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Hromada Party forms shadow cabinet in opposition to Kuchma administration

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Hromada Party announced on November 4 the formation of a shadow cabinet of ministers in opposition to the Kuchma administration.

"I find it impossible to support a government under which economic production has fallen 60 percent and agricultural production 50 percent," explained the new

Nominee for envoy to Ukraine speaks at confirmation hearing

WASHINGTON — Steven K. Pifer, President Bill Clinton's nominee as U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a confirmation hearing on October 29. Mr. Pifer told the committee that "Ukraine's development as an independent, democratic, market-oriented and prosperous state is of critical importance to the United States. Such a Ukraine will be a key partner as we tackle today's international challenges, expand trade and investment, and shape a more stable and secure Europe."

Stating that since more than half of his nearly 20 years in the Foreign Service has been spent working on assignments that pertain to the Soviet Union and the new independent states (NIS), and that he has had the opportunity to meet with a range of senior Ukrainian officials, both here and in Kyiv, Mr. Pifer said he believes that if confirmed this background will serve him well in his work to shape a broad and robust U.S.-Ukraine relationship.

Following is the text of his prepared statement before the committee:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Members of the Committee:

It is an honor to appear before you today to discuss my nomination as ambassador to Ukraine. I greatly appreciate the confidence that President Clinton and Secretary Albright have shown in my nomination. If confirmed by the Senate, I will make every effort to justify that confidence. Please allow me to introduce my wife, Dr. Marilyn Pifer, and our daughter, Christine. Marilyn, a veteran of six years in the State Department and of assignments with me in Moscow and London, looks forward to representing the United States in Kyiv.

Ukraine's development as an independent, democratic, market-oriented and prosperous state is of critical importance to the United States. Such a Ukraine will

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prime minister of the shadow cabinet, Yulia Tymoshenko.

In the recent past, Other political parties in Ukraine have declared their official opposition to the ruling administration. On October 11 the Communist Party reiterated its opposing stand at its party congress. However, this is the first time that a political party in Ukraine has formed a shadow cabinet to run its opposition program.

Shadow cabinets are the norm in many European countries, most notably in Great Britain, where the party out of power traditionally has formed a parallel government.

Ms. Tymoshenko, the 36-year-old president of United Energy Systems, considered to be one of the richest people in Ukraine, presented a political program that would revamp the tax system and the privatization process. She also declared that the opposition government would fight for changes in the Constitution to allow the majority party in the Verkhovna Rada, not the president, to form the Cabinet of Ministers and appoint the prime minister.

And of course, Ms. Tymoshenko told journalists that her government would assure sufficient oil and gas supplies for Ukraine. Ms. Tymoshenko's company deals in oil and gas trade with Russia, among other countries.

Five months before elections to the Verkhovna Rada and less than two years to presidential elections, it was no surprise that in its official statement the Hromada Party explained that a key purpose of the shadow government is to "prepare the conditions for a civilized change of govern-

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Kuchma counters Lazarenko's accusations by citing The Ukrainian Weekly editorial

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma responded on November 1 to accusations "that no democracy exists in Ukraine today" made by Pavlo Lazarenko during the former prime minister's recent visit to the United States, and caused a minor stir by quoting an editorial from The Ukrainian Weekly to support his attack on Mr. Lazarenko.

"It would be more accurate to say that the authoritarian ways of the government ended after Lazarenko decided to leave the post of prime minister," President Kuchma said at his first press conference in several months.

At a gathering of Ukrainian Americans in Washington on October 23, Mr. Lazarenko had said, "There is no democracy in Ukraine. It died with the coming of the current administration — or regime."

President Kuchma answered Mr. Lazarenko by attempting to discredit his visit to the U.S. He quoted verbatim the first three paragraphs from this newspaper's editorial of November 2, and also rebuffed accusations made in an article in the newspaper Vseukrainski Viedomosti on the Lazarenko trip that the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington was not functioning effectively, and that Ukrainian leaders and the diaspora supported Mr. Lazarenko.

