returning to your Kyiv press conference, you said you believed that the Catholic Church, unfortunately, deals with the Orthodox Church as with an entity with which they have signed a non-aggression pact and that it has not reached out in a pro-active manner to discover a common ground for movement toward union. Specifically, what should such a process look like?

Very personally speaking, I believe that our relationships are marked by a cautiousness, a remoteness. In my short time in Kyiv, which has not been as I would have wanted it, I have not had the chance to meet with the representatives of all the Orthodox Churches, unfortunately. I am not pleased with it, and I consider it a negative aspect of my service there. I should have met with them as soon as possible, but I simply did not physically have the ability to do this, not because of a lack of willingness, but because I was pressed by other things and did not have the time to properly prepare.

I do not have the slightest doubt of how I would have wanted to engage them during such a meeting, which would have been to straight out ask them, "How can we work together? What can we do together to become closer?"

We must, from all sides, and here I am not just speaking of the Greek-Catholic Church, work very clearly in a direction that shows progress, not simply to wait for manna to fall from heaven, or for all the misunderstandings between Christians to fall away like the Soviet Union fell apart. We must work at it. And

the Lord will do His part in time. We must avoid being guilty of doing nothing.

I do not feel, and it is more than a feeling, I do not see any position of the Greek-Catholic Church, when worked through, thought out and deeply reflected upon, that opposes the views of our Orthodox brothers.

Today they are divided into three groups; one is canonical and two are not. One is more prevalent in the east [of Ukraine], another one is more concentrated in the western territories. That is, each one has its own physical specifics. But we, the Greek-Catholic Church, have not yet decided what type of position we are to take regarding the Orthodox. As a result there are those who openly support them, almost as if part of them, and others who consider them heretics, and will not even break bread with them.

Now that normal meetings of the bishops of Ukraine have again begun, I hope that we will be able to work through the problems. We will work to make sure we agree on what we are doing and that the Orthodox know what to expect from us.

The Orthodox speak to a bishop of ours who is sympathetic to their cause and it seems to them that everything looks good. A sort of illusion is formed that everything is okay; there are no problems.

Then they meet one who is so against them that he turns his head when they approach, and then there is confusion. We must develop our position, work it through and present it. To this day we have not done that. But I am hopeful that this will be done, it is important. We must clarify our positions.

Regarding His Excellency Myroslav Lubachivsky. I want to ask you about the status of his health. We have been told that he is very sick. The press service of the UGCC suggested that we turn to you about an interview because the cardinal's health changes from day to day. Will an assistant to the leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church soon be appointed to help Cardinal Lubachivsky in carrying out his daily duties? Has there been any discussion and has the process begun?

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. His general health does not allow him to meet with people regularly or, simply, to do all that he wants.

This, without a doubt, to a certain extent reflects on the status of the Church. Thank God, his intellectual capabilities are all there, so he is fully aware of what is going on and can make the needed decisions. At the last Synod of Bishops in 1995 there was some discussion to help him, but no decisions were made. I was not there so I can only tell you what was told to me. There were efforts to resolve the matter; to give some assistance. The efforts, it seems, were unsuccessful, they weren't proposed properly. No decisions were made, and for another year, we have been left hanging. 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, so that the head of the Church can continue to work in an effective manner.

It is for the benefit of our general welfare. The Church cannot waste time without a clear, effective administrative leadership, so to speak. He has ideas, but those ideas must be transformed into reality.

Returning to something we discussed earlier, the anti-sobor, as many have dubbed the conference of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate, which was held in Lviv on October 4-6. There, they spoke of the martyrs of the Brest Union and their stand against a visit to Ukraine by the pope. Please comment on that situation.

The official commentary of the Church's organ was only published just yesterday. Whether there were martyrs or not — I'm sure that in 400 years we also did persecute to an extent, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. We did our part, there were persecutions of the Orthodox by the Uniates.

Some Uniates still today hold grudges against the Orthodox, especially after the 1950s, when the Russian Orthodox Church, and we cannot dismiss this, actively pursued the decision of the 1946 sobor, and later took advantage of that, although, perhaps unsuccessfully, which still bothers them today. It became the ruling Church. But that is secondary.

I look at it differently. It is not advantageous for them and, in my mind, very offensive that they say they will ask the pope to separate the two Churches [Ukrainian Greek-Catholic and the Church of Rome], to abolish the Greek-Catholic Church, to liquidate it. I recall that the Soviet regime attempted this.

To ask the head of the Church to abolish, for him to abolish... I do not know how to respond accordingly, it is not Christian nor cultured, it is plain not civilized. And so tactless that I cannot predict how they will squirm out of it. Every healthy-minded individual can only react to it as if told, "I don't like you, I think the best solution is to execute you."

But I must say that I didn't finish reading their official proclamation. I tell you honestly, I couldn't, after reading that phrase. I told myself, or I hope, that it is not the position of the whole Church. But there were bishops in attendance and the fact that they stated this at



Metropolitan Michael Bzdel leads celebration of the liturgy in Lviv's Freedom Square.

Roman Woronowycz

(Continued on page 22)

PHOTO REPORT: Lviv celebrates 400th anniversary of Union of Brest



Delegates at the Patriarchal Sobor in the conference hall of Lviv State University.



Ukrainian Catholic bishops pass through the crowd gathered on Freedom Square.

Roman Woronowycz



People on balconies around the square participate in the archepiscopal divine liturgy.



The throng gathers before the Lviv Opera House, where a stage was erected for the hierarchs and clergy celebrating divine liturgy.



A procession of the faithful and clergy enters the square.



Priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church concelebrate the liturgy.

MUSIC REVIEW: Myroslav Skoryk at Weill Recital Hall

by Oles Kuzyszyn

NEW YORK — Composer Myroslav Skoryk's creative legacy spans nearly four decades, and is striking in its ever present synergy of world-class compositional technique and stylistic versatility. Much like America's Gershwin, Skoryk crosses generic boundaries easily, but never gratuitously. Be it a Ukrainian folk motif, jazz rhythm or dance form, in the hands of Mr. Skoryk, it is instantly recast in a context and setting that is not only undeniably appropriate, but unquestionably original — unmistakably Skoryk.

On October 1, at New York's Weill Recital Hall, a near-capacity audience witnessed performances of eight chamber works from the composer's extensive and varied catalogue. The newest of these, Partita No. 6 for String Quartet, performed by the superb Leontovych String Quartet, revealed the cerebral, reflective Skoryk. Ever evolving themes, evenly distributed among the four players, are propelled through four continuous movements by a kaleidoscope of rhythmic backdrops, including a tango caricature in the Aria movement. Closure is achieved at the end of the final Rondo, when the opening theme is re-introduced. The quartet played seamlessly and with great clarity.

Renowned pianist Mykola Suk opened the evening with Partita No. 5 for Piano. Sure-handed and dynamic, Mr. Suk played this demanding work with a fiery grace, deftly contrasting the work's many chimerical mood changes. Melody for String Quartet closed the first half, played by the Leontovych String Quartet with an appropriately cinematic breadth and lyricism.

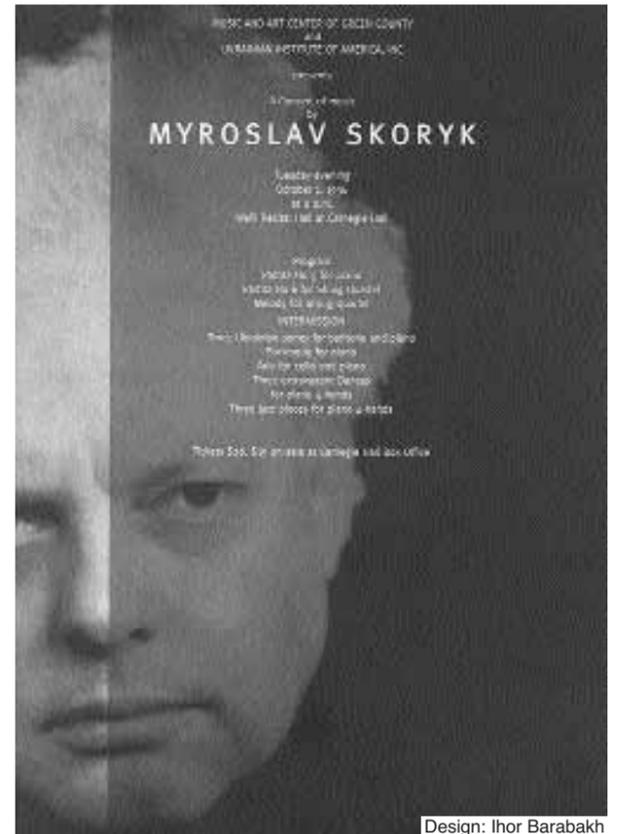
Three Ukrainian Songs for Baritone and Piano opened the second half. All three are characteristically strophic, yet this simple form serves as the template upon which Mr. Skoryk weaves a colorful tapestry of harmonic variations in the piano accompaniment. Thus, despite the uniformity of the melody from verse to verse, the mood and texture are never static. Oleh

Chmyr's powerful baritone served him well, particularly since pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky's approach to accompanying is anything but bashful.

