

**INSIDE:**

- Russian spies and lessons for Ukraine— page 2.
- Teaching in Zalischyky — page 5.
- Hryvnia, the movie — page 8.

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## Secretary of state-designate reaffirms need to maintain U.S. leadership role

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

*Ukrainian National Information Service*

WASHINGTON — Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 8, Madeleine Albright, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations and secretary of state-designate, explained her vision of American foreign policy for the second term of the Clinton administration.

As the first woman to be nominated to the high-ranking Cabinet post of secretary of state, Ambassador Albright presented the challenges that America must undertake to remain internationally involved, "so that we [the U.S.] can make a difference." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee spoke admiringly of Ambassador Albright's qualifications and proceeded to question the secretary of state-designate about various topics, including U.S. obligations to an expanded NATO as well as possibilities for an increase in the foreign affairs budget.

Being familiar with the need to maintain American leadership throughout the world, the U.S. representative to the U.N. appealed for increased funding for foreign affairs. "Consider the stakes ... We are talking about 1 percent of our federal budget, but that 1 percent may well determine 50 percent of the history that is written about our era."

The embodiment of an American immigrant's tale, Ambassador Albright was born in the former Czechoslovakia. She spoke of her family's early years as refugees, escaping Nazi and Communist aggression.

Her testimony proved all the more inspiring as she noted her arrival in the United States: "My ambition then [referring to her youth] was only to speak English well, please my parents, study hard and grow up to be an American."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), emphasized his commitment to work with the soon-to-be confirmed secretary of state, though he voiced his opinion about the "blunders" of the foreign policy decisions of the Clinton administration's first term.

"It is my hope," continued Sen. Helms, "that as the president's most senior foreign policy advisor, you will devote your strength and courage to bring some coherence, direction and fresh ideas to America's foreign policy." In that vein, Sen. Helms' fellow colleagues addressed issues that were of concern to them and their constituents.

Among the first to question Ambassador Albright was Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.). A known friend of the Ukrainian American community, Sen. Lugar began his line of questioning by focusing on the countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU). When asked by

Sen. Lugar what ought to be the policy of assistance at this point of their evolutionary process, Ambassador Albright emphasized that assistance to this region of the world is in part due to U.S. national security interests. She elaborated by pointing to the fact that the State Department is preparing a "new initiative" to look at the assistance already provided to the FSU by the U.S. government and its future considerations.

Specifically referring to Ukraine, Sen. Lugar appealed to Secretary-Designate Albright to focus a special priority on Ukraine, where "President [Leonid] Kuchma is very favorable toward reform, though the economy is very grave." The ambassador acknowledged the special relationship between Ukraine and the United States, and proposed to continue U.S. support and commitment to this vital and strategically located country.

Freshman Sen. Gordon Smith (R-Ore.) began his inquiry with questions regarding NATO expansion to the former Soviet-satellites of the Warsaw Pact, and in particular to countries of the FSU. Ambassador Albright pledged to enlarge NATO to include the newly emerged democracies in Central and East Europe,

(Continued on page 14)

## Russian letter suggests impeachment of uncompromising Ukrainian presi-

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — A letter, allegedly sent by Russia's deputy foreign minister to a presidential foreign policy aide, that proposes a scheme to have Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma impeached, appeared in the Kyiv-based Russian-language paper *Vsieukrainskiye Viedomosti* (All-Ukrainian Herald) on January 13. Its publication caused in another major tremor in already shaky Ukraine-Russia relations.

The letter, dated October 30, 1996, was allegedly sent to the office of President Boris Yeltsin foreign policy aide Dmitrii Riurikov, by Sergei Krylov, at that time deputy foreign minister and currently the permanent representative to the U.N. offices in Geneva. What appears to be Mr. Krylov's signature is found at the bottom of the letter.

It calls for a coordinated effort to have President Kuchma made out as a puppet of Russia and to use Russia's contacts in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada to move to impeach the president. It states, "Information from Russia's Embassy in Ukraine tells us that certain influential factions in the Parliament have confided that the initiation of a process to remove the head of state from his position could occur

in a campaign of propaganda in which he is accused of involvement in carrying out the strategic designs of Russia."

For four years, Ukraine and Russia have been negotiating unsuccessfully on the future of the Black Sea Fleet and the strategic port in the city of Sevastopol on Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula. In the document, the impasse that has resulted is blamed on President Kuchma's "uncompromising policy" that prevents efforts to preserve a united Black Sea Fleet and his refusal to discuss the status of the city of Sevastopol.

The president is also blamed for the ineffectiveness of the CIS because of his refusal to deepen Ukraine's commitment within the CIS framework "under Russia's guidance."

At the outset, the highly classified letter explains that President Kuchma, who many in Ukraine and Russia thought would develop an agenda to strengthen ties with Russia, has become a "destructive" influence on Ukraine-Russia relations. It notes that options must be considered to "counter President Kuchma's anti-Russian destructive policy, whose aim is confrontation in the key areas of Russian-Ukrainian relations." It goes on to mention that "the only possibility to ensure a change in Ukraine's

(Continued on page 4)

## Autocephalous Orthodox Church splits amid charges of financial improprieties

by Roman Woronowycz

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Amid charges of financial improprieties, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine has split again, and the patriarch has been deposed and accused of fraud by the remaining bishops.

At an extraordinary session of the Archiepiscopal Sobor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, held on October 18-19, 1996, which received little publicity, Patriarch Dymytrii, Bishop Ihor Isichenko of Kharkiv and his assistant, Bishop Mefodii, were dismissed.

Bishop Ioan of Rivne, one of the bishops who voted to dismiss the church leaders, told *The Weekly* on December 4 that Patriarch Dymytrii and Bishop Ihor were officially fired for "breaking canon law," but that they are also involved in the laundering of Church money through a "second Church" they had established, and for their involvement in the bankruptcy of the Christian Bank, which was founded by the UAOC.

[On December 24, Bishop Ioan was appointed head administrator by the newly elected locum tenens (in effect, the acting patriarch) of the UAOC, Metropolitan Vasili, who replaced Archbishop Mykhail of Bila Tserkva,

who is being investigated on separate charges of fraud.]

According to Bishop Ioan, who was speaking for Metropolitan Vasili, Patriarch Dymytrii had resigned during the Sobor in protest against accusations of fraud and embezzlement leveled at him during the conference, but nonetheless continued to carry out the duties of the patriarch, which is against canon law. Bishop Ihor, who had worked closely with the deposed patriarch, was relieved of his post because he had visited the Lviv Eparchy without the permission of its archbishop, Petro Petrus. Bishop Mefodii was dismissed because of his close association with Bishop Ihor.

On November 26, 1996, the Church Sobor, which included hierarchy, clergy and the laity, upheld the ruling

Patriarch Dymytrii and Bishop Ihor are defending their actions and call the move by the Archiepiscopal Sobor political in nature.

At the heart of the issue is whether Patriarch Dymytrii and his close associates set up a "second Church" as Bishop Ioan has alleged. Bishop Ioan spoke for Metropolitan Vasili, who was hospitalized and unavailable when *The Weekly* contacted the UAOC chancery in Kyiv. Equally at issue is what happened to Church funds invested in the Christian

Bank of Kyiv. The bank, which was essentially controlled by the Church, went bankrupt in the spring of 1996.

### The "second Church" issue

The controversy surrounding a "second Church" began on June 5, 1995, when Patriarch Dymytrii had the UAOC legal counsel Yurii Boyko register the Patriarchal Religious Center with the Ministry of Justice. Bishop Ihor explained that the center was the vehicle by which the UAOC was registered with the Ukrainian government and merely an administrative arm. The UAOC's earlier registration was taken by Metropolitan Filaret when he left to form the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate.

"The Church itself is not considered a legal entity. We wanted to re-register after the Kyiv Patriarchate usurped our status," explained Bishop Ihor. "We decided not to register the Church as a whole, but only the administrative bodies of the Church and the statutes as such." He added, "The center is not a Church within a Church."

Bishop Ioan, however, said the Patriarchal Religious Center was never approved by the Archiepiscopal Sobor, and the reasons for the establishment of the religious center were much more

(Continued on page 3)

# ANALYSIS: Russian spies and lessons for Ukraine

by Volodymyr Zviglianich

Recent arrests of Russian spies in the United States have acquired a cyclical regularity. The intelligence community and the American public had not yet forgotten the case of Harold J. Nicholson, a 16-year CIA veteran who had served as station chief in Romania and was arrested in November 1996, when a month later, on December 18, a 43-year-old FBI agent, Earl Edwin Pitts, was arrested on charges of spying for Moscow.

If this is a pattern, then one should expect at least 12 new high-profile espionage cases in the year to come. In real terms, the latest crop of spy arrests has again focused attention on the eternal questions of money and morals, the essence of the mysterious Russian soul and Russia's perception of the West and what it calls its "near abroad" — especially Ukraine.

## Gold and gods

Mr. Pitts served at the Federal Bureau of Investigations, a government agency in charge of counterintelligence activities. By recruiting Mr. Pitts, the Russians — and there are very serious reasons to believe that Mr. Pitts was their most valuable asset at the bureau — had managed to penetrate the very heart of this country's counterintelligence service. The actual material and moral loss to American security and to the intelligence/counterintelligence system resulting from his deeds is yet to be estimated.

It is unlikely that the real sum of material loss for America caused by the sell-off of top secret information by CIA veterans Aldrich H. Ames, arrested in February 1994, who disclosed the identities of American agents in Russia, and Mr. Nicholson, and FBI Agent Pitts will ever be known.

However, one could assess certain breaches in the morals of the corporations called to serve and protect the American ideals. American society was always proud of its devotion to the ideals of freedom, democracy and equal rights for all, notwithstanding race or religion, and to the pursuit of happiness. That was the essence of "Americanism" and the Euroatlantic model of democracy in general in their competition with totalitarian systems — foremost with the "evil empire," as President Ronald Regan succinctly called the USSR.

The devotion to these ideals constituted the core of the officers' code of honor, especially for middle-ranking officers, whence came all three of the Russian spies — Messrs. Ames, Nicholson and Pitts. It was believed that for these people, who passed the security clearance and numerous polygraph tests, loyalty to their country, adherence to the ideals of democracy and accurate performance of their duties is higher on the list of moral priorities than money.

However, all three Russian spies betrayed their country for relatively small (in year-to-year terms) sums of money. Mr. Ames received \$1.5 million for 10 years, Mr. Pitts was given \$150,000 from 1987 to 1992, and Mr. Nicholson obtained \$180,000 from 1994 to November 1996.

One could argue that the importance and harshness of the ideological and moral antagonism of the two systems — capitalist and socialist — during the period of the Cold War was over-exaggerated, and the zeal of the capitalist-socialist dichotomy typical of the first decades after the Bolshevik coup in 1917 continued to the

most recent period. However, starting from the mid '80s, the competition of the intelligence communities of both camps for the morals and ideals of the people has dwindled and been trivialized. The question simply was: who will pay more?

Gen. Oleg Kalugin, acting chief of the KGB's Washington residency from 1968 to 1969 who is now a permanent resident of this country, said: "In the old days, there were strong ideological barriers to betraying your country. We were fighting for the minds of human beings across the continents ... Today, this is all gone. We do not see each other as mortal enemies any longer, so why not play along with the other side, as long as they are willing to pay you?"<sup>1</sup>

The end of the Cold War evidently has removed some of the traditional impediments to espionage. KGB officers apparently had no problems with recruiting agents from the CIA and the FBI. It is remarkable to observe the dynamics of the sums of money obtained by the agents: the oldest and least gifted KGB agent, Mr. Ames, got the biggest sum, whereas the younger and more capable agents, Messrs. Nicholson and Pitts, received markedly smaller sums of money, i.e., the volume of "gold" decreased while the significance of information for the Russians gradually increased.

Mr. Pitts, as was revealed during a 16-month undercover sting operation conducted by his fellow officers, was ready to sell top-secret information and his loyalty for any sum of money. Remarkably enough, he was not involved in a costly divorce process, as was Mr. Nicholson, nor did he suffer from alcoholism and depression, as did Mr. Ames.

The West's enchantment with Russian democracy, which allegedly reached historic pinnacle during the coup, affected decision-making in the West and resulted in the decrease of counterintelligence measures by the U.S. It was taken for granted that the sight of Boris Yeltsin atop a tank almost automatically signified the end of antagonism between the intelligence communities of the West and Russia, and between the political cultures of both countries. The propaganda services of numerous successors to the Soviet KGB in Russia have made a big deal of promoting this idea.

With this aim, a concept was elaborated of "strategic cooperation" of the intelligence communities of Russia and the U.S. in combating international terrorism, drug trafficking, etc., and this concept was hammered persistently and consciously into both the public consciousness and leadership mentality of the Western countries. However, so far nobody has heard about any case in which international terrorist activities (or drug trafficking) were curtailed due to the joint efforts of Russian and Western intelligence activities. On the contrary, the activity of dozens of agents of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia (SVR — a successor to the KGB) in the U.S. capital and other major cities now goes on almost openly.