Oleksander Turchenev, the head of the Central Coordinating Council of the Hromada Party, which Mr. Lazarenko leads, said he felt that the U.S. visit went normally. He called the president's comments part of "an ongoing war between two opposing forces. [On] one side is the

bankrupt policies of the current government selling off the last of our country, while the other side is fighting for the rebirth of our country based on entrepreneurship and the rebirth of productivity." Mr. Turchenev said he would not comment on statements made by Mr. Lazarenko during his visit or in the Ukrainian newspaper articles.

The Ukrainian Weekly editorial from which President Kuchma read excerpts (and of which the Hromada Party demanded a copy early the next business day) sought to warn the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada that with the start of the election season in Ukraine, other politicians could be arriving in the West to seek political support and could end up using the diaspora for their purposes, as it appears did Mr. Lazarenko. The editorial gave examples of inaccuracies published by Vseukrainski Viedomosti and Pravda Ukrainy in their stories about Mr. Lazarenko's trip.

In addition to stirring up the Lazarenko camp, the use of the editorial caused consternation among Ukrainian Americans. Because Mr. Kuchma read only the first three paragraphs, he never explained that the point of the editorial was not only to criticize Mr. Lazarenko's actions during and after his U.S. visit, but to put the Ukrainian American community on notice that it could be used again, explained Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly. "If he quoted only the first paragraphs, then he missed the point of the editorial," said Mrs. Hadzewycz.

On November 5 the president's press

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U.S. Embassy's Commercial Service marks fifth anniversary

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Commercial Service of the United States Embassy, which coordinates and promotes U.S. business activity in Ukraine, celebrated its fifth anniversary on October 14. The event was upstaged by the third round of the Kuchma-Gore Commission meeting in Kyiv, but that did not deter hundreds of American businesspersons and Ukrainian government officials from gathering at the American Business Center to commend the work the Commercial Service has done since its inception in 1992.

Special Ambassador to the CIS Richard Morningstar, who led the Kuchma-Gore U.S. delegation here, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reform Serhii Tyhypko and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak all arrived almost two hours

late because the Kuchma-Gore talks went past their scheduled time.

So while the guests munched on hors d'oeuvres and sipped champagne, Dolores F. Harrod, U.S. Department of Commerce deputy assistant secretary for international operations, and U.S. Senior Commercial Officer to Ukraine Andrew Bihun, who heads the Commercial Service, spoke about the service's achievements. Mr. Bihun praised the work of his predecessor, Stefan Wasylko, in establishing the service and extended an invitation to all businesses to use the service's facilities.

The Commercial Service was established in the summer of 1992 by the U.S. Embassy to develop U.S.-Ukrainian business cooperation by promoting expansion of trade and investment. It supports U.S. business investment in Ukraine by establishing and maintaining lines of communication between the Ukrainian government and private enterprises, assisting both governments in outlining prospects

for further development and helping to resolve problems as they arise.

The Commercial Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, as part of its market analyses, publishes structured market research reports called "Industry Sector Analyses" and profiles of specific Ukrainian market conditions in its "International Market Insight." It also features an agent/distributor service, which provides customized searches for qualified agents, distributors and representatives for U.S. firms, and the Trade Opportunity Program, which provides sales leads from Ukrainian firms seeking to buy or represent U.S. products.

In addition, the Commercial Service has a Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States (BISNIS), a clearinghouse for U.S. companies exploring business prospects in the Ukrainian market. BISNIS provides

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Ukrainian National Information Service celebrates its 20th anniversary in D.C.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) marked its 20th anniversary with a gala banquet here on November 1.

Welcoming those who came to honor the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's information office in Washington, UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj spoke about the effectiveness and importance of its work in the nation's capital.

As a result of its efforts with Congress and the various administrations over the past two decades, Mr. Lozynskyj said, "today, the Ukrainian community is not some amorphous mass; it established itself in Washington and government circles as a force to be reckoned with."