The Burlesque for Piano, one of Mr. Skoryk's most successful works, followed. Mr. Vynnytsky is the ideal interpreter for this piece, due not only to his formidable virtuosity, but especially because of his unique ability to convey the humor and sarcasm so inherent in the Burlesque. The composer demands a levity and sparkle even in the most devilishly demanding passages, and Mr. Vynnytsky provides that and much more.

Mr. Vynnytsky then teamed up with cellist Vagram Saradjian for another recent composition, Aria for Cello and Piano, written for this very duo, and premiered by them in Carnegie Hall in November 1994. Messrs. Saradjian and Vynnytsky complement each other very well. Theirs is a firm and engaging lyricism — rich, robust cello tones from Mr. Saradjian, perfectly synced to Mr. Vynnytsky's dynamic, well articulated playing.

The evening concluded with two sets of recent works for piano 4-hands played by Mr. Vynnytsky and the composer himself. The Three Extravagant Dances, written a year ago, are full of parody and mirth, and employ elements of jazz, blues and Spanish music (all stylized, of course). The Three Jazz Pieces playfully pay homage to this distinctly American genre, but from motifs, which are then interrupted by pseudo-improvisatory passages. The composer pokes fun at both jazz and pop, the two pianists poke fun at each other by way of musical gestures, and yet, through it all, each piece retains a unity of form and a consistency of temporal progression. This classical/jazz crossover genre has been explored over and over again here in the United States, yet Mr. Skoryk's fresh and highly acute approach rivals the best such efforts of American composers. Messrs. Vynnytsky and Skoryk are so musically and visually engaging as performers that one could easily imagine a second career for them as a piano duo.



Cover of the program for a concert of music by Myroslav Skoryk.

Not surprisingly, the tumultuous applause of the audience necessitated an encore from the duo and several curtain calls from all the participating performers.

The evening concluded with a reception for the composer, performers and guests at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Critics laud Krysa and Tchekina at London's Wigmore Hall

JERSEY CITY — Violinist Oleh Krysa and pianist Tatyana Tchekina appeared in concert in London's Wigmore Hall on May 1, in a program of classical and contemporary music, featuring works by Schubert, Brahms, Liatoshynsky, Schnittke and Szymanowski.

The concert by these highly regarded performers was reviewed by two leading British music journals, "Musical Opinion Supplement" (August issue) and "The Strad" (October). The concert was characterized as a compelling performance.

Musical Opinion Supplement critic Shirley Brown referred to the pair as "a formidable team, possessing a unison of style and expression that ...comes from years of performing together."

Strad critic Catherine Nelson, wrote that "...Jarring at first, his [Krysa's] dis-

tinctive, furiously fast vibrato became mesmerizing, intensifying the sweeping phrases of Schubert's Duo for Violin and Piano in A major.

As for Brahms's Sonata for Violin and Piano in D minor Opus 108, Ms. Nelson found it "equally intense but unexpectedly subdued. Krysa produced a sweet, melancholy tone, finely supported by the transparency afforded by Tchekina, which underlined the work's introspective nature."

Liatoshynsky's Sonata for Violin and Piano, (composed in 1926), was given its United Kingdom premiere at this performance. According to Nelson, Krysa played the piece "with fearsome energy and, on occasion, venom, as in the mechanical, repeated patterns of the second movement, built of fiendish double-stopped harmonics."

Ms. Tchekina was singled out by Ms.

Brown in Liatoshynsky's work, where "her solo virtuosic passages were wonderfully executed, although she never ventured out alone, and that invisible thread with Krysa was always present."

Noting that "Demonic string crossings and whirling effervescence are to be expected in a work for solo violin entitled 'A Paganini,'" Ms. Nelson went on to say that "In this piece, which was written for Krysa, Schnittke uses these familiar gestures as a basis for eerie forays into rasping, frenzied climaxes and wispy pauses. Krysa achieved the fanatical edge required."

Ms. Brown characterized Mr. Krysa's performance of the Schnittke piece as "an exciting, passionate performance, depicting, in the words of [violinist] Gidon Kremer, "diabolical forces threatening those who make dangerous forays

beyond the appointed bounds in all areas of life."

Mr. Krysa's virtuosity was continued in Three Paganini Caprices for Violin and Piano, converted by Szymanowski from pieces for unaccompanied violin. Here Ms. Nelson declared that "Krysa demonstrated once again why he is held in such high regard, as he gave further voice to his extraordinary technical expertise, tackling monstrous feats with great composure."

Oleh Krysa is professor of violin at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., and a former student of David Oistrakh.

Ms. Tchekina, a first-rate artist in her own right, has been performing with her husband, Mr. Krysa, in solo and chamber music recitals to wide critical acclaim.



Oleh Krysa



Tatyana Tchekina

Monograph on Meletij Smotryckyj analyzes aftermath of Union of Brest

by Marius L. Cybulski

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — “Meletij Smotryckyj” by David A. Frick, the newest publication of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, is a unique contribution to the understanding of Ukrainian history, both Church history and the history of Ukrainian culture. The 395-page study focuses on the aftermath of the Union of Brest: primarily the first three decades of the 17th century. Through the life of one of the most famous ecclesiastics of the times, the book presents developments that were to mold the future of the Ukrainian nation.

Dr. Frick, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of California at Berkeley, highlights Smotryckyj's position between two cultures: Ruthenian, shallowly grounded in its Byzantine heritage, and Polish, growing out of the Latin culture of the West. From a religious perspective, his Ruthenian Orthodoxy was confronted by Roman Catholicism, the union and Protestantism.

Dr. Frick's analysis of choices that Meletij Smotryckyj made provides a sample of a universal phenomenon of cultures altering each other through mutual contact. The author emphasizes the specificity of every culture and warns against employing our own categories to the understanding of the conceptual universe of a 17th century protagonist.

Probably the most learned luminary in 17th century Ukraine, Meletij Smotryckyj (c. 1577-1633) began his education at Ostrih College, where his father, Herasym, was an instructor and the first rector. Afterward, he studied at the Jesuit Academy in Vilnius and later — at Protestant universities in Germany.

Following his return home, Smotryckyj became involved in ecclesiastical and literary activity. His output and publication plans, developed in response to the religious and cultural confrontation, reveal a reform-minded ecclesiastic with a vision of Ruthenian Orthodox schools, seminaries, qualified priests, uniform liturgical practice and fundamental religious literature, both instructive and edifying, in a language understood by all.

In order to remedy the decline of his Church, Smotryckyj compiled a Slavonic grammar intended for future priests (1619) and a vernacular catechism for the education of the laity. His successful codification of Church Slavonic elevated the Ruthenian Orthodox Church's liturgical language to the level of other languages of liturgy and culture, most notably Latin.

Convinced of the tremendous edificatory significance of largely abandoned preaching, he prepared for publication a “Jevanhelije uchytelnoje” (1616), or a set of 78 ready-made Gospel homilies to be read by priests to their congregations on Sundays. This material, in intelligible contemporary literary Ukrainian translation, rather than in Church Slavonic,

could replace Polish Lutheran and Roman Catholic collections of sermons frequently used in Ruthenian Orthodox churches throughout Ukraine, the Grand Duchy and in Poland.

The life of Meletij Smotryckyj provides a rare insight into the spiritual anguish, dilemmas and decisions faced by concerned Ukrainians and other Orthodox believers in the wake of the Union of Brest (1596). His spiritual journey is reflected in his polemical and apologetic writings. “The Threnos” (1610) marks its significant beginning. In this poetic lament of a mother over her lost offspring (personifying the Ruthenian Orthodox Church and its former adherents), the author unfolds the desolation of the Orthodox community in the Commonwealth.