## The Russian soul and espionage

Weak knowledge about the historical peculiarities of the Russian collective psyche and the history of the Russian secret service on the part of government officials and middle-ranking officers in the CIA and the FBI might be partly to blame for this

(Continued on page 14)

1. See: Michael Dobbs. "Through Tsars and Soviet Union, Spying Remains Second Nature for Russia" — *The Washington Post*, December 19, 1996, p. A10.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### National bank to issue treasury bills

KYIV — The National Bank of Ukraine will auction three-month, six-month, nine-month and 12-month discount treasury bills on January 14, said Oleh Belinsky, chief economist of the bank's market and exchange department. The central bank is not setting an issue volume for the paper in advance, he added. At the last three-month T-bill sale on January 10, the bank sold 8.85 million hryvni of paper with an average annualized yield of 47.56 percent. The bank sold 81.72 million hrv in six-month T-bills on January 10 at an average yield of 59.06 percent. Nine-month discount T-bills at an auction of 5.63 million hrv of paper on January 10 yielded 61.11 percent. The bank sold 184,700 hrv of 12-month discount T-bills on January 4, with an average yield of 61.20 percent. (Reuters)

### World Bank criticizes corruption

KYIV — World Bank President James Wolfensohn sent a letter to President Leonid Kuchma at the beginning of the year criticizing corruption within the Ukrainian government, Ukrainian Radio reported on January 8. The same day, Vice Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk admitted that the problem of government corruption exists, noting that international criticism has begun because of increased foreign investment in the country. He said budgetary laws currently under review would limit opportunities for corruption in the government. He also called for the implementation of tax reform. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukraine supports Moldova's integrity

KYIV — Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko said on January 6 that Ukraine "takes the Moldovan side" on the

issue of settling the conflict between Moldova and its breakaway Dniester region, Western agencies reported. The comment was made one day after Moldovan President-elect Petru Lucinschi met Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in Odesa. During the unofficial talks that took place on January 5, Mr. Lucinschi called on President Kuchma to mediate more actively in the peaceful settlement of the dispute. Mr. Kuchma reportedly expressed Ukraine's support for Moldova's territorial integrity. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Government to control alcohol production

KYIV — The Cabinet of Ministers is to impose stricter controls over the production and sale of alcohol, Ukrainian Radio reported on January 9. State Food Production head Leonid Svatko said that in the last six months of 1996 Ukraine earned \$175 million (U.S.) from alcohol exports. He added that if the state had not regulated the sale and production of alcohol, \$120 million of that sum would have remained outside Ukraine. The new regulations include a minimum price for imported alcohol. The state has also stepped up inspections of alcohol vendors, and since the beginning of the year alone more than 2,000 vendors have lost their licenses. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko criticized the government for its "lack of discipline," particularly the Finance Ministry. He said the ministry has already received eight warnings and that a ninth would not be issued. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Draft law on media coverage is vetoed

KYIV — Leonid Kuchma has vetoed the draft law regulating media coverage

(Continued on page 3)

## Ukraine reports drop in inflation

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine in 1996 finally began to pull down an inflation rate that over the last four years had spiraled out of control. The Ministry of Statistics announced on January 4 that in 1996 inflation dropped to a "mere" 39.7 percent for the year, with a December figure of 0.9 percent.

The numbers are way down from the 10,000 percent inflation rate of 1993, when Ukraine had one of the highest rates in the world. In 1995 inflation reached 380 percent, according to the World Bank.

Commenting on the December figure, presidential economic advisor Valeriy Lytvitsky called it a "remarkable achieve-

ment," but made clear that it should not be overestimated. He said the uncertain budget and insufficient financial instability could reignite inflation.

Mr. Lytvitsky explained that if Ukraine could maintain a stable rate throughout 1997 it would give investors confidence that their investments will not evaporate and would allow for the long-awaited upturn in the economy following a five-year plunge.

In 1996, the cost of services grew most dramatically, by 212 percent, while food prices grew by 17.4 percent. Other items rose by 18.8 percent. The 1997 Cabinet of Ministers budget, which is languishing in the Verkhovna Rada, predicts a 1997 inflation rate of 25 percent.

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## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

of the Verkhovna Rada's activities, Infobank reported on January 13. He said the law contravenes the Constitution and gives an unfair advantage to the legislative branch vis-à-vis the executive and the judiciary. He also pointed to the high costs of live TV and radio coverage at the Parliament. Mr. Kuchma proposed that a law be drafted on mass media coverage of all branches of power. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Charter 77 celebrates 20th anniversary

PRAGUE — Charter 77, the former Czecho-Slovak dissident movement, on January 10 commemorated the 20th anniversary of its founding with a series of events in Prague. Czech President Vaclav Havel, one of the first three spokesmen of Charter 77, told a gathering of former signatories that "the [Czech] state no longer denies human rights to its citizens, but human rights are still being occasionally violated." He called for vigilance. Nobel Prize laureates and other important personalities addressed a conference called "The Legacy of Charter 77" held the same day. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Baiul faces drunk driving charges in Connecticut

TORONTO — One best-known sports icon, Oksana Baiul, turned herself in to police on January 14 to face drunk driving and reckless driving charges in Bloomfield, Conn.

According to an Associated Press report of January 13, the 1994 Olympic gold medalist had attended a Sunday-night ice pageant at the Hartford Civic Center and visited the skaters backstage.

At around 2:30 a.m. Ms. Baiul skidded off Route 185 in her green Mercedes-Benz, then was taken to St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center by ambulance after a concerned local resident called 911 upon hearing screeching of tires and a sudden stop.

The Dnipropetrovsk-born figure skater was treated for a concussion and received 12 stitches to close a gash in her scalp, and was released at 6 a.m. the same morning. A passenger in the car, Ararat Zakarian, 30 (described by the AP as a "fellow Ukrainian skater living in New York City"), was treated for a broken finger and was also released.

However, AP reporter Christine Hanley ferreted out the medical report on Ms. Baiul's condition at the time she was brought to the hospital, which noted that

the 19-year-old (two years under the legal drinking age) had a blood-alcohol level of 0.168 percent (over Connecticut's limit of 0.10).

This report apparently prompted local police to seek a warrant for her arrest. At 4 p.m. on the following day (January 14), Ms. Baiul surrendered to the authorities and issued a statement, also carried by AP: "I apologize to the many people who have supported me in the past, and I ask for their understanding." Ms. Baiul was released without bond and ordered to appear in court on January 27.

A follow-up report by Ms. Hanley focused on the sympathies aroused in Simsbury, the site of the International Skating Center of Connecticut where Ms. Baiul now trains, as well as of her new nine-room house. The item quoted an unnamed instructor at the center who said, "She's so lost that little girl. She needs a mom and a dad."

"From Rags to Riches. Then What?", Jere Longman's report in the January 15 edition of *The New York Times*, cited other sources. "Friends" and "others close to [Ms. Baiul]" speaking on the condition of anonymity told Mr. Longman that "nobody tells [Ms. Baiul]

the truth and puts her in her place," and that she has been "rebellious" and "wild."

Although Ms. Baiul has missed the beginning of a 25-city tour organized by Tom Collins, the promoter put things into perspective. "You get into the skating world with no guidance, no mother, father, grandmother, it's very tough ... She's had injuries. Her body is changing dramatically. It's been very difficult for her."

Mr. Collins expressed the hope that Ms. Baiul would recover from her injuries and join the tour in a week.

The Times reporter also quoted the skater's longtime mentors Viktor and Nina Petrenko, who expressed concern for the former world champion and an expectation that "maybe this [incident] will be a good lesson," but also noted that Ms. Baiul has not listened to their advice recently.

Although she is mentioned in most reports, Ms. Baiul's coach Halyna Zmiyevska, who took the orphaned skater under her wing at Mr. Petrenko's urging and then assisted her ascendancy to the summit of her sport, had not offered any comments for the record.

## Autocephalous...

(Continued from page 1)

shady. "All the finances of the UAOC moved through the center. Through this structure, they were able to take out personal loans." Today, explained Bishop Ioan, \$1.5 million (U.S.) of UAOC property and money are not accounted for. This includes money that flowed through the center, money of the Fund of Patriarch Mstyslav, headed by Bishop Isichenko, who Bishop Ioan said "answers to nobody," and the Christian Bank.

Bishop Ioan laid the blame directly on Patriarch Dymytrii. "The patriarch always tried to do things outside the Sobor. Because of these individuals, today the whole Church is suffering."

### Questions surround Christian Bank

What happened to the Christian Bank of the UAOC is an even more complicated matter. Bishop Ioan maintained that the bank's assets simply went into individual pockets. He named Oleh Zastavskij, the chairman of the board of directors and the founding member of the bank, as the individual responsible for the bankruptcy. Today Mr. Zastavskij sits in a Kyiv jail while the Procurator General's Office investigates the matter of the Christian Bank.

Mr. Zastavskij's brother, Sviatoslav, who was present when *The Weekly* met with Bishop Ihor at Ss. Borys and Hlib Church on the outskirts of Kyiv, said it was a matter of bad investments and usurious borrowing rates.

He said the UAOC's savings in the bank were limited to about \$50,000 (U.S.). His brother borrowed an amount equal to that and purchased supplies for the UAOC, mostly votive candles, explained Mr. Zastavskij.

As for the money that Bishop Ioan alleges is missing, Sviatoslav Zastavskij said the money might have "burned with the bankruptcy" and that when the financial mess is cleared the issue will be resolved. He also underscored that the Church, although a founding member of the bank, was not its owner.

He said the bank's real troubles began in October 1995 when its manager, Oleksander Liubyn, borrowed 8 billion karbovantsi to cover the bank's losses. That debt grew to 100 billion karbovantsi due to the usurious interest charged by the borrower, Orenda, a Kyiv financial institution. Unable to pay back notes that were

due, Mr. Liubyn took a second loan for the 100 million kbv and paid off Orenda. The Christian Bank could not, however, pay off its other creditors and meet its repayment obligation on the second loan, and crashed in the spring of 1996.

### Intra-confessional problems

The UAOC has had intra-confessional problems almost since it was re-established in Ukraine after the country declared independence in 1991. First, Metropolitan Filaret, who had been excommunicated by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate, amid much controversy joined the UAOC as administrative director under the late Patriarch Mstyslav. More turmoil ensued when he broke with the Church to form the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate.

The latest strife began when tensions between Patriarch Dymytrii and Archbishop Petro Petrus of the UAOC's Lviv Eparchy — over how much independence from the center the Lviv religious leader should have — culminated in the Lviv eparchy's ouster on September 13, 1996.

According to Bishop Ihor of Kharkiv, Patriarch Dymytrii visited the Lviv Eparchy in September to try and resolve the differences. Archbishop Petro did not allow the patriarch entrance to the Lviv chancery and refused to speak with him. Upon returning to Kyiv, Patriarch Dymytrii issued the edict dismissing Archbishop Petro.

The patriarch's action convinced UAOC bishops, led by Archbishop Mykhail, to call a special Archiepiscopal Sobor.

Bishop Ioan of Rivne explained that when faced with accusations of financial improprieties, Patriarch Dymytrii resigned. However, Bishop Ihor said the patriarch simply excused himself from the conference because his edict on the dismissal of Archbishop Petro was rejected by the Sobor. As for his own dismissal, Bishop Ihor said he did not understand the reasoning. "I visited the patriarch in Lviv on his feast day on September 4, and we celebrated liturgy together," he explained. "This is what they used to remove me." In accordance with UAOC canon law, one bishop cannot visit the eparchy of another without that bishop's permission.

However, Bishop Ihor explained, for all practical purposes, by September 4 Archbishop Petro had been dismissed (although officially it did not happen for another 10 days), and Patriarch Dymytrii had assumed control of the Lviv Eparchy.

Bishop Ihor said what the Sobor did was simply bring to the surface long-simmering problems within the Church: a power struggle between UAOC bishops of eastern and western Ukraine over what should be the Church's mission.

Since Ukraine's independence, the UAOC has struggled for survival in conflicts with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the other two Ukrainian Orthodox Churches. In western Ukraine, according to Bishop Ihor, the Church today remains in a battle with the Greek-Catholic Church over the right to parishes and church property freed after the Soviet Union collapsed. In the east, the confrontation is with the Moscow Patriarchate, which is competing for the allegiance of the faithful. He said also more attention is paid to reviving the Ukrainian Orthodox faith in eastern Ukraine, where the faith had virtually been lost, than in the western regions.

Bishop Ihor said differing priorities between Ukraine's east and west may be part of the reason for the split. "Throughout 1996 tensions grew. There was pressure exerted on the patriarch and on myself. I do not know why me, except that I have had continuous contacts with the Greek-Catholic Church, with the metropolitan see and with the Theological Academy [of the Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv]," explained the Kharkiv eparch.

Everything came to a head on November 29, 1996, when several cars pulled up at the Patriarchal Chancery in Kyiv carrying Patriarch Dymytrii, Bishop Ihor, Bishop Makarii, who had replaced Archbishop Petro in Lviv, and other supporters of the deposed patriarch, including two other bishops.

As with everything surrounding this controversy, there are two sides to the story.

According to Bishop Ioan, the group attempted to enter the premises and remove the financial records and statutes of the UAOC to cover a trail of fraud and embezzlement.

Bishop Ihor said that is far from the truth. His story is that the group had been holding a separate Sobor at Ss. Borys and Hlib Church when a proposal was put forward that, because the patriarch was the rightful leader of the UAOC, they should hold their convocation at the Patriarchal Chancery.

Bishop Ihor said in taking Church records they were attempting to retrieve the official seal of the patriarch, used to legitimize documents, which he accused Archbishop Mykhail of fraudulently using.

When the group couldn't find it, they began taking Church documents as evidence of the seal's misuse. "We wanted all the documents because, after all, it is our Church."

The militia arrived amid a scuffle between the bishops. They ordered the boxes of documents removed from the vehicles and returned to the chancery. No one was arrested. However, the Patriarchal Chancery registered a complaint with the Procurator General's Office.

Oleksander Holovkin of the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine, who is in charge of the investigation, said on January 15 that because his work is not yet complete he could not comment on any aspect of the investigation. He said he expects to conclude the matter within two weeks.

Perhaps Bishop Ihor best summed up the problems facing the fractured UAOC: "The worst part here is that we have become such bitter enemies that we will not be able to sit across from each other to resolve our differences."

## Reaction by UOC-USA

*The Ukrainian Weekly's Kyiv correspondent Roman Woronowycz contacted Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. via phone on January 15 for his comments on new developments within the UAOC in Ukraine. Following is Archbishop Antony's statement.*

We consider it to be a sad state of affairs. We continue to call on the bishops to act upon the request of Patriarch Mstyslav in his last will and testament: to come together, look one another in the eye and to come to an honorable agreement about the unity of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

This is an intolerable situation that exists at this time. It benefits no one. You could even call it a hindrance to the unity of the country.

There are now essentially four Orthodox Churches in Ukraine. We have taken a stance of neutrality and pray for unity. [However] we continue to provide financial support to the seminaries in Ukraine.