"There isn't a politician in the United States," Mr. Lozynskyj added, "who will ignore or would ignore the Ukrainian American community or the issues which the Ukrainian community holds dear."

Also addressing the 100 guests who came to honor UNIS at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel were the Ukrainian Embassy's chargé, Volodymyr Belashov; the principal deputy to the State Department's ambassador-at-large and special advisor to the secretary of state for the new independent states, Ross Wilson, who gave the keynote address; former UCCA president Lev Dobriansky; the first UNIS director, George Nesterchuk, and its current director, Michael Sawkiw, Jr.

UNIS also received written greetings from Vice-President Al Gore, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko, the four co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus: Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) and Jon Fox (R-Pa.), and the bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic diocese in Parma, Stamford and Chicago.

The Rev. Stephan Zencuch, who had just returned from South Bound Brook, N.J., and the pastoral visit of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, delivered a greeting on behalf of the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora.

Vice-President Gore commended UNIS for its work "to facilitate good U.S.-Ukrainian relations" and applauded its efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian American community.

Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko, in his greeting read by Mr. Belashov, congratulated all Ukrainian Americans, "who managed to carry through all those

years the Ukrainian national idea, and whose genuine and generous support has always been felt in Ukraine."

Speaking for the Ukrainian Embassy, Mr. Belashov paid tribute to UNIS's work during the very difficult period prior to Ukraine's regaining its independence. "It would not be an exaggeration for me to say that UNIS did its large share in helping Ukraine regain its independence. In its own way it did the work that would normally be performed by Ukraine's information service, which did not exist under communism." He also expressed the Embassy's special gratitude for UNIS's efforts in the establishment of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Also present from the Ukrainian Embassy were Counselor Natalia Zarudna and Cultural Attaché Vasyl Zorya.

In addition to Mr. Wilson, among the U.S. government officials present were the State Department's Ukraine Desk Officer Bruce Connuck and Andre Lewis of the Office of the Ambassador-at-Large. Drew Setter of Rep. Levin's office was present as well.

In his keynote address, Mr. Wilson said that from his perspective, "I can tell you that UNIS does play an important role for Ukraine and for the goal of building better relations among our two countries."

Being the deputy to Ambassador-at-Large Steve Sestanovich, Mr. Wilson acknowledged that some Ukrainian Americans had reservations about Mr. Sestanovich's appointment. He added: "Let me say that he and I put Ukraine and Ukrainian-American relations at the top of our agenda."

"There is no Russia-first policy at the State Department or in the Office of the Ambassador-at-Large for the New Independent States," he stressed. "We're determined to work hard to ensure Ukraine's success and prosperity, and the fulfillment of the strategic partnership that characterizes our bilateral relations, and in seeking to advance the vital national interests of the United States, with which Ukraine is intimately bound."

While the U.S. has a "strategic partnership" with Ukraine and provides it with hundreds of millions of dollars in aid, Mr. Wilson said, "this doesn't mean that we uncritically back every move or policy of the Ukrainian government. ... We have to relate our aid and advice in ways that reinforce sound policy in Kyiv."

Ukraine is facing some hard times

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Julian Kulas, president of 1st Security Bank, accepts an award for supporting UNIS. Looking on (from left) are: Askold Lozynskyj, Michael Sawkiw Jr. (partially hidden), Paul Nadzikewych and Taras Gawryk.

NEWSBRIEFS

Verkhovna Rada halts privatization

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada on November 4 passed a resolution barring the sale of state property and demanding that President Leonid Kuchma name a new privatization chief. The measure, approved by 257 lawmakers, prohibits the State Property Fund from concluding contracts on the purchase or sale of state companies until a chief for the fund is named and approved by lawmakers. The fund's acting director, Volodymyr Lanovyi, cast doubt on the power of the parliamentary order, saying in televised comments that it "contradicts current legislation," and vowed to continue his work. He said, however, that the resolution will hurt Ukraine's already bruised business image abroad and prompt "an outflow of investment." He accused lawmakers of acting as the "puppets" of Ukrainian business executives who he said are seeking to stop sell-offs of large enterprises in order to gain control themselves. (Associated Press)