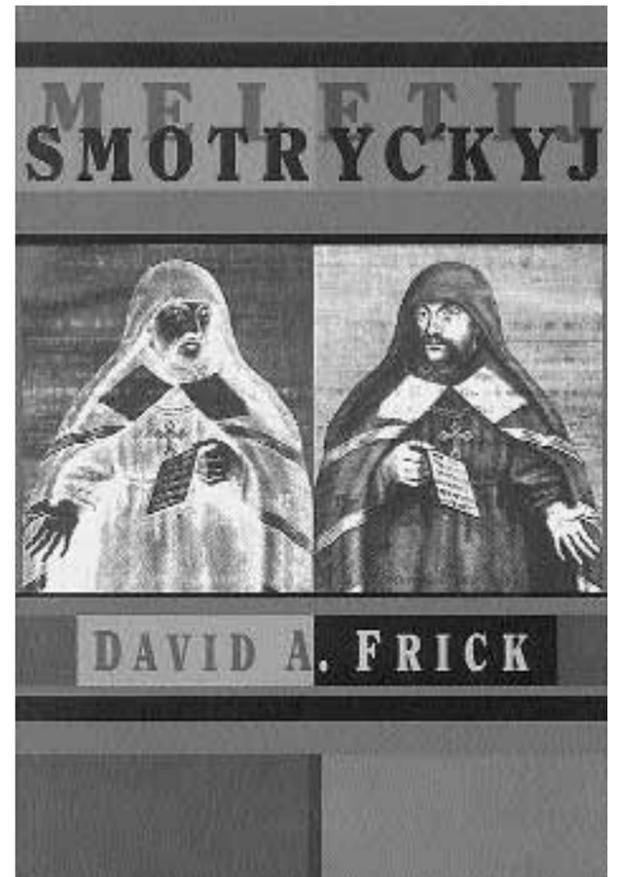
In the immediately following polemical works: “A Verification of Innocence,” “A Defense of Innocence” (both of 1621), “A Refutation of the Acrimonious Writings” (1622) and “A Justification of Innocence” (1623), Smotryckyj elaborates on his then chief ecclesiastical preoccupation: he defends the renewal of the Ruthenian Orthodox hierarchy by the Greek patriarch of Jerusalem, Theophanes, in 1620. Consecrated by him as archbishop of Polock (Polotsk), the author repeals charges of treason leveled against the new episcopate and proves its legality.

A trip on which Smotryckyj set out in 1623 became a critical point in his religious activity. As a representative of Jov Boreckyj, the Ruthenian Orthodox metropolitan of Kyiv, Smotryckyj was to intercede with the Greek patriarch of Constantinople in favor of a curtailment of freedom from immediate episcopal jurisdiction enjoyed by the confraternities. He, a bishop of the Eastern Church, also wanted to learn what the Orthodox Christians believed in.

Confronted with an utter decline of the Greek Church, the indifference and ignorance of its bishops and lower clergy, he returned seriously disillusioned: the journey precipitated his definitive decision — no doubt contemplated before — to change ecclesiastical allegiance. After a secret Uniate interlude, his reception under the papal jurisdiction was officially announced in 1627. Since such a move of the second highest ranking hierarch in the Ruthenian Orthodox Metropolitanate of Kyiv aroused questions, doubts about his sincerity and plain slander, he addressed the issue in his later polemical works.

Meletij Smotryckyj's manifold historic accomplishments and prominent role have found recognition twice before in the inclusion of his “Collected Works” and his “Jevanhelije uchytelnoje,” as volumes 1 and 2 in the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, the Millennium Project of the Ukrainian Research Institute.

Published on the eve of the quatercentennial anniversary of the Union of Brest, this unprecedented English-language



presentation of one of Ukraine's greatest figures aptly commemorates the events of four centuries ago, and their continued impact in the 17th century.

The new publication contains two appendices: one of them illustrates Smotryckyj's use of biblical quotations, while the other is a register of his letters. A 100-page section of notes, primarily quotations from pertinent primary and secondary literature as well as a list of works cited and a brief general index, complete the edition. The work is illustrated with seven full-page reproductions and two 17th century maps.

The publication of “Meletij Smotryckyj” was made possible through the support of Sonia Mykytka, a dedicated benefactor of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, and thanks to a subvention from the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington. The edition may be ordered (\$29 for a hard cover copy, \$17 for a paperback) from Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Book by Suslensky focuses on Ukraine's “Righteous”

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — A small crowd of Ukrainian and Jewish Canadians packed into a meeting room in the Center Block of Parliament Hill recently to attend the Canadian launch of Yakov Suslensky's 1995 book, “They Were True Heroes: Citizens of Ukraine—Righteous Among the Nations.”

The author, who lives in Jerusalem, was not in attendance. Neither were the ambassadors of Ukraine and Israel: Ukraine's Volodymyr Furkalo was absent because of illness and an ambassador for the Israeli Embassy to Canada has to arrive in Ottawa. Instead, the charges d'affaires from the two diplomatic missions greeted the guests.

Israel's Eli Yarushalmi praised the strong bonds between his country and Ukraine. “There is a new relationship between our two countries,” he said. “Israel will be forever grateful to the many Ukrainians who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust.”

Ukraine's Andrij Vesselovsky said beyond Ukrainians' heroic acts to help spare Jews from the Nazis, 5 million Ukrainians died at German hands during the second world war.

He added that Ukraine is now a place where Ukrainians and Jews live together in harmony. “The Jews of Ukraine compose the second largest ethnic group in Ukraine, with 500,000 people. Conditions are favorable to them — and Ukraine has recognized contributions made by Jews through such actions as renaming streets in honor of outstanding Jewish citizens of Ukraine.”

Since only 70 copies of Mr. Suslensky's book — each selling for \$10 (about \$7.50 U.S.) — were available at the launch, the event was more a symbolic

show of friendship between the two countries.

But, according to the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa, “They Were True Heroes” is the first book published in Ukraine that looks at courageous Ukrainian men and women who risked their lives to save Jews from the Nazis.

Filled with numerous black-and-white photographs yet text-heavy throughout its 157 pages, “They Were True Heroes” focuses more on its message than its look. That is not surprising, considering that its author, a former Soviet prisoner of conscience, has spent a significant part of his life promoting a strong Ukrainian-Jewish relationship.

In the book, Mr. Suslensky, 67, tells the story of numerous heroic Ukrainians.

For example, in 1962, the late Maria Babicz became the first Ukrainian to be conferred the title of “Righteous Gentile” by Israel's Holocaust memorial in Tel Aviv, Yad Vashem. A nursemaid who worked for the Jewish Osipov family, Ms. Babicz saved their daughter from the Nazis when the father, Itzhak, was drafted into the Soviet army.

Unfortunately, Mr. Suslensky does not elaborate on the details of Ms. Babicz's heroism. But he makes up for it in a lengthy section on Ukraine's primate, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky of Lviv. Titled, “Unacknowledged Righteous Gentile,” the chapter focuses on the metropolitan's role in saving Jews and presents a defense in support of Metropolitan Sheptytsky's initial and controversial friendly relationship with Adolf Hitler.

Actually, the defense comes in the form of a 1985 letter signed by 17 Holocaust survivors. They suggested Metropolitan Sheptytsky was caught between a

rock and a hard place, and first supported the Nazi occupation of Lviv and Kyiv in 1941 over Soviet rule on a lesser-of-two-evils basis. After all, Ukrainians briefly had their own independent government.

But within a year, the signatories said the metropolitan sent a letter to the pope writing, “All [Ukraine] now recognizes that the German regime, perhaps even to a greater extent than the Bolshevik, is evil, indeed even Satanic evil ... not a single day has passed without most horrible crimes being committed.”

The letter was written to urge the Israeli government to confer “Righteous Gentile” status on Metropolitan Sheptytsky. That has yet to happen, though Mr. Vesselovsky told guests at the Ottawa book launch that the archbishop's brother, Klementiy, a monk, has received that status.

“During the Nazi occupation of Ukraine, Metropolitan Sheptytsky enlisted the services of 500 monks and nuns to help save Jews from death,” said Mr. Vesselovsky.

The names of 200 Ukrainian men and women are inscribed on a memorial wall on the Avenue of Righteous among the Nations at Yad Vashem. The Ukrainian government plans to commemorate their heroism via similar memorials in Kyiv, Lviv and Odesa.

Born in Ananiev in the Odesa region on May 10, 1929, Mr. Suslensky worked as a schoolteacher in Moldavia (today's Moldova) and Ukraine. In 1970, he was arrested on charges of “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda” and was sentenced to seven year's imprisonment.

After serving the full term, Mr. Suslensky emigrated to Israel, where he taught English. He retired in 1987.