## Three New York parishioners installed as Knights of St. Gregory

by Mary E. Pressey

NEW YORK — The parishioners and guests of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church of New York were deeply moved by the "papal knighting" in the church on Sunday, December 29, 1996.

Three of the parish's members, Julian Baczynsky, Harry Polche and Iwan Sierant, were installed with the honors of Knights of St. Gregory the Great, an honor conferred upon them by Pope John Paul II. The investiture was conducted by Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford and the Rev. Patrick Paschak, pastor of the St. George Church.

The order was founded by Pope Gregory VII, the known Hildebrand of the Middle Ages, and is bestowed upon Catholics for distinguished service to the Church.

In addition, three other parishioners, Mary Atamanchuk, Maria Baczynsky and Tymish Shewchuk, were honored with papal medals "For Church and Pope" at the papal knighting ceremony.

Mr. Baczynsky, born in Zukiv, Ukraine, in 1923, had early indoctrination into Catholicism through his deeply religious father and grandfather, who was a Catholic priest in Austria before World War I. He received his college degree in Germany and in 1950 arrived in New York City prior to his parents' entry.

In time, Mr. Baczynsky married Mary Samokishchuk (who received the papal medal), and together they became parishioners of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, which they have served for 40 years with diligence and steadfastness.

While their service to the Church and the Ukrainian community abounds, Mr. and Mrs. Baczynsky also merit credit for their devotion to a young Brazilian seminary student, Mauricius Popadiuk, whom they have totally supported financially and morally from his adolescence until his ordination into priesthood. Today the Rev. Popadiuk is a superior at St. Josaphat's Monastery in Glen Cove, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Baczynsky also provide financial help and care to 98 orphans in Ukraine and steadfastly continue their financial support of Ukraine and its citizens. Mr. Baczynsky is the owner of the East Village Meat Market.

Mr. Polche was born in New York City of immigrant parents from Ukraine. He devoted his entire life to serving St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, where he was baptized, received his first Holy Communion and married Rosalie Chuma, who has been a steadfast supporter of all his civic and national endeavors.

Tall of stature and sympathetic of nature, Mr. Polche was involved through the years in church functions, school committees, civic affairs, war veterans' events and military occasions. As noted by many, he is a man of deep loyalty.

Mr. Polche served in the New York City Police



Bishop Basil H. Losten and the Rev. Patrick Paschak conduct the investiture ceremony of (from left) Julian Baczynsky, Harry Polche and Iwan Sierant.

Department for 38 years and retired with the rank of lieutenant. In his capacity as police officer, he was in charge of order at parades, processions and festivals (Ukrainian and otherwise), and served as an escort to Patriarch Josyf Slipyj during his first visit to America. He also took charge of President Leonid Kuchma's visit to St. George Church.

As a veteran of World War II, Mr. Polche is a past national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans. For many years he has served as commander of Catholic War Veterans Post 401 affiliated with St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, whose motto is "For God, For Country, For Home."

Dr. Sierant was born in the village of Demnia, Ukraine, and obtained his law degree in Lviv. In 1948 he came to New York City and found his spiritual home at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, where he has been a dedicated parishioner ever since. Working diligently at the church, he continued his education and obtained his master's degree in business administration from New York University with the inspiration and help of his wife, Stephanie Panchuk, whom he married in 1952.

From the outset, Dr. Sierant joined the Chase Manhattan

Bank in New York City, holding a position as officer for 36 years. In 1984 he became a treasurer at the Ukrainian Self Reliance Credit Union and was instrumental in making the bank a very profitable venture.

In the interim, Dr. Sierant gave freely of his time as treasurer of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and became the president of the Ukrainian Sports Club, where he is involved in multiple undertakings to benefit young athletes, senior citizens and charitable institutions.

Following the investiture, a dinner was held in St. George's school auditorium with a great number of parishioners and guests in attendance. In his able fashion as master of ceremonies, Father Paschak, called upon Dr. Walter Baran to introduce Mr. Polche, Dr. Wasyl Kalynowych for Dr. Sierant and Father Popadiuk for Mr. Baczynsky, all who offered words of praise that moved the audience and the honorees.

In conclusion, Sir Polche sincerely thanked all who had been instrumental in bestowing the honors upon him and his fellow Knights of St. Gregory. Bishop Losten expressed his gratitude to the decorated members and conferred his blessing upon all in attendance.

## Russian letter...

(Continued from page 1)

tough stand on the package of strategically important issues is to neutralize President Kuchma's personal influence."

The document suggest two ways in which President Kuchma could be accused of an anti-Ukrainian policy: have both houses of Russia's Parliament suspend discussions on Sevastopol and the Black Sea Fleet and make it appear as though Mr. Kuchma was at fault for not moving toward a compromise; or use Ukraine's energy dependence on Russia to build Ukraine's indebtedness to Russia, which would emphasize the Ukrainian leader's ineffectiveness.

It states that the president's political enemies could then begin a propaganda campaign leading to a proposal of impeachment in the Verkhovna Rada. The letter also suggests that meanwhile, in Russia, the mass media could be manipulated to make President Kuchma's policies look pro-Russian.

The response from official circles in Russia and Ukraine was quick and to the point. At a January 14 press briefing in Kyiv at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was stated that Russian Ambassador Yuri Dubinin had been officially called to Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry. While he was meeting with Foreign

Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko, Russian Embassy Press Attaché Vasyly Titushkin met with the press. He said, "I agree that the letter is highly provocative, but it is a fake," and, "it does not correspond to the facts." He called the author of the letter "a person with an overly developed imagination" and said the person who wrote the letter is expressing the view of "people who have no stake in the development and deepening of bilateral relations" between the two countries.

Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Volodymyr Khandogy explained that he does not believe the letter represents the official policy of the Russian government. "I do not think that the letter, if authentic, represents policy, because it was between two individuals who answer to higher-ups," he explained. "We want to hear the official position from authorities at higher levels." He said the Ukrainian government was disturbed, however, about the ramifications of such correspondence among leading Russian government officials. "If this information is authentic, then these actions do not correspond to the norms of civilized diplomatic behavior," he stated.

The official response from Moscow came hours later when Foreign Ministry spokesperson Gennadii Tarasov called the document a contrived one. According to Interfax, he said, "Such things can be done only by people who aim at setting

the two brother nations, the two fraternal peoples, at loggerheads."

The two diplomats directly involved in the latest Russia-Ukraine scandal refuted any involvement in the matter. According to another Interfax report, Ambassador Krylov, the former deputy minister whose signature appears at the bottom of the letter, said he had nothing to do with the paper. "This is a fake. There was not and could not be a letter of this kind, because Ukraine is a friendly state," he said. He emphasized, "We closely and very fruitfully worked with Leonid Kuchma prior to his election as president of Ukraine and afterwards, when he became the head of a state friendly to Russia."

Mr. Riurikov, who is alleged to have been the recipient of the letter, called it a "dirty low-grade fabrication whose aim is patent." He said the document was "concocted by lousy professionals" and that Russian experts had already identified several potential suspects.

Ukraine was not as quick to accept the theory that it was a forgery. On January 15, Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Volodymyr Horbulin said the government is concerned about the appearance of such a letter. "I can only say that the current state of affairs between Ukraine and Russia cannot exclude the possibility that the source is accurate," he explained.

"Only recently Dmitrii Riurikov said the appearance of a Ukrainian state is a temporary phenomenon — a statement that appeared in the International Herald Tribune."

In Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada speculation as to the author's identity and the letter's aim ran rampant. National Deputy Yevhen Lupakov said the letter is more proof that "anti-presidential and anti-Ukrainian activities pursued in Ukraine are coordinated from Russia." He also recalled that the Communist Party in Ukraine had stated not long ago that its actions are "well-coordinated, vigorous and are directed against the president."

Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko implicated President Kuchma in the affair. He said it was "an act to raise the president's rating." He also suggested that it was meant to cause an uproar that would put off the signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Russia because NATO and Ukraine had signed a secret back-door agreement on cooperation.

There are even more far-fetched theories as well. One, printed in the Kyiv newspaper Den on January 15, quoted a "Ukrainian diplomat who wished to remain anonymous." It states that Dmytro Tabachnyk, the recently fired head of President Kuchma's administration, had coordinated the plan to get back at his former boss.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Soyuzivka residence ready to greet seniors for short-term stays

by Oksana Trytjak

UNA Special Projects Coordinator

In all its endeavors, the Ukrainian National Association has always had the best interests of the Ukrainian American community on its mind. Being a fraternal association requires the UNA to promote fraternal activities that will benefit our members and the community.

It has been suggested that, for the benefit of many, Soyuzivka should consider opening the doors of its Senior Citizens' Home not only for permanent residency, but also for shorter periods of time (one week or more), and that these shorter time frames should not be limited to members.

The UNA will try to fill this need in the Ukrainian American community. Soyuzivka will welcome all seniors, both members of UNA and non-members in off-peak seasons for a minimum one-week stay at very special senior citizens' rates.

Many young adults have senior parents or relatives for whom they are responsible. Sometimes it may be difficult to take a vacation, or travel on a business trip if there is no one to take care of a senior family member. Now, you have the option of making reservations for a week or more at special rates to accommodate seniors who can reside in a hassle-free setting with peers. You are worry-free, and they are safe.

There are many seniors who live very comfortably alone and in their own homes. But when the winter months arrive, this may become a real hardship. Soyuzivka offers an alternative to snow shoveling, icy walks and dangerous driving. Lower the heat in your home, pack a bag and stay in a warm familiar environment for a week or two, or for a couple of months.

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Residency at Soyuzivka's Senior Citizen's Home is presently available only to qualified members of the UNA, who are in reasonably good health and who wish to become permanent guests. As a resident of Soyuzivka you are offered room and board, which consists of three meals a day. You also have the benefit of entertainment available during the year. The familiar safe setting, surrounded by Ukrainian culture at a vacation resort makes this the perfect place to retire along with other senior citizens.

This program is offered to individuals and couples. The fees are exceptionally reasonable, and are based on income. Full-time residents are required to pay at least \$350 per month but not more than three-quarters of their income. Furthermore, there is a cap for permanent residents, thus, their payment will not exceed \$850 a month per individual. Special rates for married couples are available.

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Our community is aging, and can benefit from the services offered at Soyuzivka to seniors and the relatives who worry about them. The Ukrainian National Association has the tools with which to help our community.

Soyuzivka is a 400-acre estate owned by the Ukrainian National Association. Because the UNA wishes to share this bounty with the community, it has built a special senior citizens' building to accommodate senior guests. Special rates available from January through April depend on whether seniors are members and on the length of their stay.

Consider staying with us for a few weeks; perhaps you will be convinced to retire with us. Reside in a comfortable warm setting where your meals are prepared for you daily, enjoy the fresh mountain air and relax in a familiar Ukrainian atmosphere. You will run into old friends at Soyuzivka, and you will have many occasions to make new acquaintances with people who share similar interests.

By filling this need of the aging members of our community, the UNA confirms its concern for all its members and the Ukrainian American community at large. We are ready to be of service to you. Come stay awhile at Soyuzivka – who knows, you may like it.

Please direct inquiries to Soyuzivka: (914) 626-5641.

## Teaching English in Zalischyky: a recollection

by Tanya Kosc

Zalischyky, a small tomato-growing town, is found in a horse-shoe bend of the Dnister River. This is where I was assigned to teach English through a program jointly organized by the Ukrainian National Association and the Prosvita Society.

I started my sojourn to Zalischyky by nearly riding on to Chernivtsi. Fortunately, Yura Samokishyn, the gentleman designated to pick me up and with whose family I was to stay, boarded the bus to look for me. I was so busy conversing in a combination of English and German with a fellow passenger that I hardly noticed when this dark-haired man passed by the second time and asked in a surprised tone, "Vy Tanya?" (Are you Tanya?)

Wearing sandals and a denim vest, I suppose I did not look like a professional teacher. Because I am not a professional teacher and am younger than the average volunteer, I was a bit apprehensive about the possibility of correcting the sentence structure of a 45-year-old engineer or doctor. Thus, I was quite happy to find out that I would be teaching seventh and eighth graders.

The children were often more punctual than I for our four-hour sessions from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. every day. After the first day, my class of 15 was divided; eventually the number of children placed in my group shrank from nine to seven. One boy just stopped coming, but a second left for a government-sponsored vacation at a resort, Morshyn.

My slightly skeptical comment, "Well, that's nice. Why?" brought an unexpected answer that quickly eased my suspicions. This was the government's attempt to compensate every school-aged child living in a Chernobyl zone. Zalischyky is in the fourth and lowest degree zone, but the repercussions are felt by nearly all of the children, a majority of whom suffer from ill-

*Tanya Kosc, a summa cum laude graduate of Case Western Reserve University who earned bachelor's degrees in physics and German, was one of the volunteers who participated in the UNA program English Teachers for Ukraine. She is also Miss Soyuzivka 1997.*



Tanya Kosc (second from left in background) with her students (beginning with front row, from left): Viktoria Kosteniuk, Volodymyr Adamov, Nadia Melnyk, Oksana Vuitsyk, Irene Kotova and Marta Samokishyn.

nesses related to kidneys, thyroid and other glands.

The students were eager to answer everything I asked, but they were full of questions, too. They were most curious about American culture: the music, their peers, what the educational system is like and what teens do after school. The students' curiosity seemed to wane only when grammar was addressed. Otherwise, everything was closely inspected, including my Ohio driver's license and grocery store advertisements. I enjoyed showing Buffalo bus schedules and explaining how the Toronto Sky Dome opens.

The game "Hangman" was popular, but to my amazement their favorite game was one that I made up on the spur of the moment and found quite boring. That game, or "ta hra" as they referred to it, required them to name a word which was the part of speech I chose and started with a particular letter I called out. It was pleasing to see that children could still get excited about receiving something as simple as a shiny foil star for good class work.