A behind-the-scenes look at Peace Shield 96 exercises in Lviv



From left are: Maj. Roman Golash, Spc. Yaro Rohowsky, 1st Lt. Ihor Kobryn, Capt. Lee Gabel and Spc. Adrian Hreshchshyn.

by Roman G. Golash

CHICAGO – Peace Shield 96 took place at the Lviv training area with 120 U.S. troops from the 1st Infantry Division participating. The peacekeeping exercises were organized and directed by U.S. and Ukrainian troops (members of the 24th Mechanized Rifle Division) on June 1-10.

The exercises also included soldiers from Poland, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Russia. Belarus canceled its participation during the planning stages, while Hungary decided not to participate days before the start of the program.

The U.S. troops arrived by C-130 transport planes assigned to the West Virginia National Guard. The six Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 12 jeeps (now called Humvee or HMMWV), one HMMWV ambulance, one five-ton truck and one

M984 wrecker for the company maintenance section arrived by rail and took three days to travel from Germany to Ukraine.

Peace Shield 96 follows Peace Shield 95 (Lviv) and Peace Shield II (Kansas). According to official briefings by the 1st Infantry Division in Wuerzburg, Germany, "The aim is to continue building on previous scenarios and lessons learned by establishing and exercising a combined battalion headquarters and multinational companies to operate in a peacekeeping environment." The purpose of the exercise was to "promote regional stability through continued combined exercises with members of the Partnership for Peace program."

The training was divided into two sections. First, training was conducted at stations on particular areas needed for peacekeeping missions. The second part was a field training exercise in which the previous training was put into practice by

conducting scenarios.

The first part of the training included training areas such as: observation point operations, checkpoint operations, patrols, escort humanitarian convoy, mine warfare, emergency medical evacuation, providing security, communications, quick reaction force duties, water crossing and rifle range familiarization. The training was conducted with mixed platoons so that soldiers had the opportunity to learn to work together.

Maj. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, commander of the 1st Infantry Division, was present throughout the exercise. U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry was present for the opening ceremony, and Gen. Shalikhvili was present for the closing ceremony. Maj. Gen. Kondratenko was the commander of the Ukrainian troops.

The mission included five Ukrainian interpreters from active duty and reserve units as well as national guard units: (Capt.

Lee Gabel from South Dakota, now serving in Kyiv; Maj. Roman G. Golash, a reservist from Chicago; Spc. Adrian Hreshchshyn, a national guardsman from West Conshohocken, Pa.; 1st Lt. Ihor Kobryn, a national guardsman from New York; and Spc. Yaro Rohowsky, active duty soldier from Chicago now residing in Augsburg, Germany.

The mission also included civilian Ukrainian interpreters: Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (ret.), former commander of the 3rd Infantry Division in Wuerzburg from 1987-1989 now residing in Annandale, Va.; George Sajewych of the State Department; and Stan Chernin, originally from Chicago and now residing in Augsburg.

At the end of the exercise Capt. Gabel met the Rev. Petro Zeleniuk, who suffered under communism and is now attempting to initiate a chaplain corps in the Ukrainian military. The Rev. Zeleniuk served as an "unofficial" chaplain for the troops at the training area.

The issue of language was still significant as it was last year. All the signs were in Ukrainian, but one would hear Russian being spoken among the Ukrainian troops. However, Ukrainian is becoming the dominant language in the military though not as fast as one would hope.

Also, in the Ukrainian military English is the most popular second language to learn. Last year the Ukrainians had perhaps two who could translate, now there were close to 20, mostly cadets from the military institutes. It was stated more than once that the Ukrainian military and the people know that if they lose the Ukrainian language, they will lose their freedom.

The Ukrainian military prepared three nights of concerts for the multinational troops and at the end of the exercise a picnic was held. Last year the Americans hosted, the picnic; this year the Ukrainians were the hosts.

With many missions to Ukraine now taking place, fluent Ukrainian interpreters are needed. However, due to lack of knowledge, sometimes Russian interpreters are tasked by the military to join missions in Ukraine.

The lessons learned from these missions were later discussed at a military conference on September 28 in Chicago.

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Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (second from left) with (from left) Col. Malukh, Maj. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs and George Sajewych.

Wall of Honor to be expanded at Ellis Island

ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y. – Due to the overwhelming interest on the part of thousands of people across the country, The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc. has officially announced the re-opening of registration for The American Immigrant Wall of Honor.

The memorial, the largest wall of names in the world, currently contains the names of over 500,000 individuals and families who have been honored by their descendants on this tribute to our nation's immigrant heritage. All new submissions will be engraved by the end of 1998.

Since 1982 The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, working in cooperation with the National Park Service, has been responsible for raising the funds for and overseeing the restorations of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, creating museums at both monuments and establishing an endowment to maintain both sites. Recent accomplishments have included restoration of two additional buildings on Ellis Island's northside, expansion of the Oral History Studio, and creation of a Children's Visitor Center and the Immigrant's Living Theater.

Proceeds from this new section of the Wall of Honor will fund the creation of The American Family Immigration History Center, which is currently under development. The center will provide a powerful and fascinating tool that families can use to access information regarding their ancestors' immigration through Ellis Island.

"We are extremely gratified by the continued interest in Ellis Island and the



The American Immigrant Wall of Honor at Ellis Island Immigration Museum contains more than 500,000 names.

Wall of Honor and their importance to families across the nation. With every nationality represented on the wall dating back to our earliest settlers right up to today, it has truly become the universal tribute to the 'Peopling of America,'" said Stephen A. Briganti, president and chief executive officer of The Statue of

Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation. "It is with great pleasure that we extend the wall opportunity so that more Americans can include their loved ones on this very moving memorial."

Some of those who have participated in the Wall of Honor include: Barbra Streisand, Gregory Peck, Cicely Tyson

and Jay Leno, among hundreds of thousands of others.

For more information on how to add a family name to The American Immigrant Wall of Honor, write to: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc., P.O. Box ELLIS, New York, NY 10163; telephone, (212) 883-1986.

UKRAINIAN AMERICANS FOR CLINTON/GORE

A NATION-WIDE COMMITTEE TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT

FIRST AND FOREMOST – We appeal to all Americans of Ukrainian descent to

VOTE on Tuesday, November 5, 1996

OUR VOTES WILL BE FOR

BILL CLINTON
For President

AL GORE
For Vice-President

BECAUSE

President Clinton has declared that a free and independent Ukraine is in our national interest.

Ukraine has become the 3rd largest recipient of U.S. assistance. President Clinton has mobilized \$2.1 billion of international pledges to support Ukraine and stabilize its economy.

On domestic issues he has fought to strengthen American families by increasing minimum wage, cutting the deficit, creating new jobs and protecting the rights of immigrants.

Let's stand with Bill Clinton and Al Gore on Tuesday, November 5, 1996.

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Arkan Dance Company brings Hopak to Taiwan

by Yuriy Diakunchak

TORONTO – Where is the last place you would expect to see a performance of the Hopak or a rousing Kolomyika? If you guessed Taiwan, you're out of luck.

This July, the Toronto-based Arkan Dance Company took the International Folklore Festival on this distant island state by storm. Danovia Stechishin-Stefura, Arkan's artistic director, said the trip was a success.

"We were told to expect that (the Taiwanese) would be restrained," she said. But the group took the extra effort of learning how to sing "It's a Small World" in Mandarin and the audience loved it. "People sang with us. They went nuts. We were one of the only groups who were always asked back for encores."

According to Ms. Stechishin-Stefura, the audience enjoyed the Kozak dances. Some audience members told her it reminded them of kung-fu, a martial art practiced in Taiwan.

The dancers also inadvertently endeared themselves to the audience by carrying the Taiwanese flag during one number. "They loved that we carried the flag because it is not officially recognized by the world," said Ms. Stechishin-Stefura. (Some readers may remember that during the Summer Olympics a Taiwanese national was ejected from a table tennis competition for waving his country's flag. Representatives of Communist China lodged the complaint against him.)

Arkan's hosts, the local branch of the Lion's Club, made a great impression on Arkan dancer Ivan Oleksiuk-Baker, 18. "They tried to make the group comfortable and happy. They showered us with gifts. I think that touched us all very much. We appreciated their company, their generosity," he said.

The Lion's Club members took the group on excursions and held receptions for them. At one such reception, the dancers taught their hosts how to dance the Kolomyika. "We did a Kolomyika for them and got them to take part. They were all into it, they enjoyed it so much," said Mr. Oleksiuk-Baker.

After many of Arkan's shows, people asked to have their pictures taken with the performers. The most successful show was an extra one that Arkan was asked to stage because of the troupe's popularity with festival-goers. "After that show it took the crowd an hour to dissipate because they all wanted to take pictures with us, they even wanted our autographs. We really did our best, and I think we met their expectations," he said.