On the last day, I set out all my supplementary material so that the students could take what they wanted. I

(Continued on page 13)

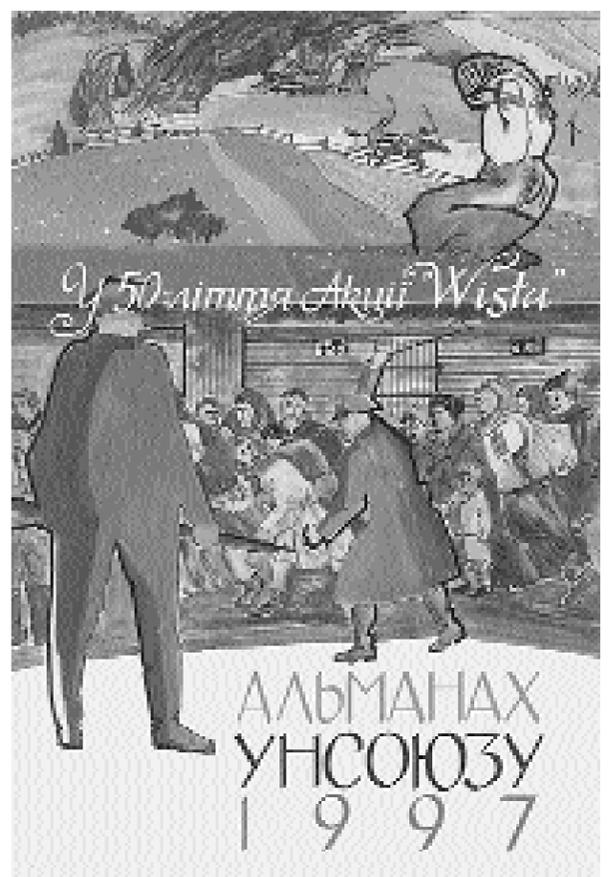
## 1997 UNA Almanac is now available

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Svoboda Press has announced the release of the 1997 Ukrainian National Association Almanac, which has already been mailed to subscribers.

The main theme of this year's almanac is the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of "Akcja Wisla" — the forced deportation by the government of Poland of Ukrainians living in southeastern and eastern Poland to northern and northwestern regions. Artist Bohdan Tytla depicts the terror and inhumanity of this massive deportation action in the almanac's cover illustration.

In addition to articles that address the almanac's main topic, this year's edition also contains entries by Ukrainians from around the world that are included in seven chapter headings that encompass history, literature, diaspora relations and current socio-political themes. All articles in the 288-page almanac are published in Ukrainian.

The UNA Almanac has been published consecutively for 87 years. This year's almanac (including postage) costs \$12 and can be ordered by sending payment to: Svoboda Press, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Beware of big brother

Our front page this week carries a news story about a letter published in the Russian-language newspaper *Vsieukrainskiye Viedomosti* which calls for steps to engineer the ouster of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. The letter, dated October 30, 1996, and labeled "top secret," is allegedly authored by Russian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Sergei Krylov and addressed to Dmitrii Riurikov, foreign policy aide to President Yeltsin. The letter's author describes President Kuchma's foreign policy as "anti-Russian and destructive" and "uncompromising"; he condemns the Ukrainian president for rejecting CIS integration, his unwillingness to preserve a single Black Sea Fleet and his refusal to compromise on the status of Sevastopol.

The letter states that "the only possible means to change the firm position of Ukraine regarding the range of strategically important questions is neutralization of the personal negative influence of L.D. Kuchma." It goes on to suggest that President Kuchma could be "politically discredited" via allegations that he betrayed the national interests of Ukraine, and that Russia's contacts with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine could be used to effect his impeachment.

The reaction from Ukraine, delivered by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Volodymyr Khandogy was that, if the letter is genuine, it "does not correspond to civilized norms of diplomacy." He also stated that Ukraine wants an official explanation from Russia. In Moscow, the Foreign Ministry of Russia termed the publication "a provocative falsification." Mr. Krylov, the alleged author of the letter, said it "does not and could not exist."

The origins of the letter remain mysterious at press time, but it certainly should not be dismissed lightly. Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Volodymyr Horbulin said that, given the current state of relations between Ukraine and Russia, we "cannot exclude the possibility that the source is accurate." Instead, the letter's contents should be considered in the context of other recent Russian actions — especially those aimed at its "near abroad."

On January 13, Russia has made moves toward merger with Belarus. In what was described by Reuters as "a diplomatic offensive clearly aimed against NATO's expansion plans," President Boris Yeltsin send a letter to his Belarusian counterpart, Alyaksandr Lukashenka, saying that the two states should consider the idea of a referendum on unification "in one form or another." President Lukashenka welcomed the suggestion and underlined that he had "long been ready" for such a move — not strange coming from someone who said recently that he enjoys playing the role of "a junior brother" to President Yeltsin.

Simultaneously, Moscow has once again playing hardball with the Baltic states. The Open Media Research Institute reported that Foreign Minister Yevgenii Primakov told a meeting of the Russian government on January 9 that Moscow "should not be afraid to use economic sanctions" to defend the human rights of Russians living in the Baltics, and he said Russia would refuse to sign a border treaty with Estonia until the issue is resolved. The Russian newspaper *Segodnya* accused Moscow of dragging its feet over the treaty to hamper Estonia's integration into Western institutions and said the policy "resembles crude blackmail."

So, it is clear that Russia continues to see NATO as a threat, and it will act to counter that threat. Russia also considers it a threat that Ukraine and other independent states once part of its political orbit are now acting independently and in ways that may be contrary to Russian interests. These threats, too, must be countered. And so, Russia, the once great power in that part of the world, is reverting to the tried and true methods of "big brother."

Jan.  
23  
1992

### Turning the pages back...

Five years ago on January 23, the United States and independent Ukraine formally began diplomatic relations with the exchange of letters of credence in Kyiv. Following is an excerpt from Marta Kolomayets' report of the historic event.

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U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jon Gundersen exchanged notes regarding full diplomatic relations with Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatolii Zlenko during a brief ceremony on January 23 at the Foreign Ministry's Hall of Mirrors.

"I welcome the birth of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our two independent countries," said Mr. Gundersen, who has served as the U.S. consul general in Kyiv since last February. The act of exchanging diplomatic notes follows U.S. President George Bush's December 25, 1991, announcement recognizing Ukraine. It formally provides for the establishment of an embassy and accreditation of diplomats.

Mr. Gundersen said Ukraine has entered the international arena in a peaceful and democratic manner, respectful of human rights. He also added that it has respected all existing treaties, including the START pact and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Mr. Gundersen stated that Ukraine will soon become a Helsinki Accords signatory and added that he looks forward to Ukraine becoming a fully participating member of the European and world communities. Mr. Gundersen noted that the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv is now located in the old district headquarters of the Communist Party — "a nice twist of fate" — at 10 Yuriy Kotsiubynsky St., in Kyiv's center.

The initial staff of six Americans and four local employees (a support staff) will concentrate on political, economic and public affairs. They include Mr. Gundersen; John Stepanchuk, first secretary and political section chief; Mary Kruger, first secretary and public affairs officer; Carol Fajardo, second secretary and administrative section chief; Maria Rudensky, third secretary and consular section chief; and Ed Fajardo, consular specialist.

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Jan. 26, 1992 (Vol. LX, No. 4)

## Ukrainian jewel on 'Museum Mile' is preparing for the 21st century

NEW YORK — Nestled in the midst of "Museum Mile," which includes the Guggenheim Museum and the Frick Collection, and diagonally across from the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the southeast corner of 79th Street and Fifth Avenue, is one of the most magnificent and regal turn-of-the-century mansions in New York City today. This French Renaissance-style structure houses the jewel of the Ukrainian community: the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The history of the acquisition of the mansion by William Dzus, the founder of the Ukrainian Institute of America, dates back to 1899 when Isaac Fletcher, a banker and railroad investor, commissioned the famous architect C.P.H. Gilbert to build a house using William K. Vanderbilt's neo-Loire Valley chateau as its model, on the property that was originally the Lenox farm.

Mr. Fletcher was so pleased with his new home that he hired Jean Francois Raffaelli to do a painting of it; the painting, the mansion and the Fletcher's extensive art collection were all eventually bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1917.

Harry F. Sinclair, the founder of the Sinclair Oil Co., purchased the Fletcher Mansion in 1920 and sold it in 1930 to Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant Jr., a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant. A bachelor and recluse, Augustus Stuyvesant occupied the mansion with his unmarried sister until her death in 1938, then lived out the remaining years of his life until 1953 with just his butler and footman to serve him.

Mr. Dzus, inventor and owner of the Dzus Fastener Co. in West Islip, Long Island, founded the Ukrainian Institute of America Inc. in 1948 for the purpose of promoting Ukrainian art, culture, music and literature. At that time, the Ukrainian Institute was located in the Parkwood Mansion in West Islip. The increasing membership and growth of the institute prompted Mr. Dzus to search for a larger facility; he authorized the treasurer of the Dzus Fastener Co., Francis Clarke, to look for new, larger quarters in New York City.

The capacious Fletcher Mansion, with its prestigious address and unique architectural style, was perfectly suited for the Ukrainian Institute, and in 1955 the mansion was purchased by the Ukrainian Institute of America corporation with the charitable generosity and support of Mr. Dzus. In June of 1962 the mortgage was paid off and subsequently the Ukrainian Institute of America attained landmark status.

The Ukrainian Institute takes great pride in the fact that almost 50 years after moving into its new home at 2 E. 79th St., William Dzus' dreams and aspirations are still very much alive and thriving. Boasting a membership of over 400 people, some of the events sponsored by the institute in the last year were: the Les Kurbas Theater performing a memorable apocrypha based on the writings of Lesia Ukrainka; a scholarly conference on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of Mikhailo Hrushevsky's birth; a seminar with Adrian Karatnycky, president of Freedom House, on "Ukraine, the United States and Russia"; commemorations of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster with an exhibition of photos, paintings and videos; and a business conference in conjunction with the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York. The Music at the Institute classical music concert series, under the capable directorship of Mykola Suk and leadership of Dr. Taras Shegedyn, continues to draw large audiences and is experiencing a very successful winter season.

On November 15, 1996, the Ukrainian

Institute of America held its annual membership meeting. After the reading of the minutes from last year's meeting, several committee and annual reports, Walter Baranetsky, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, announced that after an extensive interviewing process a new executive director had been chosen.

Stephanie Charczenko, a member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian National Home, vice-president of the Society of Ukrainian Jewish Relations and a Ukrainian community activist, was introduced to the members of the institute by Mr. Baranetsky. Besides administering the normal day-to-day operations of the institute, Ms. Charczenko will be responsible for publicity, promotion, public relations, events planning, grant proposals and fund-raising activities.

Among the issues discussed at the meeting were how to expand the membership to include younger Ukrainians in the community, organizing and planning new and innovative events.

As of the annual meeting the board consists of the following members: Mr. Baranetsky, Peter Charchalis, Myron Hnateyko, Luba Kos, Jaroslav Kryshchak, Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Nazarewicz, Andrew Paschuk, George Sawicki, Bohdan Shandor, Dr. Shegedyn, Orest Slupchynsky, Bohdanna Terech, Karl Zaininger and Lydia Zaininger.

At its monthly meeting on December 10, 1996, the board elected new officers and committee chairs. The board re-elected Mr. Baranetsky as president of the institute; Mr. Kryshchak was voted in as vice-president; Ms. Kos, treasurer; and Mrs. Zaininger, secretary. The chairman of the Culture Committee is Mr. Slupchynsky, and Dr. Shegedyn will once again serve as the executive director of Music at the Institute. Mr. Nazarewicz is the new chairman of the Fund-raising Committee, and Mr. Hnateyko was chosen as the chairman of the Building Committee.

Other committee chairs are: membership, Mr. Charchalis; finance, Ms. Kos; and strategic planning, Mr. Shandor. The board is also considering establishing an Education Committee. Additionally, Deanna Hazen was appointed as the legal advisor to the board.

As the saying goes, "Diamonds are forever," but this gem, the Ukrainian Institute of America, has lost some of its luster and needs polishing. In 1998 the Ukrainian Institute will commemorate the 50th anniversary of its inception as well as the 100th anniversary of the chateau. In preparation for these milestones, and as reported recently in *The New York Times*, the Ukrainian Institute of America will be undergoing an ambitious restoration project commencing with the slate roof. The repair, at a cost of \$250,000, is merely a beginning for a building that desperately needs both exterior and interior restoration.

At a cost of approximately \$150,000 per year for maintenance, the institute relies upon the financial assistance of membership donations, sponsorships, benefactors, federal grants, etc. to preserve the sparkle of this jewel of the Ukrainian community.

On the anniversary of William Dzus' birth, January 5, the members who tirelessly sacrificed so much of their time to sustain the Dzus legacy ponder the future of the Ukrainian Institute of America and the perpetuation of the rich Ukrainian culture that he loved so dearly. They agree that the younger generation must now grasp the torch and fuel the flame, giving birth to innovative and exciting ideas and ventures, cultivating and fostering the goals of the Ukrainian Institute of America into the 21st century.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Kuropas column disregards facts

Dear Editor:

It might be time to consider other more responsible authors for the opinion column in The Ukrainian Weekly, given Myron Kuropas' continued disregard for propriety and facts.

His column "Christmas in Ukraine" last month initially appeals to common belief and tolerance between Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholics, then slides into an anti-Orthodox diatribe that includes the statement "Ukraine is not an Orthodox nation." Is France Catholic? Is England Protestant?

Certainly, as he suggests, if Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs should invite the pope to Kyiv, then shouldn't the Greek-Catholic cardinal invite Billy Graham to Lviv to recognize the role of Protestant evangelism in weakening Soviet atheism and in persuading some Ukrainians "to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Savior"?

Dr. Kuropas' strident, Greek-Catholic militancy doesn't belong in The Ukrainian Weekly, an official publication of the Ukrainian National Association.

Your readers, as well as officials of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association – whose publications have been more balanced in reporting Ukrainian religious issues and who are considering a union with the UNA – should take notice of Dr. Kuropas' journalistic abuse.