Arkan represented both Ukrainian and Canadian culture at the festival. Other countries that sent groups included Belgium, the Czech Republic, Israel, Japan, Korea, Poland, Taiwan and Thailand. The dance company performed a mix of Ukrainian and Canadian dance numbers, live music and comedy. Group members also brought enough styluses and beeswax with them to hold pysanka writing workshops for 500 festival-goers.

"As a dancer it was a real thrill to be able to perform abroad alongside many other countries such as Russia and Poland. That really makes me proud to be Ukrainian, it makes me proud to be Canadian," said Mr. Oleksiuk-Baker. He said the trip made him realize that people around the world are not as different as they may seem. "Even in our differences we can appreciate a lot of everybody else. We're not so different after all."

One thing the group wasn't prepared for was the strain that energetic Ukrainian dancing would put on performers in Taiwan's climate. "Some kids were dropping like flies. We were drinking litres and litres of water. We were not used to that kind of humidity," said Ms. Stechishin-Stefura.

The heat was coupled with an extremely busy schedule that gave the group only five days off in their three-week stint at the festival. They performed two short half-hour shows per day. In addition to that, they performed three full-length one-hour shows during the course of the festival.

The group also had to make some cultural adjustments to avoid misunderstandings with their Taiwanese hosts. For instance, left-handed gestures were removed from the dance numbers. "They are like giving someone the finger," said Ms. Stechishin-Stefura.

Taiwanese culture tends to seem formal in its outward appearance to North Americans. Arkan members were expected to give thank-you speeches after excursions and events. Punctuality also is of paramount importance in Taiwan.

"They were very punctual. It drove them crazy if we went over our allocated time," said Ms. Stechishin-Stefura.

But at the same time politeness dictates that the Taiwanese will not overtly show their displeasure. "They never say anything bad. They will not say no. They will stall and talk about other things, but they find our directness rude," she said.

The Taiwanese festival is the beginning step in Arkan's plan to perform at festivals around the world. Two years of promoting the group and meeting the people that organize such events produced invitations to Nairobi and Beijing, as well as to Taiwan, but the group could not attend all of them in the same year. Ms. Stechishin-Stefura said there are a number of other festivals that are now interested in inviting Arkan in the future.

The group has already been invited to Kirovohrad for next year. Ms. Stechishin-Stefura said this city is the dance capital of Ukraine, based on the calibre of youth dance groups. The group is looking at an exchange with a Ukrainian group, but no formal plans have been drawn up yet.

The costs of the trip to Taiwan were defrayed by fund-raising events such as caroling, a silent auction and a dance. The balance was paid by parents. A few dancers qualified for financial assistance from private individuals and organizations.

ATTENTION

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Boston Club donates \$10,000 to CCRF

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. – The Ukrainian American Educational Citizens Club of Boston has made a donation of \$10,000 in support of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, a leading U.S. charity that provides humanitarian and medical aid to the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine. The donation was made to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the 1986 accident that spewed massive amounts of radiation across the Ukrainian countryside and across much of northern and eastern parts of Europe.

The donation was made at the August meeting of the organization's board of directors. Speaking on behalf of the Citizens Club, President Lenny Grintchenko of Needham stated: "We wanted to show our support for the ongoing efforts of CCRF which has an impressive track record in Ukraine."

Receiving the check on behalf of CCRF was the fund's director of development, Alex Kuzma. He said: "We are deeply grateful for this timely and generous gift from the UAECC. We want to assure the members and the board that we will do everything in our power to maximize the impact of this donation on the health and the lives of children in Ukraine."

Mr. Kuzma explained that a portion of the Boston donation has already been earmarked for a shipment of hemophilia medicine valued at \$192,000. Another portion is being used to modernize a neonatal intensive care unit in the city of Dnipropetrovsk.

CCRF's most recent audit shows that for every dollar donated to CCRF last year, the fund leveraged more than \$18 worth of medical aid for Ukraine, making it one of the most cost-efficient charities serving Eastern Europe.

The Ukrainian American Educational Citizens Club was established in 1932 to promote Ukrainian cultural and charitable activities in the Boston area. Its members have been strongly supportive of the Chernobyl relief mission as more information about the scope of the disaster has emerged.

CCRF has mounted several successful fund-raising drives through its chapter in Boston/Cambridge which has worked to raise awareness about the continuing effects of Chernobyl through community forums, vigils and receptions.

The president of CCRF, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, began his medical practice in the Hyde Park section of Boston and the fund has maintained close ties to the Ukrainian community of Greater Boston. Dr. Matkiwsky and his wife, Nadia, were recently hailed as "Local Heroes" in the July 14 edition of Time Magazine for

their outstanding work in support of Chernobyl victims.

Since 1990, CCRF has organized 16 major airlifts, delivering more than 1,000 tons of medical aid valued at \$40 million. The fund received considerable support from donors in the Boston area after it sponsored a young leukemia victim, Vova Malofienko, who came to the United States to undergo treatment at the Boston Floating Hospital.

Now 11 years old, he has been in remission since 1993. In May of this year, Mr. Malofienko delivered a speech at a special White House ceremony hosted by Vice-President Al Gore and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton marking the Chernobyl anniversary. Speaking on behalf of all Chernobyl survivors, Mr. Malofienko thanked the American groups and individuals who have been involved in the Chernobyl relief effort. He also pleaded for the continuation of humanitarian efforts serving the fallout region.

Recent health studies have shown that Chernobyl continues to have a major impact on public health in Ukraine and Belarus, the two countries hardest hit by radioactive fallout. The World Health Organization has reported that the rate of thyroid cancer among children living near contaminated regions has risen to levels 80 to 100 times higher than normal. A Japanese study found that birth defects in Belarus have doubled. In July of this year, the prestigious British science journal Nature published the alarming results of a study which showed that leukemia in children in Greece has doubled since 1986 as a result of exposure to Chernobyl's fallout.

CCRF has been a leading provider of leukemic and thyroid medicine. Together with the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, it installed the first U.S.-built Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) system in Kyiv, providing early detection and state-of-the-art diagnosis for cancer patients. In 1995, the fund received its first grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development and delivered more than \$5.5 million worth of cancer medication on a budget of \$350,000.

To join the Boston/Cambridge Chapter of CCRF, interested parties are urged to call Christina Slywotzky, (617) 864-1838. For more information on the activities of the national Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, readers are urged to call (201) 376-5140, or to send an e-mail message to ccrf@intac.com

To join the Ukrainian American Educational Citizens' Club of Boston, readers should contact Mr. Grintchenko, (617) 444-9205.



Walter Boyko, treasurer of the Ukrainian American Educational Citizens Club of Boston (left), and President Leonid Grintchenko (right) present a check for \$10,000 to Alex Kuzma, director of development for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

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Cincinnati-Kharkiv project wins award

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project has won a national award for its work to establish Girl Scouting in Kharkiv.

The award is the Youth Leadership Development Award, one of a few national awards given annually by Sister Cities International to recognize sister city organizations for "exemplary success in developing ongoing relations and programs with their foreign counterparts."

The Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project's (CKSCP) award recognizes a five-year effort to introduce Girl Scouting to Cincinnati's sister city. Information about scouting did not exist there during communism. Now, Kharkiv provides scouting for more than 1,000 children.

The CKSCP and Cincinnati scouts have been visiting and corresponding with Kharkiv adults and youngsters setting up Scout troops.

The effort was spearheaded in 1991 by Jan Sherbin, a member of the CKSCP board of trustees. She connected her Kharkiv contacts with Cincinnati Girl Scout troops, as well as with the London-based World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, which has provided leader training. For this work, Ms. Sherbin also recently received a Gem award, as a "Global Advocate for Young Women," from Women in Communications.

The Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project has won a national Sister Cities International award in six of its seven years of existence.

Women's Voices Fund releases recording

CLEVELAND — The second Workshop for Women's Voices, funded by the Women's Voices Fund, a newly formed organization developed with the support of the Bandura Educational Commission, was held here earlier this year. Now the fruit of their labors is available on a new recording.

On the evening of May 3, 25 women of different walks of life gathered, some of them for the first time as an ensemble, and sang together with the goal of creating a recording to document the weekend's work. On Saturday, the work on the pieces and the blending of the ensemble continued, as well as individual lessons with Alexis Kochan. All of this provided excellent groundwork for the recording sessions on Sunday.

All recording was done in Harkness Chapel, a place known for its fabulous acoustical quality and as a former record-

ing space of the Cleveland Orchestra. On Sunday afternoon the final cuts were made for the recording.

The group explored wedding songs, songs of spring, lullabies, and sacred and secular pieces. Most of these songs are specifically women's pieces that have fallen from regular use.

Recordings from the 1995 Workshop for Women's Voices and the 1996 Workshop for Women's Voices are available for purchase. Each tape costs \$10 (U.S.), plus shipping and handling, and may be purchased by writing to: Women's Voices Fund, 3000 Mapledale Ave., Cleveland, OH 44109, Att'n: Nadia Tarnawsky, or by calling (216) 749-0060. For more information about the Workshop for Women's Voices and the Women's Voices Fund, please write to the same address.

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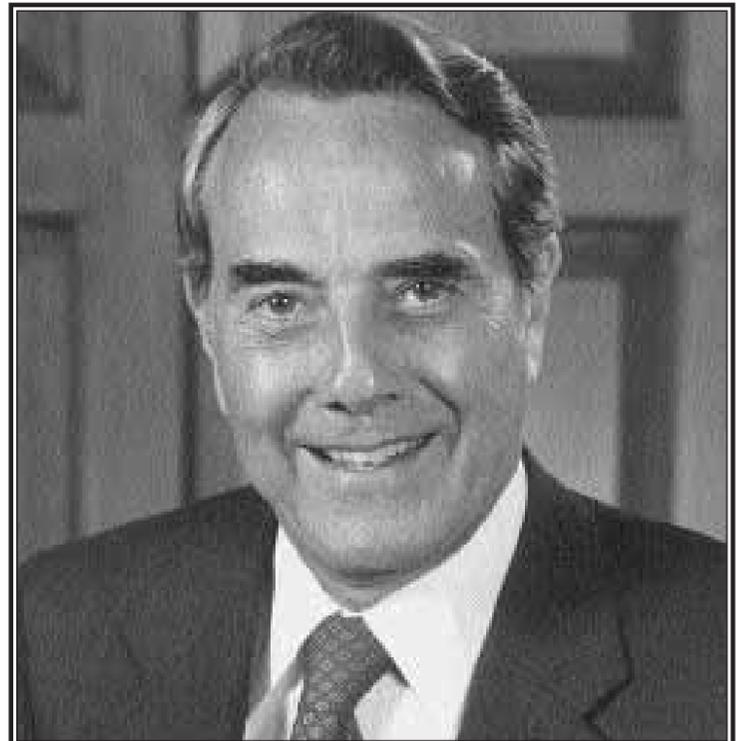
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Ambassador's residence is "Franked"

by Andrij Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — As far as literate Canadians are concerned, the entry of former Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada Viktor Batyuk into the family of international diplomacy and/or this country's multicultural framework may finally have been completed with the August 14 (No. 226) issue of Frank, an Ottawa-based biweekly satirical magazine.

On page 28 of a special release devoted to the "Top 500 Homes" of Toronto, the Ontario provincial capital, and Ottawa, the national capital, Mr. Batyuk, the purported owner of 480 Island Park Drive, with a property tax assessment of \$20,016 per annum, is listed as No. 498 (last on the Ottawa list), tied with four others.

Mr. Ambassador! You've been Franked! For those either not Canadian or not literate (or simply heretofore unaware), "Franking" is the Canadian equivalent of "outing," sometimes with the sexual connotation, and sometimes without.

Frank's editors delight in exposing the peccadilloes of the "True North's" citizens, whether they belong to the first, second, third, fourth or fifth estate. Favorite targets over the years have included former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (known in Frank as "Byron Muldoon") and his wife, Mila (a.k.a. "Imelda" [Marcos] of the many shoes); media tycoon Conrad ("the Tubster" or "Tubby") Black; and the various newscasters ("bingo callers"), show hosts and administrative pooh-bahs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC).

For a time, Ukrainian Canadian Ivan Fecan was a hot item on the pages of Frank because of his high position (former director of programming at the English-language CBC TV network) and

his high-profile defection to the rival Baton Broadcasting Systems network, where Mr. Fecan is currently vice-president and director of operations.

Kidding aside, Mr. Batyuk's house is obviously not his house but the Ukrainian ambassador's residence, and should be listed as such. After all, 480 Island Park Drive's current resident is Ambassador Volodymyr Furkalo. Indeed, the Japanese consul general's residence in Toronto is listed appropriately, as is the German consul's residence.

Just as The Weekly encourages its readers to "Share The Weekly with a Colleague," Frank encourages its readers to send or phone in information, by asking them "Does Frank Know?"

Well, in the case of the Ukrainian ambassador's residence, it should. Phone Frank at (613) 232-2125; fax (613) 232-2879; or send an e-mail message to frankmag@achilles.net.

Toronto's toniest Ukrainians

Also potentially of interest to Frank's editors might be that No. 98 of Toronto's top 500, 61 Glen Edyth Drive, is the residence of Bishop Isidore Borecky, the Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada.

Bishop Borecky's digs are rated higher than that of his nominal superior, Roman Catholic Cardinal G. Emmet Carter of 8 Beaumont Road (No. 391). The hapless Roman Catholic hierarch is even out-classed by secular Ukrainian Canadian stars, No. 349 Joseph and Luba Zaraska (head of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's Provincial Educational Council) of 119 Dunvegan Road.

(Continued on page 20)

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PHOTO BY ANDRIJ WYNNYCKYJ

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This year we must keep the dreams of our parents and grandparents alive for our children and our grandchildren.





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Salvi speaks with ethnic newspaper editors



Al Salvi (center), Republican candidate for Senate, with former Rep. Ed Derwinski (right) and Borys Antonovych, former Illinois state representative.

by Irene Antonovych

CHICAGO — Al Salvi, Republican nominee for the United States Senate from Illinois, met with ethnic newspaper editors on October 10 at a luncheon in the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago. German, Polish, Middle Eastern, Estonian, Lithuanian, Hungarian and Ukrainian representatives were present.

The meeting at the Ukrainian Cultural Center was significant because, not only did the participants hear Mr. Salvi's platform (elimination of excessive government spending, lower taxes, pro-family reforms, tort reform, term limits, budget amendment), but also because Mr. Salvi himself had an opportunity to hear the concerns of ethnic Americans.

When Mr. Salvi was asked what were the six most important areas of interest to the general public, he replied, "Taxes, education, government spending, crime,

health care and environment, in that order."

During the meeting, a strong appeal was made to focus more attention on the problems of an aging population. A plea was made for improvement of nursing homes, more retirement homes and more emphasis on home care.

However, the topic of greatest interest to those present was foreign policy. The candidate acknowledged his interest in this area and stated that, once elected, he would seek to work on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Salvi is a strong supporter of Israel because he said it is an important ally in an unstable part of the world. He supports China's most favored nation trade status, because by maintaining economic ties there exists the possibility of influencing China's internal reforms.

The candidate has a cautious attitude towards Russia because of its political instability, nuclear weapons and widespread organized crime. Thus, he supports solidifying America's alliance with friendly democratic countries and supports expanding NATO to include Eastern European countries.

Former Rep. Ed Derwinski, ethnic coordinator for Bob Dole, remarked that when Mr. Salvi joins the Senate, he will find the Republicans far more positive and determined to expand NATO than the Democrats. "Specifically, Bob Dole has gone so far as to say that if the people of Ukraine wish to join NATO that is something we would vote on," said Mr. Derwinski.

Mr. Salvi, presently serving his second term in the Illinois General Assembly, is supported by a grass-roots organization, Ukrainians for Salvi, whose honorary chairman is Illinois state Sen. Walter Dudydz. The co-chairmen of Ukrainians for Salvi are Orest Baranyk and Myron B. Kuropas.

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Ambassador's residence...

(Continued from page 19)

Former Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn occupies a place that, one presumes, befits his station (501-111 Echo Drive is No. 303). Without question, however, the top ranking among Ukrainians in Canada or Ukrainian Canadians in either Toronto or Ottawa goes to Supreme Court Justice (acknowledged as such) John Sopinka, whose home at 161 Carleton St. made it into the top 50 of Ottawa's homes (rated No. 45).

Then again, Frank should do a list for Winnipeg's and Edmonton's Top 500. Ukrainians are sure to figure prominently in the top echelon of those cities' abodes.

Torricelli meets with Ukrainian Americans

by Walter Bodnar

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — For the second time in a month, Congressman Robert G. Torricelli, Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. Senate, met with members of the Ukrainian American community. More than 150 people attended a Torricelli community outreach meeting on Monday, October 14, here at the Ramada Hotel.