**Alec Danylevich, M.D.**  
Worcester, Mass.

### Columnist offends Ukrainian people

Dear Editor:

It's a shame that in his "Christmas in Ukraine, 1996" column Myron B. Kuropas does not practice what he preaches. For example, Dr. Kuropas writes that even the Moscow Patriarch "is entitled to the honor and respect of his office, regardless of his personal leanings." Yet Dr. Kuropas denies the respect due to Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. Dr. Kuropas also writes of Christian behavior and the need to demonstrate "that we are united in our common belief and mutual appreciation and love for each other." Yet he expresses only insults and contempt for the people in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

In the past we have always looked forward to Dr. Kuropas' columns in The Ukrainian Weekly, but found this last column, "Christmas in Ukraine, 1996," offensive and not worthy of such an intelligent and influential person. Why is it that all too frequently Ukrainians tend to honor all things foreign and bash our own? We sincerely hope that in the future The Ukrainian Weekly will avoid publishing columns that needlessly insult and offend large segments of Ukrainians in Ukraine as well as abroad.

**Alexander and Valentina Poletz**  
Minneapolis

### Christmas column quite unfortunate

Dear Editor:

It is quite unfortunate that during these holy and sacred days of the Nativity of Jesus Christ, the New Year and Theophany your Ukrainian Orthodox readers were subjected to ridicule and false facts found in the December 22, 1996, Faces and Places column titled "Christmas in Ukraine, 1996" by Myron Kuropas. Unfortunately, Dr. Kuropas has only added fuel to the fire in the area of ecumenical relations between the two traditional Ukrainian Churches in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

Although the entire article has an air of "the Orthodox are punishing the Catholics in Ukraine again," there are certain statements made by Dr. Kuropas that I would like to address.

The idea that a Ukrainian Orthodox family would be happier if their son or daughter married a Serbian Orthodox Christian rather than a Ukrainian Catholic man or woman is simply ridiculous. As a priest for 15 years, and previously as a seminarian for five years, I have never heard this. In fact I have always heard the exact opposite. When a Ukrainian Orthodox son or daughter married a Ukrainian Catholic, I always have heard, "it is good that they are marrying a 'nash' or 'nasha' (one of our own)." I cannot comment on whether or not the Ukrainian Catholic families are happier when their children marry Roman Catholics as opposed to Ukrainian Orthodox Christians.

Secondly, not everywhere are the tensions between Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox still tense. I am very surprised that Dr. Kuropas, being very involved in one of the most vivid examples of ecumenical relations between Ukrainians, in Chicago, would make this statement.

For many years the Ukrainian Catholic Sobor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha and the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodymyr shared an altar together, and for many decades a warm receptive relationship followed that continues until this day. Unfortunately the exact opposite is true between the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of St. Nicholas, which for years was at hostile odds with their brothers and sisters in the Ukrainian Catholic Sobor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha. Who does not remember the tragedy of Ukrainian Catholics throwing rocks at their own bishop?

In Boston, the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Christ the King and my own Ukrainian Orthodox parish of St. Andrew has enjoyed a wonderful relationship for many years. The pastors of both churches serve together at all Ukrainian national holidays, and the two communities always come together to honor Ukrainian historical events. For example, the two churches came together

(Continued on page 13)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### My views are my own

Just in case there are still some people out there who labor under the illusion that my columns in any way reflect the views and opinions of the editors of The Ukrainian Weekly or the Ukrainian National Association, then rest assured, they do not. My views are mine alone.

So the next time you are tempted to call the editor of this fine newspaper or the UNA president to complain about something I wrote, don't. They don't answer for me, and they don't appreciate being harassed. If you have a complaint, write a letter to the editor, or to me. Send me an e-mail. If you have the courage of your convictions, sign your name. From now on my column will include my e-mail address at the bottom. Harass me. You won't be the first.

Why do I write as I do? There are many reasons. The first has to do with providing information about issues that I believe are, or should be, of concern to the Ukrainian community.

A second reason has to do with what I believe is the truth about various issues. This doesn't mean that I'm always right, but at least I have formed what I believe is an informed opinion. Those who have other opinions, and can defend them, should respond.

And this brings me to my third goal. I would like our community to be more engaged in issues. If my column can provoke a response, either positive or negative, then I've accomplished my objective.

I am grateful to the Rev. John R. Nakonachny for his letter to the editor and for the time he spent on the telephone enlightening me about certain aspects of the Church situation in Ukraine. He was provoked by my column of December 22, 1996, and he responded. Hopefully, there will be others.

Although Father Nakonachny readily admits that at one time Ukrainian Orthodox had no use for Patriarch Filaret, he is now convinced that the man has turned over a new leaf. Father Nakonachny has observed the metamorphosis firsthand, and argues that the patriarch's past transgressions should not be held against him because during the past five years he has worked diligently to establish an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church. If that is the case, then my calling the patriarch a "former Soviet shill" served no useful purpose.

Father Nakonachny makes a valid point when he writes that our community is willing to forget the past sins of Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma and many diplomats, so "how much longer will our Ukrainian leaders continue to ignore the good that has been done by the patriarch?" Personally, I am willing to forget the past as long as Ukraine benefits. If the patriarch is working towards greater unity among Orthodox Christians in Ukraine and improved relations with Ukrainian Catholics, God bless him.

Father Nakonachny is also correct when he writes that the patriarch is entitled to an opinion regarding the timing of a visit by Pope John Paul II to Ukraine. Tensions are running very high in Ukraine, he told me, and a visit in the near future would most certainly exacerbate them to a dangerous level. Perhaps. But we must also be aware of the fact that the pope is not in the best of health. Will his successor, who may very well be

another Italian, be as sympathetic to Ukraine? Will Ukraine ever enjoy a visit from such a pope? This is not to say that the present pope couldn't have done more for Ukraine. Of course, he should have moved on the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Of course, Ukrainian Catholics should have their own patriarch now that Ukraine is independent. Who knows why he hasn't done so? Some Catholic laypeople have argued that the main reason Pope John Paul II hasn't proclaimed a patriarchate is the result of opposition from certain Ukrainian Catholic prelates. Others believe that a Ukrainian Catholic patriarch would damage sensitive relations with the Moscow Patriarchate.

If Ukraine's statistics are correct – "over 30 million [people] consider themselves Orthodox" – then the Rev. Nakonachny's argument that Ukraine is indeed an "Orthodox nation" is worthy of consideration. The point, however, is debatable once one considers church attendance. Few people today would call France or Italy "Catholic countries." When Lesia and I attended the Catholic Laity Conference in Rome in 1985, we were appalled by the number of boarded-up churches in Rome and by the crucial shortage of priests in France. Even though most Americans consider themselves to be Christian, how often do people call our country "Christian?"

Those who believe that in criticizing some Orthodox prelates I was attacking the Orthodox Church should know better. As a Catholic I have criticized the behavior of certain Catholic prelates many times in the past. That does not mean that I'm against the Catholic Church. I have also reprimanded many Jewish leaders. Contrary to their opinion, that does not make me an anti-Semite. It should be no secret that I am not very fond of the former head of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. That does not mean that I'm opposed to Harvard. Reproaching leaders of institutions does not signal an attack on the institution.

I have frequently questioned the behavior of Ukrainian and American government officials. Does that make me anti-Ukrainian or anti-American?

Some Orthodox have openly wondered what right a Catholic has in criticizing Orthodox bishops. I shouldn't interfere, they have suggested, in Orthodox affairs. But the visit of a Catholic pope to Ukraine is not an Orthodox affair. If Orthodox prelates feel compelled to speak out against a proposed Catholic initiative, are they not interfering in Catholic affairs?

I ended my article of December 22 with a suggestion that all of us, "but especially Catholics and Orthodox, need to come together in common prayer ... we need to demonstrate to our Catholic and Orthodox brethren in Ukraine that we are united in our common belief and mutual appreciation and love for each other. Perhaps our two metropolitans can concelebrate a service of common cause." I still believe that we in the diaspora can set the example for the people of Ukraine. Whether we will or not will depend on the depth of our Christian understanding.

To reiterate: If you have a comment regarding this column, contact me through my e-mail address at: 73753.3315@Compuserve.COM

### Note from the editor:

Many readers have written or called to comment on Dr. Myron Kuropas' December 22 column titled "Christmas in Ukraine, 1996." Dr. Kuropas writes a column of opinion; it is neither a news report nor a feature article. The standards of news reporting and feature writing do not apply to a column. Thus, we are prompted to remind our readers of the following editorial policy:

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

## Hryvnia, the movie, is released

MONTREAL – At the request of the Canadian Bank Note Co. in Ottawa, award-winning Montreal filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy was commissioned to do a 20-minute corporate documentary titled “The New Ukrainian Currency-Hryvnia.” The Ukrainian-language film was made to coincide with the recent official introduction of the new currency in Ukraine. Efforts are being made to show the film on Ukrainian state television.

The film “Hryvnia” describes the complex printing process used by the Canadian Bank Note Co. to print the currency in Canada. The corporate documentary shows the various steps in the process called lithography that applies many colors and intricate patterns onto special watermarked paper.

Because of the sophisticated printing processes used by the Canadian Bank Note Co. to print valuable papers, the currencies that the company prints are the least counterfeited in the world. The company won an international competition to print the hryvnia.

The main negotiator between Ukraine and the Canadian Bank Note Co. is CBNC Vice-President Orest Nowakiwsky. From 1991 to 1996, Mr. Nowakiwsky has been involved with security printing and projects in Eastern Europe and Ukraine.

A parliamentary committee of Ukraine’s Verkhovna Rada decided on the design characteristics for the hryvnia. The hryvnia was a monetary unit that was widely used in Kyivan-Rus and then, once again used by the independent Ukrainian state in 1917. The designs depict a series of landmarks and historical figures from medieval Ukraine to the present. The film gives a concise, historic overview related to designs for each denomination.

In order to preserve the integrity and secrets of CBNC’s printing process, all the filming was highly restricted, done under the tightest of security, and had to be approved at every step. From this footage, the producer-director created an informative, quick-paced corporate documentary that captures a truly remarkable achievement in Ukraine’s process of nation-building.

The script-writer was Fran Ponomarenko, the Montreal author who recently released the French version of her short stories “The Parcel From Chicken Street.” Original music for “Hryvnia” was composed by Andrew Mazepa; the film’s narrator was actor Hryhorii Hlady. “The New Ukrainian Currency — Hryvnia” was produced, directed and edited by Mr. Luhovy, well-known for the award-winning documentary “Freedom Had A Price.”

An evening that featured Mr. Nowakiwsky as guest speaker was organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal on December 12, 1996, at the Ukrainian Youth Center.

For further information, or to obtain a copy of the video, please contact: Judy Lonsdale, Communications Coordinator, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., (613) 722-3421 ext. 115, or fax (613) 722-2548

## Houston gallery to feature artists from Ukraine

HOUSTON – The exhibit “Artists from Ukraine: Works on Paper,” organized by the O’Kane Gallery at the University of Houston – Downtown and curated by Ukrainian American artist Lydia Bodnar-Balahuttrak and the University of Houston – Clear Lake faculty printmaker artist Sandria Hu, will be on view at O’Kane Gallery from January 21 through February 21.

This exhibit of 48 artworks by 20 artists provides an opportunity to become acquainted with the diversity, range and scope of a selection of contemporary artists living and working in Ukraine.

Though the artwork comes from only two cities in Ukraine, Lviv and Kyiv, and while most of the artists had studied at one of those cities’ art academies, the work in the exhibit is surprisingly varied. The 12 women and eight men range in age from their late 20s to their early 70s.

The artwork ranges from the intimate delicate etchings and small Ex Libris prints of Olha Pohribna-Koch to the large computer-generated ink-jet prints of Ihor Yaremchuk. In some work, like Yurko Koch’s linocut prints, there is an inventive use of visual and narrative Ukrainian folk motifs. Serhiy Shulyma’s powerfully constructed dramas conjure up the destruction and human suffering inflicted by the Soviet state. Allegory and satire appear in the work of Lubomyr Medvid and Danylo Dovboshynsky, while romantic lyricism characterizes the collages of Kateryna Korniychuk and the later prints of Andrew Levitsky. Much of the artwork in the exhibit displays a stylized use of the figure, elements of storytelling, and a predilection for decorative patterning.

Ms. Bodnar-Balahuttrak has lent some work from her family’s private collection, which began with her first visit to Ukraine in 1991 to the Lviv Art Institute of Fine and Applied Arts, now the Lviv Academy of Arts. In May 1996, she and Ms. Hu traveled to Kyiv, as visiting artists at the Kyiv Ukrainian Academy of Art, and gathered suitable and available work from Kyiv artists/printmakers for this exhibit. When Ms. Bodnar-Balahuttrak returned to Ukraine in September that same year, she brought back prints from two Lviv artists to add to the exhibition group.

A catalogue of the exhibit, to be produced by the O’Kane Gallery, will include an essay by art historian and art history professor at UH-Downtown, Dr. Susan Baker, and a list of the participating artists with short biographies and photoreproductions of their work. Both host institutions plan gallery talks, lec-

tures and other exhibit-related events.

The artists represented in the exhibit are: Andriy Chebykin, Mr. Dovboshynsky, Valentin Gordiychuk, Halyna Halynska, Alina Ivanova, Yevgenia Kharkova, Ksenia Khodakovska, Oksana Kirpenko, Mr. Koch, Ms. Korniychuk, Mr. Levitsky, Lubomyr Medvid, Irina Movchan, Olena Mychaylova-Rodyna, Ms. Pohribna-Koch, Oleksandra Prakhova, Mr. Shulyma, Oksana Stratiychuk, Olena Yakovleva, and Mr. Yaremchuk.

The exhibit is scheduled to travel to the College of the Mainland Art Gallery in Texas City, where it will be on view March 30 through April 13. Following its Texas venue, portions of this exhibit may travel to other U.S. cities.



A work by Danylo Dovboshynsky from the exhibit “Artists from Ukraine: Works on Paper,” which opens January 21 at the O’Kane Gallery in Houston.