An earlier meeting with leaders of the Ukrainian American organizations in New Jersey had taken place on September 14 at the home of Lubodar and Zenia Olesnycky in Florham Park, N.J.

Among the guests were Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Democratic Party of Ukraine and a national deputy in the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada.

Mr. Yavorivsky greeted Congressman Torricelli on behalf "fellow Democrats" in Ukraine. The Ukrainian member of Parliament said he was in America "to observe the elections up-front and the democratic process in action."

A subcommittee chairman on the House International Relations Committee and a member of the Select Intelligence Committee, Rep. Torricelli strongly emphasized the need for support for Ukraine as the country undergoes complex economic reform. According to Mr. Torricelli, economic prosperity will serve as a bulwark for democracy in Ukraine and an independent and democratic Ukraine is essential for both regional and world stability.

The public meeting was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Democratic Association Clinton/Gore '96. The committee was recently formed to support the Democratic ticket of Bill Clinton and Al Gore, plus Mr. Torricelli as senator.

Elected were the following: Helen Cheloc, chairperson; Andrew Kyzuk and Bozhena Olshaniwsky, vice-chairs; Natalie

Kosonocky, secretary; Roman Pyndus, treasurer; Walter Bodnar, press relations; Walter Bilyk, John Chomko, Alexander Kozak and Steve Smotrycz, members-at-large; and Joseph Lesawyer and Michael Matiash, honorary chairman.

Ms. Cheloc stated that "it is gratifying to see the coming together of individuals of varied backgrounds and ages united for a common cause." She added that "the realities of today require enthusiastic support for the Clinton/Gore ticket as we have had for retiring Sen. Bill Bradley and for Sen. Frank Lautenberg, who have given yeoman service to programs which benefited both the U.S. and Ukraine. In order to make a difference, we must make our voices heard."

The Democratic National Committee has paid quite a bit of attention to the Ukrainian vote. This year the ethnic council met numerous times in New Brunswick, N.J., to plan strategy and activities to elect Democratic candidates. Anna Krawczuk, Mrs. Olshaniwsky, Maria Polanskyj and Mr. Bodnar attended these meetings.

At one of the meetings of the Ukrainian American Democratic Association, Peter Eagler, former head of the N.J. Garden State Arts Center ethnic festivals and presently a councilman in Clifton, N.J., thanked all for their support in his campaign to win a freeholder's seat in Passaic County and reminded all Ukrainians to get involved in the political process.

"Ukrainian Democrats in New Jersey," said Ms. Cheloc, "have tried to present the issues clearly and have encouraged citizens to vote on November 5. Our involvement shows political acumen and maturity. We have finally arrived at a point where we can make a difference."

Rep. Torricelli and his staff expressed their gratitude for the opportunities to meet with members of the Ukrainian American community. The congressman said he was honored by the warm reception he was given.



During the Ukrainian American Democratic Association's evening with Rep. Robert Torricelli, Democratic candidate for Senate, are: (from left) Helen Cheloc, UADA chairperson; Rep. Torricelli; Irene Jarosewich; and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Democratic Party of Ukraine

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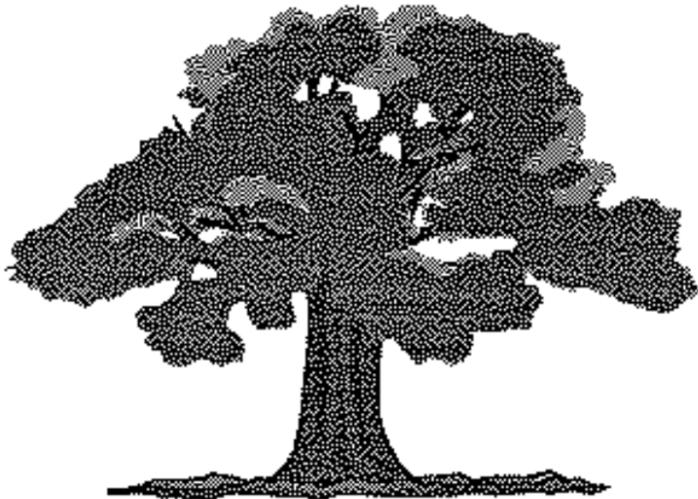
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Bishop Lubomyr Husar...

(Continued from page 10)

a major conference, and that academics presented 30 papers; and to come to such conclusions.

But from a different angle, the pope will come here not to visit with them but to meet with the Catholics, basically. Of course, he will want to meet with everybody. But the attitude, "Don't come here because we don't like it." I think that if this is a dropping of the gauntlet, it was done in a tactless and non-Christian, non-brotherly manner. Unfortunately, if this (the article appeared in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate press) reflects the position of the Church and is accurate, it shows the truly negative internal situation and stance of this Church.

Shifting gears again, tell us how did the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the union take place in Rome? We heard very little.

As a part of the celebrations that have taken place this year, I think it was a notable event; the fact that we celebrated together with the blessed father, he who is the guarantor of Christian unity as the successor to St. Peter, is of itself notable. Such an event carries its own weight. There were important moments, elements.

I feel that the holy father, when he said that [the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church] does live and must work and that it has a spiritual responsibility to achieve autochthonous unity, said it to mean that we have more than a heavenly inspired assignment.

I feel that all those present took it as an inspiration, a desire; we must work; we work; we do not simply reflect upon that which happened 400 years ago; we live. We must give reason to our lives.

There were other celebrations, concerts and what not, but what I saw as most worthy, what I would some day like to be shown in Ukraine, with the understanding that the Ukrainian government and those that are responsible would take part in it, is an exhibition of the Vatican archives of the documents that show the centuries-long affiliation between the Apostolic Church and Ukraine. I think that this is an important point.

These are documents. Nobody can tell me that somebody conjured up these documents. Please, look at these documents. Everyone who wanted to and knew how to read them had the ability to review these documents.

I find it difficult not to overemphasize this fact. Our Church, which is of the Eastern tradition, strove for relations with the Universal Church, religious, cultural. It strove to establish relations outside of Ukraine and its Eastern tradition. The Church was an open Church, it understood its universality. The anniversary we are celebrating, the 400 years, is not something that fell from heaven. It is not that our bishops panicked, with nowhere to turn and not knowing what to do. The tradition of our relations, our experience with Rome, is hundreds of years old.

Our people, looking at their options at that time knew that they had something they could count on. Understand, it was not a contradiction of our interests, of our normal relations. It was and is very much a part of our historical tradition. Those who call us traitors and separatists, and other things, simply do not know, they do not remember their history.

It is simple talk, I believe, to deceive and to agitate our poor people.

At the local levels, at least, have the inter-confessional disagreements and arguments subsided, in your opinion?

I believe that they do exist. I'll give

you a very concrete example. There are 137 conflicts that have been reported in Lviv [between Catholics and Orthodox faithful]. What does that mean? The courts have ruled that, because only one church exists in certain towns or villages, Catholics and Orthodox must take turns using the building until a second structure is built.

And what does that mean? In 131 instances the Orthodox have control of the church and do not allow the Catholics in. On the other hand, there are six instances where the Catholics have the church and do not allow the Orthodox in.

From what I understand, from the information that I have received from the Lviv Oblast administration and from what the Office of the President has told me, the six parishes where the Orthodox are not allowed to send about 30 letters monthly stating their complaint.

They talk about how they suffer at the hands of the Catholics. But they hear nothing from the 131 other churches. What happens is that an illusion is formed that only the Catholics are persecuting the Orthodox. If only the Catholics of the 131 churches who must celebrate liturgy beneath a cross or in a cemetery, or God knows where, if they would begin to question, write and scream, then the situation might be different, statistically and public relations-wise.

But the facts are as such and you can ascertain them either here or in Kyiv.

A person showed up here from the Ukrainian government to review the situation, and this should be checked out, this is what I was told. His report was immoral and untrue. He took a one-sided position in his report. One of our bishops, from an area that is involved, was forced to write a letter to the president protesting how the matter was handled.

The representative, who answers to the president, said that all the problems have been caused by the Catholics, and the Catholic Church is not needed. This is not what a representative of the government should state in an objective report. You can get the details from the Bishop of Drohobych-Sambir, Yulian Voronovsky. He has the statistics. These are the facts.

We must be very careful today. You mentioned the Ukrainian Orthodox conference earlier, which was hosted by the Moscow Patriarchate. They spoke of the 100,000 or so who suffered at the hands of the Catholics. I believe that such numbers must be reviewed very carefully and investigated. Please explain to us how, when and where this happened on the basis of scientific investigation and not merely by means of small talk.