Artists from Ukraine with exhibit curators at a gathering in May 1996 in Kyiv (from left): Oksana Kirpenko, Andriy Chebykin, Alina Ivanova, Serhiy Shulyma, Kateryna Korniychuk, curators Sandria Hur and Lydia Bodnar-Balahuttrak, Andrew Levitsky and Georgy Yakutovych.

## Scholarly conference at LaSalle University examines Union of Brest

PHILADELPHIA – A year of commemorations of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest, during which the Kyivan Church re-established communion with the Apostolic See of Rome, culminated with a scholarly conference held at La Salle University here on December 6, 1996. The conference focused on the history of the Eastern Churches, the cultural and political aspects of the union, as well as on its religious and theological significance and consequences.

The conference was opened by Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky, who thanked two co-organizers – the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics – for their contribution to the event. Following the invocation delivered by Brother Charles Echelmeier, director of La Salle's Campus Ministry, and welcoming remarks by Brother Daniel Burke, president emeritus of the university, the first session dedicated to the history of the union was called to order.

The opening paper authored by the Rt. Rev. Petro B. T. Bilaniuk (St. Michael's College of the University of Toronto), and in the absence of the author read by Prof. Andrew Dolan (Temple University), was titled "Graeco-Latin Council of Nicaea and Nymphaion (1234) and the Definitive Schism Between the Latin and Byzantine Churches." It addressed the questions of when the actual schism occurred and why the union or re-union was necessary.

It concluded with the statement that "since the apostolic times until the Union of Brest, the Church in Ukraine has not been in any schism with either Eastern or Western Churches, for [it] never committed any material or formal schismatic acts." The paper provoked a lengthy discussion guided ably by Prof. Geoffrey B. Kelly, a noted Dietrich Bonhoeffer scholar (La Salle University).

The Rev. Alexander Baran (Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Winnipeg) analyzed thoroughly the impact of the Council of Florence on the Union of Brest, and the Rev. Ihor Moncak (St. Clement Pope Ukrainian University of Rome) dealt with the "Articles of the Union." He stressed that the Union of Brest was, in fact, an ecclesiastic treaty accepted by the Apostolic See of Rome, which never disavowed or contradicted it. However, whenever the "bureaucrats of the Roman Curia desired" any deviation from the "Articles," they applied pressure on individual bishops to make them back down "voluntarily" from their acquired rights.

The second session, titled "The Spirituality of the Union," presented the Catholic and the Orthodox perspectives on the event. The speakers were Bishop Walter Paska of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Bishop Vsevolod of Scopelos, representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America.

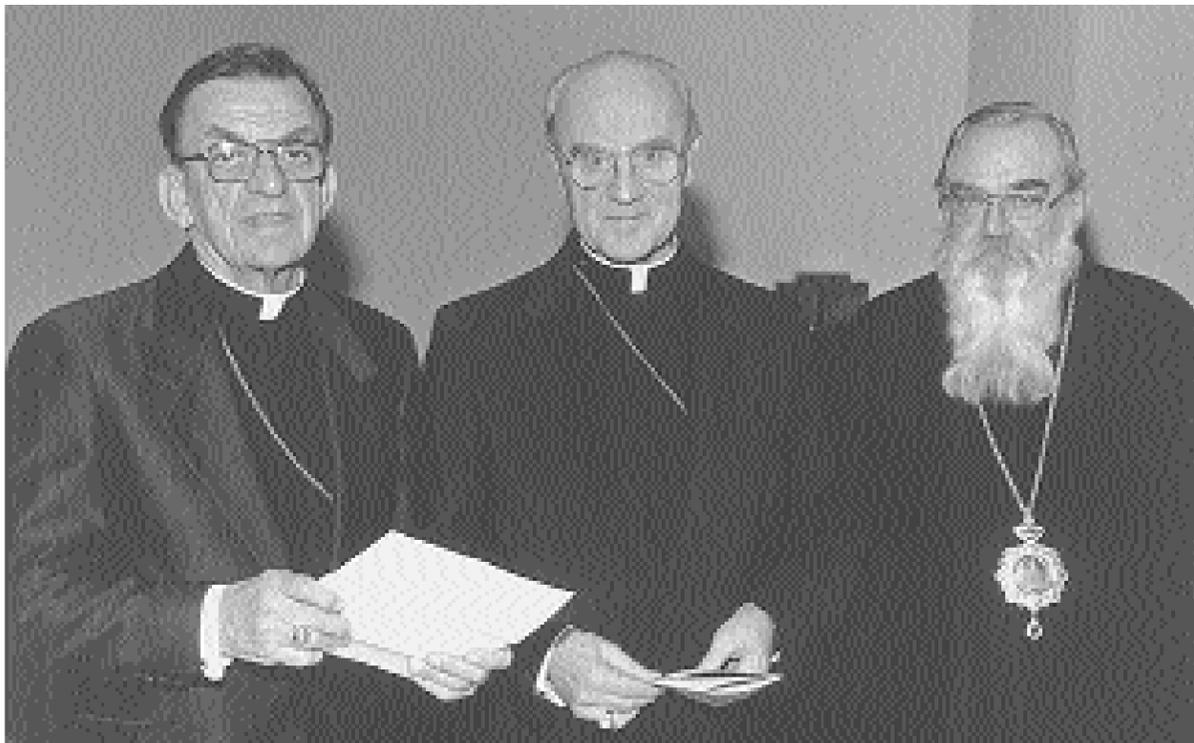
Bishop Paska provided a brief history of the union, including an analysis of the events that preceded and followed it. He interpreted some selected articles of the union and in summing up stated that "the essential and paramount goal of the actions of 1596 was sharing in the Gospel truths as propounded by the one, holy, catholic, apostolic Church. It is undeniable that other motives intruded themselves, for human frailty rarely allows us to act in perfect accord with the goal we seek."

He concluded with a quotation from the Decree on Ecumenism, Vatican II: "While preserving unity in essentials, let all members of the Church, according to the office entrusted to each, preserve a proper freedom in the various forms of spiritual life and discipline, in the variety of liturgical rites, and even in the theological elaborations of revealed truth. In all things, let charity be exercised."

In a lengthy position paper titled "An Orthodox Perspective on Brest and its Consequences," Bishop Vsevolod introduced his exposition by stating that "our efforts are intended to clear the path for genuine, authentic union, to heal the schism which divides our Church of Kyiv, and to heal the schism which divides Eastern Orthodoxy from Roman Catholicism. In pursuit of these lofty goals, we must be prepared to accept the pain which inevitably accompanies honest discussion."

Upon analyzing the bull "Magnus Dominus," by which Pope Clement VIII received the Ukrainians and Belarusians into the Roman Catholic Church, as well as other papal documents, Bishop Vsevolod emphasized that "the Ruthenian bishops, the clergy and the faithful were canonically received into communion with the Roman Church, not as a metropolitan Sister Church, but simply as individuals, coming to the Church from 'outside' and asking individually for reunion."

Quoting Archimandrite Victor Pospishil, Bishop Vsevolod challenged the validity of the terms "union" and "re-union," and insisted that the term "submission" is the more correct designation for the event of 1596. He subsequently discussed Metropolitan Petro



Among the participants of a conference about the Union of Brest were (from Left) Bishop Walter Paska and Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Bishop Vsevolod Majdanski of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America.

Mohyla's views of the union and of the Roman primacy, and commented extensively on recent ecumenical efforts between Catholics and Orthodox.

In praising Bishop Lubomyr Husar for his support of Metropolitan Elia's recent ecumenical initiatives, Bishop Vsevolod concluded his paper on the following personal note: "I remain always an optimist in these matters. Of course there are obstacles and setbacks; of course there are those who do not wish to understand. But we must have confidence in the healing power of the Holy Spirit. Of course our own unaided efforts are sufficient to overcome our divisions, but we should realize that our prayerful efforts are necessary, to prepare ourselves to receive the good gift of full unity that God wishes us to have."

The session of the two bishops was chaired by Prof. Thomas E. Bird (Queens College, CUNY) who also introduced Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, archbishop of the Philadelphia Archeparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who attended the conference.

The third and final session, which was dedicated to the aftermath of the union, was chaired by Prof. Albert Kipa (Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.). Prof. David Goldfrank (Georgetown University) offered a cogent analysis of the treatment of the Union of Brest in imperial Russian historiography by focusing on leading Russian and Ukrainian historians of the 19th and early

20th century, among them: Solovyov, Kliuchevsky, Maksymovych and Hrushevsky.

Prof. Vasyl Markus (Shevchenko Scientific Society, U.S.A.) drew some parallels between the unions of Brest and Uzhhorod, while cautioning that the latter cannot be considered a separate event of equal magnitude and significance to that of Brest, but rather an acceptance of the act of 1596, and Prof. Bird commented on selected papal documents dealing with the Union of Brest, while also presenting a compelling summary of the papers read.

The conference was attended by scholars from several neighboring institutions of higher learning, among them: the University of Delaware, Immaculata College, King's College, Manor Junior College, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University. Members of La Salle's faculty and students as well as representatives of the Ukrainian community of Greater Philadelphia also took part in the individual sessions.

In his concluding remarks, Prof. Rudnytzky thanked La Salle's faculty and administration for their support and cooperation in organizing and hosting the conference. The entire conference took place in the de La Salle Chapel of the university, which contributed to the spiritually heightened atmosphere of the event. Plans are being made to publish the proceedings of the conference in a separate collection.

## Emerging Ukrainian economy discussed at LaSalle



Professors and students concerned about economic and business education issues in Ukraine recently met at La Salle University in Philadelphia to discuss marketplace changes in Central Europe. From left (front row) are: Dr. Susan Borkowski, accounting professor; Dr. James Talaga, chair of La Salle's marketing department; Natalia Paracyk, Lviv Institute of Management; Lidia Kushpler, also of the institute; and Andre McCoy, a consultant to Ukraine for the University City Science Center, Philadelphia; (back row) Dr. James M. Kelly, professor of finance; Dr. Leo Rudnytzky, chair of La Salle's Central and Eastern European Studies Program; Volodymyr Batchynsky and Sergei Kovalenko, both of the Lviv School of Management; and Dr. Madjid Tavana, chair of La Salle's management department. The participants are all involved in an academic and cultural exchange called the La Salle-Ukraine Project.

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Catching up with facts and figures

As the 1996-1997 regular season of the National Hockey League rapidly approaches its mid-way point and traditional All-Star break, it's time to get caught up on all the little details of the past three months.

As we round the corner into the 1997 half of the 1996-1997 season, a trio of teams are tied for most points over all. The defending champion Colorado Avalanche have proven that winning the Stanley Cup last year was certainly no fluke. Their Cup finals' opponents, the Florida Panthers, have come out and proven the exact same point. A rejuvenated Philadelphia Flyers squad with captain Eric Lindros back from injuries and newly acquired defenseman Paul Coffey joins Colorado and Florida as the league's best so far.

Individually speaking, Penguin teammates Jaromir Jagr and Super Mario Lemieux are once again running neck-and-neck for the league's scoring title. The ageless Wayne Gretzky has exceeded any and all expectations in the Big Apple, sitting third in scoring while leading the league in assists. After slow starts and injuries, both Keith Tkachuk and Peter Bondra are again among the league's top 20 scorers, with Tkachuk having already notched 23 goals before this went to press. A total of 22 NHL pro pucksters with some Ukrainian blood in them have seen action thus far this '96-97 campaign.

**UKRAINIAN ROSTER MOVES AND INJURIES**  
*(September through December 1996)*

Buffalo: Alexei Zhitnik, D, suspended the two games by the NHL for highsticking incident. Eligible to return on November 7. Sergei Klimentiev, D, assigned to Rochester (AHL). Jim Sandlak, RW, released.

Chicago: Jeff Salajko, GT, assigned to Indianapolis (IHL). Chris Twerdun, D, returned to Moose Jaw (WHL). Dave Chyzowski, LW, and Ryan Huska, LW, assigned to Indianapolis (IHL). Chyzowski later recalled.

Colorado: Curtis Leschyshyn, D, traded to Washington. Randy Petruk, GT, returned to Kamloops (WHL). Wade Belak, D, assigned to Hershey (AHL).

Dallas: Pat Elynuik, RW, assigned to Michigan (IHL). Brad Lukowich, D, and Brent Fedyk, RW, assigned to Michigan.

Detroit: Dan Pawlaczyc, C, released.

Edmonton: Dave Semenko named assistant coach.

Florida: Joey Tetarenko, D, returned to Portland (WHL). Dan Ratushny, D, and David Nemirovsky, RW, assigned to Carolina (AHL).

Hartford: Alexander Godynyuk, D, back spasms, day-to-day. Godynyuk strained groin, day-to-day. Andrei Nikolishin, LW, traded to Washington for Curtis Leschyshyn, D. Trevor Wasyluk, C/LW, returned to Medicine Hat (WHL). Steve Halko, D, assigned to Springfield (AHL). Halko recalled and returned to Springfield.

Los Angeles: Ed Olczyk, LW, flu, day-to-day.

New Jersey: Peter Sidorkiewicz, GT, assigned to Albany (AHL). Ken Daneyko, D, sore hip, day-to-day.

N.Y. Rangers: Lee Sorochan, D, assigned to Binghamton (AHL).

Ottawa: Mike Maneluk, LW, assigned to Worcester (AHL).

Philadelphia: Dale Hawerchuk, C, strained left hip, indefinite. Jamie Sokolsky, D, returned to Owen Sound (OHL). Frank Bialowas, D, assigned to Philadelphia (AHL).

Phoenix: Steve Cheredaryk, D, assigned to Springfield (AHL).

Pittsburgh: Boris Protsenko, C, returned to Calgary (WHL).

St. Louis: Nick Naumenko, D, assigned to Worcester (AHL). Jon Zukivsky, LW, Alex Vasilevski, LW, and Mike Buzak, GT, assigned to Worcester (AHL). Vasilevski recalled

(Continued on page 11)

### Ukrainian scoring leaders: (through games of December 19, 1996)

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
W. Gretzky	N.Y. Rangers	35	14	34	48	6
P. Bondra	Washington	29	15	16	31	22
K. Tkachuk	Phoenix	32	16	14	30	75
D. Khristich	Los Angeles	33	8	19	27	18
D. Hawerchuk	Philadelphia	28	6	17	23	18
D. Andreychuk	New Jersey	31	10	12	22	14
O. Tverdovsky	Phoenix	32	8	14	22	1
E. Olczyk	Los Angeles	29	8	10	18	
A. Nikolishin	Hart.-Wash.	30	6	10	16	
S. Konowalchuk	Washington	28	5	10	15	
A. Zhitnik	Buffalo	30	2	12	14	24
B. Bellows	T. Bay-Anaheim	19	3	8	11	16
C. Leschyshyn	Colo.-Wash.-Hart.	31	2	9	11	16
R. Matvichuk	Dallas	27	3	5	8	55
D. Babych	Vancouver	27	1	7	8	12
A. Godynyuk	Hartford	19	1	4	5	10
T. Hlushko	Calgary	26	2	2	4	16
K. Daneyko	New Jersey	28	1	3	4	32
M. Kolesar	Toronto	3	0	0	0	0
A. Vasilevski	St. Louis	3	0	0	0	2
D. Chyzowski	Chicago	5	0	0	0	4

Player	Team	GP	MINS	G.A.	W	L	T	PCT.
D. Wakaluk	Phoenix	12	606	2.57	7	1	1	91.2
K. Hruday	San Jose	21	1142	3.36	7	11	2	89.1

## Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

and returned to Worcester.

San Jose: Taras Lendzyk, GT, assigned to Kentucky (AHL).

Tampa Bay: Brian Bellows, RW, back spasms, day-to-day. Bellows traded to Anaheim for sixth round pick in 1997 draft.

Toronto: Brendan Yarema, C, returned to Sarnia (OHL). Mark Kolesar, RW, assigned to St. John's (AHL). Kolesar recalled and returned to St. John's.

Vancouver: Bogdan Savenko, RW, and Yevgeny Namestnikov, D, assigned to Syracuse (AHL). Dave Babych, D, hyperextended elbow, day-to-day. Babych, pulled groin, day-to-day.

Washington: Steve Konowalchuk, LW, separated rib cartilage. Peter Bondra, RW, strained groin, December 17.

**UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS:** Islander great Mike Bossy dropped the ceremonial first puck on opening night on the Island ... Flyers' Dale Hawerchuk reported progress with his strained left hip after working with sports chiropractor John D'Amico. Hawerchuk, who had no points in seven games, re-injured his hip in the pre-season. The hip problems date back three years to his days in Buffalo...

Defenseman Kenny Daneyko called Rangers' coach Colin Campbell a "little weasel" after Campbell taunted him for trying to fight New York defenseman Jeff Beukeboom in an October 30 game. Campbell kept yelling about former Ranger right-winger Joey Kocur, who injured Daneyko's knee in a past fight. That prompted Daneyko to challenge Campbell to "step outside ..." When Hawerchuk returned from a six-game absence to rest that ailing hip, he registered five points (1-4-5) in three games ... Daneyko had four root canals and two teeth pulled after taking a stick in the mouth in a game against Vancouver on November 14 ...

Wayne Gretzky scored a lot of points

with his new teammates when he refused to take up an offer from left-winger Adam Graves, who was willing to give up the alternate captaincy so Gretzky could wear the "A." "He doesn't need an 'A' to be shown respect by anybody," said coach Campbell ... More Gretzky: The Great One held pointless in a 1-1 tie with the Islanders in early November, ending a 15-game point streak ...

Anaheim GM Jack Ferreira shook up the Anaheim Ducks' roster by making two quick trades involving five players in a 48-hour span. Left-winger Brian Bellows was picked up from Tampa Bay on November 18 ... Anaheim coach Ron Wilson and Bellows, 32, were teammates with the Minnesota North Stars during the mid-1980s. "Brian was outspoken in the room, even when he was a lot younger," Wilson said. "He has gone head to head with a number of coaches, but I don't think anything will be a problem with us ..."

Andrei Nikolishin left Hartford in such a hurry he had to use an off-day to return to pick up his clothing ... Speaking of "Niko," Devils' goalie Martin Brodeur broke his own team record for consecutive shutout minutes before allowing a goal by Nikolishin ...

Right-winger Dave Andreychuk, the only Devils' player whose contract was negotiated with another club (Toronto), said he does not have individual incentives in his contract because the deal was hurried just before the lockout in 1994 ... Brian Leetch moved past Ukrainian Walt Tkaczuk into fourth place on the N.Y. Rangers' all-time assist list with 452 ... Jeremy Roenick and Ukie Keith Tkachuk were chosen for Hard Copy's "Hunks of Hockey" segment ...

More Daneyko: the blueliner was close to agreeing on a three-year contract worth \$4 million. He could become an unrestricted free agent after this season. Daneyko has spent his entire 13-year NHL career with the Devils ... Happy New Year from the "Puckster!"

### Ukrainian NHL salaries for 1996-1997

W. Gretzky, New York Rangers	\$5,047,500
K. Tkachuk, Phoenix Coyotes	\$2,600,000
D. Hawerchuk, Philadelphia Flyers	\$2,600,000
D. Andreychuk, New Jersey Devils	\$2,100,000
K. Daneyko, New Jersey Devils	\$1,295,176
P. Bondra, Washington Capitals	\$1,178,247
K. Hradek, San Jose Sharks	\$1,100,000
E. Olczyk, Los Angeles Kings	\$1,050,000
A. Zhitnik, Buffalo Sabres	\$1,000,000
D. Khristich, Los Angeles Kings	\$1,000,000
D. Bellows, Tampa Bay-Anaheim	\$1,000,000
C. Leschyshyn, Colorado-Washington-Hartford	\$875,000
S. Konowalchuk, Washington Capitals	\$850,000
R. Matvichuk, Dallas Stars	\$721,299
D. Babych, Vancouver Canucks	\$650,000
O. Tverdovsky, Phoenix Coyotes	\$600,000
D. Wakaluk, Phoenix Coyotes	\$600,000
A. Godnyuk, Hartford Whalers	\$425,000
A. Nikolishin, Hartford-Washington	\$400,000
T. Hlushko, Calgary Flames	\$325,000

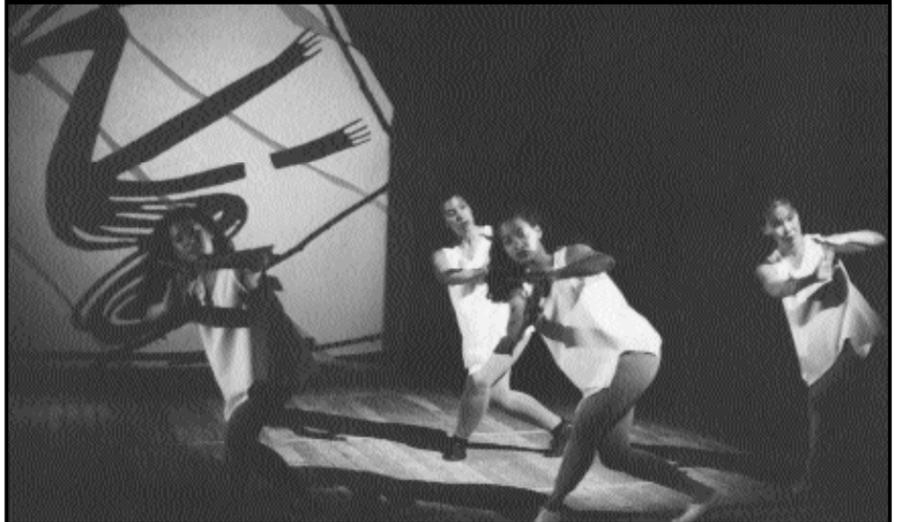
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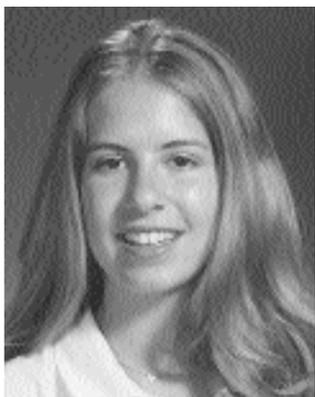
Demchar, Lesia Passaic, NJ



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Voinov, Luba Fairfield, NJ



Warycha, Jennifer Yonkers, NY



Lydia Boychuk Queensbury, NY



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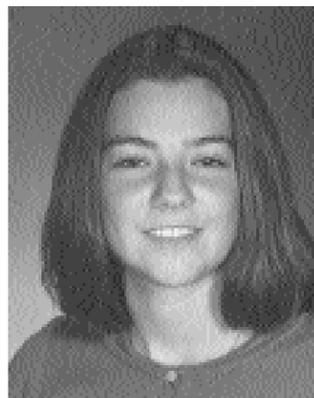
Babsky, Andrika Staten Island, NY



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## Christmas column...

(Continued from page 7)

and celebrated an ecumenical moleben and memorial in honor of the Chernobyl victims last year.

Dr. Kuropas' most regrettable comments concern the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine. Why does he use only negative adjectives to describe the Ukrainian Orthodox bishops? Such words are not used when describing the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy. Seriously, is one group holier than the other? For example, Dr. Kuropas describes the Ukrainian Orthodox bishops by using such words as: "militant," "shady past," "former Soviet shill." These same terms can be used for the former president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, the present president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, and thousands of representatives and diplomats who today, for the most part, support and work for a free and independent Ukraine.

Whatever Dr. Kuropas thinks of Patriarch Filaret is irrelevant. Patriarch Filaret has been chosen by a large portion of faithful Ukrainian Orthodox Christians in Ukraine to shepherd a Church that is loyal to a free and independent Ukrainian state. No one questions the horrible events of torture and destruction of Ukraine, its churches and people during the years of tsarist and Soviet rule. However, this is no longer 1686, or 1917, or 1946.

Finally, the idea that Ukraine is a country where the majority of Christians are not Orthodox is simply bad journalism. When the unfortunate and reprehensible

division of Ukrainian Orthodoxy ceases and they unite to elect one patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine, recognized by world Orthodoxy, it will be the second largest Orthodox Church in the world. No matter how they are divided, the vast majority of Christians in Ukraine refer to themselves as Orthodox. Where are the statistics that would prove otherwise?

Finally, as concerns the visit of the pope. Indeed Ukraine is a democratic country that should protect the rights of all its citizens with various or no religious affiliation. Of course the pope should come to Ukraine, maybe he will finally recognize the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church's difficult and martyred history and proclaim Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky a saint. Perhaps he will finally give the Ukrainian Catholic bishops the same rights and privileges in their own country that Roman Catholic bishops have enjoyed in Ukraine since independence. Perhaps he will intervene in the destruction of Ukrainian Catholic churches in Poland, and allow for more Ukrainian Catholic bishops to function in Poland, where a large number of Ukrainian Catholics reside. That would be the mark of a great man concerned with the religious rights of people who call him holy father. This should be the prayer of Ukrainian Catholics on Christmas as Ukrainian Orthodox pray for unity.

**Archimandrite Andriy Partykevich Ph. D.**  
Boston

*The letter writer is pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

## Teaching English...

(Continued from page 5)

was rather surprised that every coupon, train schedule and brochure was gone within 10 minutes. There were no fist fights. The children's faces beamed as they held a Newsweek cover, a comics page or even a computer catalogue.

The students wanted to absorb all the American culture they could and quickly agreed to hold evening sessions for further discussion of rock music and frisbee. We went to Dobrovliany, a neighboring village where two of the girls lived, for the music session. There we could turn up the music as loud as we wanted. The frisbee lesson was given in a nearby park that once belonged to Polish nobility.

In my spare time I did a little bit of traveling and visiting, but I also enjoyed many pleasant evenings at the kitchen table or in the family room of my host family. I do not believe that Oksana Samokishyn ever

prepared the same meal twice, while her husband did not let my mind wander with his quick wit. Their daughter Marta was both my student and companion. And then there was Vasylo, their younger child, who taught me how to play cards, eat 'butterbrot' the "correct" way and dive "American" style. Their entire family, including grandparents and cousins, made me feel very welcome.

My month in Zalischyky was a great break from e-mail and answering machines. In Ukraine I gained something that is difficult to find here in the United States. I would love to go swimming in the Dnister, climb cliffs and pick cherries again. I will miss the fascinated (or bored) faces of the children I taught. Their gifts will be enough to decorate my entire room with good taste and uniqueness.

But the best reward was when they thanked me for all that I had taught them, especially the grammar, and then asked if I would be back next year.



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## Secretary...

(Continued from page 1)

while fully understanding the security interests of all European states that seek integration with NATO.

When asked by Sen. Joseph Biden Jr. (D-Del.) about the Clinton administration's "charter" for a proposed special relationship between NATO and the Russian Federation, Secretary-Designate Albright said she thought it would be "premature ... to go into more detail ... but the issue is basically one where we want to make sure that Russia does not believe NATO is an adversarial idea."

[In the context of NATO expansion, Ambassador Albright's address to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's conclave held in October 1996 incorporated the security interests and rights of Ukraine: "As you all know, NATO is preparing to take in new members. We (the U.S.) are determined that the process of NATO enlargement enhance both the overall security of the region and the individual security of all European states that deserve and aspire to integration.

That emphatically includes Ukraine."]

Other highlights of the confirmation hearing included Sen. Helms' plan for a re-organization of the State Department. Sen. Helms favors the consolidation of three agencies: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Information Agency (USIA) and the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (USACDA), all independently controlled at present, to fall within the jurisdiction of the new, leaner State Department. Though not opposed to this consolidation, Ambassador Albright promised to remain open to the idea, emphasizing that she "will work with you [Congress] to make sure that for every tax dollar that we have, we get a dollar's worth out of it - if not more than a dollar's worth."