When, in 1989-1990, representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate traveled to Western Europe, they talked of how the Greek-Catholics were maltreating the Orthodox, taking their churches. But when journalists from the West asked them to give substantiation, documentation through police reports or court papers, they stopped. I think that spreading cheap propaganda of this type is not constructive. Here it is important that journalists demand the facts. If there is merit to it, please write about it, but if it is only simple talk to create a hostile atmosphere toward the Greek-Catholic Church, that must be identified and exposed.

In your opinion why do the Orthodox write letters and the Catholics do not?

I cannot tell you for certain, but I believe that, and this is only my opinion, that somebody puts them up to it. I have my own little piece of evidence. In the last days there have been demonstrations in front of St. George's [Cathedral] regarding the sobor. I live on the upper

(Continued on page 23)

Bishop Lubomyr Husar...

(Continued from page 22)

floors and from my window I can see out onto the square here. It does not take a genius to see that these demonstrations were orchestrated; there were certain people who incited the people, who organized them, positioned them, told them where to stand. These were orchestrated events not spontaneous responses by the people.

My last question to you. Acquaintances and friends of mine in Kyiv, Ukrainians, say that the new fashion here is attending church, to which I have replied that although it could be true, some portion of them will stay after the fad has run its course. Has the Church noticed a trend toward increased attendance at liturgy and would you call it a fad, if so?

It is tough for me to say because I do not stand outside the churches reviewing this matter, but I will say, from my own experience, that there is a certain number of young people, a fair number of people up to the age of 40, at maximum 45, even people who hold responsible positions but have not reached a certain status in their lives; they are still growing. They have a serious and sincere interest in religious matters.

I can't give you the statistics but can only say that I have met such people, and I think that the Greek-Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Churches must pay serious attention to them and give them a spiritual home. If we do not do this they will

turn to the sects.

This is a much deeper problem than a choice of this or that faith. It is a matter of whether a person feels spiritually at home, or does not. And if, let's say, 90 young persons suddenly begin appearing in church, that will quickly change if the church does not become a home for them; if they do not find themselves, psychologically, religiously. They must be able to tell themselves that I feel good here; that I feel satisfied; that this place helps me solve the difficulties in my life, if this does not happen, the liturgy itself, the beauty of the rite, the choir, or the music, or all of it, will not keep them.

Whether these are people who although young, have a position in life, or Kyivan-born people, or from western Ukraine, or eastern Ukraine, or the north, or the south, these matters are irrelevant. It doesn't matter how they came, by some miracle they came, thank God.

Let it be simply a fashion, as you properly pointed out; some will stay. But who? Those who will find their home there.

The Church should thank God that these people knocked at its door and came. But even if they hadn't shown up, the Church would still have had to undertake a major effort, and this was one of the themes of our Sobor, too, and I do not mean to force young people to take part or to embarrass them into attending by telling them that they are worth nothing if they don't come, but to create a psychological and religious home, a place where a person will feel satisfied, within himself; where he will want to be because there he meets with God.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 31

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Rukh Educational Foundation of New Jersey will hold a general meeting in the auditorium of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 650-652 Irvington Ave., at 7 p.m. The agenda includes reports and analysis of the foundation's work over the past four years and the election of new officers. Anyone interested in the work of the foundation is invited to attend. For further information call (201) 762-0211.

Friday, November 1

NEW YORK: The second roundtable discussion on "Language Policy and Language Planning in Ukraine," chaired by Dr. Antonina Berezenko, visiting professor at Columbia University, will be held under the auspices of the Harriman Institute. The main speaker is Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, director of Princeton Research Forum editorial associates, vice-president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and literary editor of Suchasnist. The discussion will be held at the International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St., Room 1219, at noon - 2 p.m.

Saturday, November 2

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Antonina Berezenko, Kyiv Polytechnic University and visiting professor, Columbia University, who will speak on "Language Policy in Ukraine." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 71 is holding its traditional fall dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., at 9 p.m. Music will be by Tempo. Tickets: \$10. For table reservations call (201) 963-0936.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding its annual embroidery dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Music will be provided by Fata Morgana. Proceeds to benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. For further information call (860) 563-8139.

DOVER, Fla.: St. Mary's Sisterhood at the Protection of the Most Holy Mother of God Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold a fall bazaar featuring a variety of craft and art items as well as baked goods and food. Proceeds to cover expenses incurred for new facilities and building additions. For more information call (813) 659-1296.

Saturday-Sunday, November 2-3

PHILADELPHIA: St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 6740 N. 5th St., will hold a holiday bazaar in the church hall on November 2, beginning at 11 a.m., and on November 3, at noon. There will be arts and crafts, holiday gifts and a sale of Ukrainian foods and pastries as well as take-out orders. For additional information call (215) 927-2287.

Sunday, November 3

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor invite the public to attend their 57th anniversary and awards banquet to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. This year's banquet will honor House Democratic Whip David Bonior as Ukrainian of the Year. There will also be a presentation of scholarship winners. The reception is at 2 p.m., followed by the banquet at 3 p.m. Tickets: \$25 (U.S.), \$30 (Canadian). Tax-deductible donations to the scholarship fund may be made in the following categories: \$50-\$99, patrons; \$100 plus, benefactors. For tickets and table reservations of 10 call Dr. Jerry Sawka, (810) 268-8863, or Serafina Marzotto (Canada), (519) 948-5743. Tickets are also available at Ukrainian credit unions in Detroit. No tickets will be sold at the door.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian National Women's League of American Branch 29 invites the community to a meeting with Marta Kolomayets, associate editor, The

Ukrainian Weekly, who will read selections from her diary as a Kyiv correspondent. The presentation will be held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Donation: \$6.

Thursday, November 7

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto is holding a lecture, as part of its seminar series, by writer Marco Carynnyk, who will speak on the topic "'Our Secrets': Arkadii Liubchenko and the Psychogenesis of Anti-Semitism." The lecture will be held at 97 St. George St., at 4-6 p.m.

TORONTO: A Spirit Lake benefit concert, being held to raise consciousness of the forced internment of Ukrainian Canadians during the years 1912-1920, will be held at the Ukrainian Canadian Legion Hall 360, 326 Queen St. W., at 9:30 p.m.- 2 a.m. Proceeds from the concert will go toward raising money to place a plaque or statue at the Spirit Lake internment site in Quebec. Among performers is bandurist virtuoso Victor Mishalow and the Zemlaky, Zahrava and Solovey ensembles. Tickets: \$10, at the door. The concert is sponsored by Ikon Productions, Toronto. For further information call Genia Palij-Moore, (416) 651-2575.

Friday, November 8

BURLINGTON, Vt.: The Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevich, first violin; Yuri Kharenko, second violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — will appear in concert at the University of Vermont Recital Hall, in a program of works by Schubert, Shostakovich and Brahms. Performance time: 8 p.m. Tickets: \$15; \$5 (at the door), students.

Saturday, November 9

NORFOLK, Conn.: The Leontovych String Quartet will perform at the Ellen Battell Stoeckel Estate. For additional information call (860) 542-5039.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Voloshky Ukrainian dance ensemble will hold an autumn dance at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, starting 9 p.m. Music will be by Crystal. Tickets: \$20, adults; \$15, students; advance tickets: \$18, adults; \$12, students. For table reservations call Slava Halaway, (215) 671-9418.

CHICAGO: Baritone Yaroslav Hnatiuk, will appear in concert in a program of works by Ukrainian composers and opera arias, with piano accompaniment by Svitlana Hnatiuk, to be held at the St. Nicholas Cathedral School, 2200 Rice St., at 6:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10. Advance tickets may be purchased at the Ukrainian Bookstore and Delta. The concert is sponsored by the Ukrainian Melody Hour-TV.

CARNEGIE, Pa.: Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox G. C. Church is holding a fall festival at the Ukrainian Hall on Mansfield Boulevard, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. There will be arts and crafts, games of chance, and the sale of foods and take-out orders. For more information call (412) 279-3458.

Sunday, November 10

RYE, N.Y.: The Leontovych String Quartet will perform at Congregation Emmanuel, 2125 Westchester Ave. E., at 8 p.m.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Hartford branch of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund invites area residents to a double-feature benefit: a silent auction and sale of art and fine crafts; and a "Children for the Children of Chernobyl" concert, featuring young pianist Mariana Herman and the dance ensembles Zolotyj Promin of Hartford and Dorizhka of Willimantic, Conn. The auction and sale will take place at 3-4 p.m. and at 5-6 p.m.; the concert will be held at 4 p.m. Both events will take place at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Admission: \$5, adults. For further information call Nadia Haftkowsky, (860) 956-3834.

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