It is expected that Secretary of State-Designate Albright will be overwhelmingly confirmed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Helms has requested that the committee meet in a timely manner to confirm the nominee. The vote is expected to occur on Inauguration Day, Monday, January 20.

## Russian spies...

(Continued from page 2)

situation. According to former CIA Director Richard M. Helms, "Spying is part of the Russian nature. They were up to it all the time under the tsars. It will take much more than one little collapse of the Soviet Union to expunge it from the Russian psyche."<sup>2</sup>

Secret services in Russia from the tsars to commissars have functioned as the second (and essentially - the first) state power. From the times of the "Oprichnina"<sup>3</sup> of Tsar Ivan IV (the Terrible) to the Bolshevik successors of "Iron Feliks"<sup>4</sup> - Yezhov, Beria, Andropov and other "faithful Leninists" - state power in Russia was based on coercion by the "top" party nomenclatura of the society at large and by the necessity of top officials to possess information on the true sentiments of the society. An image of the enemy (both internal and external) and the need to have intimate knowledge of that enemy were the prerequisites for the existence of the totalitarian "ideocracy."

After the collapse of the USSR and the state ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the secret services of Russia eased their coercive activities against dissidents. That was erroneously perceived in the West as eliminating the coercive functions of the KGB successors, including those against the West. However, as arrests of Soviet and Russian agents have shown, the West continues to be, if not a direct enemy to Russia, then still a system that is far from being an ally. The situation is further complicated by the absence of a clear-cut Western perception vis-à-vis Russia: Is Russia an ally, a "strategic partner" or a competitor for world influence? Therefore, the activities of the intelligence services of Russia against the West and the U.S. have increased rather than stopped. Western financial assistance is spent, inter alia, for the recruitment of CIA and FBI agents rather than on the creation of full-fledged democratic institutions, a legal system to protect foreign investments and introduction of a true market economy.

### Assistance and geopolitics

The Russian psyche and mentality did not essentially change with the break-up of the USSR.

Though, the West is no longer viewed as an ideological foe, the legacy of antagonism is preserved in a modified fashion. The West is perceived as threatening to Russia because it could deprive Russia of influence in countries under its domain since the times of the Oprichnina of Ivan the Terrible. Therefore, in Russia it is considered morally and historically legitimate to oppose NATO enlargement.

This systemic antagonism has moved from the ideological realm into the more

dangerous sphere of a geopolitical contest for global influence. Here Russia is especially unpredictable and, therefore, dangerous. It behaves like a state that has preserved its dominance in Eastern Europe, although it has lost the might of the USSR. Russia does not want to lose influence in Eastern Europe - something that will inevitably occur in case of NATO enlargement.

Therefore, much Russian activity is aimed against NATO enlargement, as well as on collecting information with the help of recruited agents. Very often Russia does not know how to use this information properly; its information-gathering activities look like a face-saving strategy designed to demonstrate the potency of a former great power.

This attracts attention to the question of Western financial assistance to Russia. Is it proper to spend the American taxpayers' money on indirect financing of detrimental activities of Russia against the U.S.? One cannot control what exactly Western money is spent on after it is actually transferred to Russia. Moreover, the sum of this assistance is only a small fraction of the true volume of hard currency illegally moved abroad (some \$80 billion). Russian authorities so far have done nothing to stop this money flight.

So, the question must be asked: Isn't it more rational to channel money from financing Russia (and its special services) toward aid to other former Soviet states - Ukraine first and foremost? This is a rhetorical question, as a paradigm-shift in the foreign-aid activities of the current administration is already taking place. One can only hope that cases like those of Messrs. Nicholson and Pitt will accelerate this process.

### Lessons for Ukraine

What are the consequences of Russian espionage in the West for Ukraine?

1) After the collapse of the USSR, which occurred after Ukraine's Declaration of Independence on August 24, 1991, and its confirmation via a national referendum on December 1, 1991, Russian special services began to treat Ukraine as a country potentially dangerous for Russia. The danger lies first of all in the fact that Ukraine could eventually quit Russia's sphere of influence in Europe. That would signify the end of Russia's post-Soviet identity, which is fraught with the possibility of Russia's disintegration.

2) This fact has institutionally sanctioned the special services of Russia to conduct operations against Ukraine - both abroad and inside the country. Russia's activities against Ukraine acquired further momentum when the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia headed by Yevgenii Primakov, beginning with the end of 1993 (at the time of President Yeltsin's dissolution by force of the Russian Parliament) started developing a concept of "integration" of the former Soviet republics. It is understandable that any "integration" is impossible without Ukraine.

(Continued on page 15)

2. Ibid.

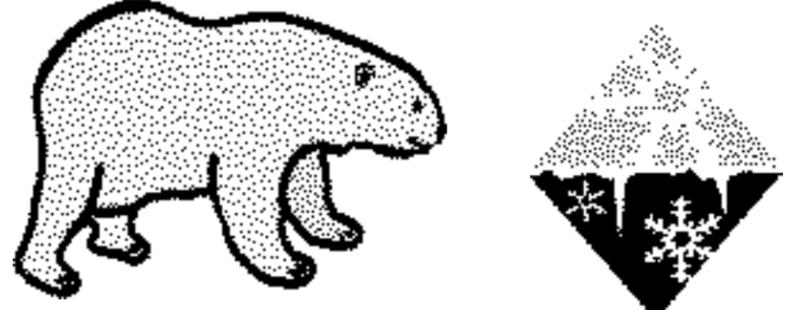
3. Oprichnina - a special guard of Ivan the Terrible called upon to crush his internal enemies. The first chief of this prototype of the later tsarist okhranka (protective service), then the CheKa and the KGB, was Maluta Skuratov, Ivan's closest ally and executor of his bloody orders. Oprichniki moved on horseback and had brooms and dogs' heads attached to their saddles. The dogs' heads symbolized the heads of the tsar's enemies, and the brooms symbolized the "cleaning" efforts of this service.

4. Feliks Dzerzhinskii, first chief of the CheKa, an extraordinary commission created by Lenin after the Bolshevik coup in 1917. For his staunch ideological zeal and hatred of "class enemies" he was assigned to the pantheon of Bolshevik saints. "Chekisty" later became the nickname of KGB agents.



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# Russian spies...

(Continued from page 14)

With the aim of gathering any and all information on the first steps of Ukrainian diplomacy, beginning in 1994 all Russian embassies have created special departments "on questions of the CIS member-states." These are staffed with the cadre officers of the former KGB and GRU (military intelligence). Their task is to collect information on Ukraine's attitude toward joining NATO, contacts of Ukrainian diplomats and state officials with those of the West, sums and conditions of Western financial aid to Ukraine, the state of economic reforms in Ukraine, and sentiments of the population there, especially in Russophone districts, etc. All this is the traditional set of measures used by the old Soviet KGB against the West.

3) Inside Ukraine the activities of the Russian special services are conducted almost openly - although on the surface these are disguised by the mutual obligation of CIS member-states not to conduct intelligence operations against each other. However, Ukraine is only an associate member of the Commonwealth of Independent States - a fact that deprives the Russian special services of the necessity to adhere even to such an ephemeral restraint. For example, as one highly positioned Ukrainian official said recently in Washington, of the 460,000 citizens of Sevastopol, more than 100,000 are retired Soviet officers who openly collaborate with the cadre of intelligence staffers of the Russian services. The two biggest intelligence centers of Russia abroad function openly in Sevastopol: the intelligence center of the GRU, subordinated to the

Russian Defense Ministry, and the intelligence center of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, subordinated to the Russian navy.

Both of them, using the entire range of radio frequencies of the former Soviet BSF, have an opportunity to conduct electronic espionage activities in the southern industrial regions of Ukraine. Ukraine has raised the question of division of BSF radio frequencies many times during the negotiations on the fleet's division, but it has always been met with vehement Russian opposition. At the same time, Russia created a vast network of informers in Crimea, and in Russophone districts of Ukraine, such as the Donbas, Dnipropetrovsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhia, with the aim of promoting regionalism and creating potential centers of local opposition to Kyiv.

### Conclusion

Russia's espionage activities in the West and in Ukraine are two sides of one coin - an attempt by Russia to preserve its dominant role in the European geopolitical space. Therefore, one cannot consider it accidental that Ukraine's First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Anton Butenko, stated on December 17, 1996, that Ukraine no longer rules out the possibility of a future application for NATO membership.<sup>5</sup> As follows from this statement, Ukraine's decisions will depend on the Russian Parliament's actions concerning the territorial claims recently raised by both chambers of the Russian Parliament - the Duma and Federation Council.

This decision could entail a drastic reconsideration of Ukraine's foreign policy and geostrategic priorities.

5. Monitor - A Daily Briefing on the Post-Soviet States, Wednesday, December 18, 1996, p. 1.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Sunday, January 19

**NEW YORK:** The exhibit "A Witness to History: Yevgeny Khaldei, Soviet Photojournalist" opens at The Jewish Museum and will be on view through April 13. The exhibition includes 56 photographs by Khaldei, taken between 1941 and 1946, covering the war on the Eastern Front. An Orthodox Jew, Mr. Khaldei was born in 1917 in Stalino (now Donetsk), Ukraine. Considered to be one of the most important Soviet photojournalists of World War II, his photographs were widely circulated by the government news agency TASS, and ran in major Soviet publications. In spite of being twice purged (1948 and 1972) as a result of his being Jewish, Mr. Khaldei continued to work as a photojournalist from the 1950s until his retirement in 1991. The museum is located at 1109 Fifth Ave.

### Friday, January 24

**LIVONIA, Mich.:** The Livonia Symphony Orchestra Society presents a concert titled "An Intertwining of Piano and Violin," with the Livonia Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Volodymyr Schesiuk, conductor; and Luba Schesiuk, pianist; Volodymyr Schesiuk, violinist; and James Poe, bassoonist. The concert will be held at the Livonia Civic Center Library, Five Mile Road, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10 at the door.

### Saturday, January 25

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Society invites the public to its annual New Year's Eve "Malanka," to be held at the Ukrainian Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown. The evening will include a program of carols at 8:30 p.m., followed by dancing at 9 p.m. to the music of Tempo. Admission: \$20 per person. For table reservations call Roxolana Luciw, (215) 635-5109.

### Sunday, January 26

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** The local branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) invites the community to its traditional "Yalynka," to be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave., at 2:30 p.m. The afternoon will include traditional holiday fare and a performance by SUM-A youth.

### Friday, January 31

**GRINNELL, Iowa:** The Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevich, first violin; Yuri Kharenko, second violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — will appear in concert at Grinnell College, Herrick Chapel, Park and Seventh streets, at 8 p.m. in a program of works by Shostakovich and Schubert.

### Saturday, February 1

**WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) is holding its annual debutantes' ball at the Crowne Plaza, with music by the Burlaky orchestra. Cocktails: 6:30 p.m.; dinner, 7:30 p.m.; dance, 9 p.m.; presentation of debutantes, 10 p.m. Admission: dinner/ball, \$75; ball, \$35. The evening will be emceed by Lida Mykytyn and Yaroslav Palylyk. For dinner reservations call (203) 262-6860; fax, (203) 264-6150; Mastercard, Visa and Discover accepted. For directions and room reservations call the hotel, (914) 682-0050.

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.:** The Central New Jersey Branch of the Committee for Aid to Ukraine invites the community to a carnival dinner/dance, to be

held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center starting at 6:30 p.m. Music will be by Fata Morgana. There will be hors d'oeuvres, cocktails, a cash bar, dinner as well as a late evening cold buffet and a raffle. Proceeds to benefit the committee's work in Ukraine. Advance tickets: dinner/dance, \$35 per person; \$25, students (with I.D.). Tickets at the door: \$40 per person; \$30, students. Tickets may be ordered by calling St. Andrew's Credit Union, (908) 469-9085, or Damian Gecha, (908) 755-8156.

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** St. Mary's Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League is holding its New Year's "Malanka" dinner/dance, with music by the Zolota Bulava of Montreal, at St. George Greek Orthodox Church Hall, 301 W. Main St. Dinner, 6-9 p.m.; dancing, 9 p.m.-2 a.m. Advance tickets: dinner/dance, \$25, adults; \$20, students. Tickets at the door: \$35, adults; \$30, students. For table reservations and tickets call Diane Platosz, (860) 225-5200 or 225-9700.

**AMES, IOWA:** The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in concert at the Ames City Hall Auditorium, 515 Clark Ave., in a program of works by Shostakovich and Schubert. The concert is sponsored by the Ames Town and Gown Chamber Music Association. Performance time: 7:30 p.m.

### Monday, February 3

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk, University of Alberta, who will speak on "Diatribes, Games and Colloquies in the Prose of Hryhorij Skovoroda." The lecture will be held at the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

### Wednesday, February 5

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Veterans Post 32 will hold a reactivation meeting at the Cultural Center (Chicago and Oakley avenues) at 7 p.m. U.S. veterans as well as reservists and active duty personnel are invited to attend. For more information call Roman G. Golash, (847) 885-0208.

### Wednesday-Thursday, February 5-6

**PITTSBURGH:** General auditions for the Tamburitans, a folk music and dance company of 38 students on scholarship to Duquesne University, will be held to fill vacancies in the ensemble for the upcoming season. The ensemble offers scholarship aid to deserving students while perpetuating the rich cultural heritage of Eastern Europe. The group annually performs an average of 80 concerts and tours both nationally and internationally. Students with talent in the performing or folk arts, who are planning for a university education and are seeking financial aid, are encouraged to apply. Applicants may also arrange to audition at a performance site prior to general auditions, or may submit a video audition prior to February 5. For more information call (412) 396-5183; e-mail: stafura@duq2.cc.duq.edu; or visit their website at <http://www.duq.edu/Tamburitans>

### Saturday, February 8

**LIVONIA, Mich.:** The Livonia Symphony Orchestra Society presents "Dance Internationale" with the Livonia Symphony Orchestra, Volodymyr Schesiuk, conductor, and Benjamin Robison, Young Artists laureate. The concert will be held in Churchill High School, Newburgh Road, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets, at \$10, are available at the door or at Ticketmaster outlets.

## To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

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