Tbilisi, Kyiv to form peacekeeping unit

TBILISI — Meeting in the capital of Georgia on October 29, Georgian Defense Minister Vardiko Nadibaidze and his Ukrainian counterpart, Oleksander Kuzmuk, agreed to create a joint peacekeeping battalion, Caucasus Press reported. President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, who is also on an official visit to Tbilisi, told journalists that the peacekeepers' primary task will be to safeguard transportation routes through Abkhazia. The two countries' defense ministers also signed a protocol on developing military-technical cooperation. ITAR-TASS reported that Ukraine intends to purchase an unspecified number of modernized SU-25 military aircraft from Georgia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Russia hold joint exercises

KYIV — Some 15,000 naval personnel from Russia and Ukraine began a three-day exercise on the Black Sea on October 30. The 17 Russian ships and 11 Ukrainian ships are simulating a situation of internal conflict within an unspecified country. Ukrainian officials said that despite conducting the exercises with Russia, Kyiv remains committed to expanding ties with NATO. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ashgabat, Kyiv agree on gas supplies

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan — Meeting in Ashgabat on October 30, Ukrainian First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Holubchenko and Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov agreed that Turkmenistan will supply Ukraine with 3 billion cubic meters of gas next year and 20 billion cubic meters in 1998, Interfax

reported. In exchange, Ukraine will help Turkmenistan build chemical plants and a bridge across the Amudarya River. The estimated cost of the latter project is \$80 million. The question of how Ukraine will settle its outstanding \$1.5 billion debts for earlier gas deliveries was not resolved. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's problems in Bosnia continue

PRAGUE — The NATO-led SFOR forces in Bosnia continue to hold seven Ukrainian soldiers on smuggling charges and are calling on Kyiv to conduct a thorough investigation. Western agencies reported on November 2. Ukraine has denied that the soldiers are guilty of smuggling, but Kyiv said on October 31 that it has uncovered facts suggesting the men were involved in the illegal use of military vehicles. The Ukrainian government has dispatched two senior military officers to investigate the charges. But the Ukrainian defense minister repeated Kyiv's insistence that charges against the seven are unjustified. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Mars to build plant in Kyiv Oblast

KYIV — The Mars Corp. will build a pet food production plant by the end of 1997 in the Kyiv Oblast in the town of Brovary. The plant will start production by the end of this year. The total value of the investment in the new factory is US \$12 million (U.S.). Production of pet food at the plant will use exclusively Ukrainian foodstuffs. Part of its production will be exported. Mars is linking success of the plant with future expansion in order to gauge the market in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Once the plant has sold pet foods to the value of US \$40 million Mars plans to open a confectionery plant. Mars confections are presently sold in Ukraine by a subsidiary of Mars, Masterfoods and Effem, which has been working in Ukraine since August and sells Mars confectionery products directly to Ukrainian retailers. (Eastern Economist)

Transdnister discussed at CIS summit

CHISINAU — Russian President Boris Yeltsin told a press conference in the Moldovan capital that he is ready to do whatever the Moldovan authorities say: "If you say 'now,' we withdraw [our troops from the Transdnister] immediately. If you agree to wait two to three months, we will postpone the removal till the situation is stabilized," Infotag reported. Moldovan presidential adviser Anatol Taranu told the news agency that although the CIS summit ended without the signing of a document on the Transdnister, the

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DOING BUSINESS IN UKRAINE: The perspective from the U.S. Embassy

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

With its potential market of 51 million and a large and well-trained work force, Ukraine is attractive to international companies. However, many businesses stay away, intimidated by an economy that is neither free market nor centrally controlled. To give readers a better idea of what it takes to do business in Ukraine, we will run a series of features on the Ukrainian marketplace, which will include information on the general business climate in Ukraine and on what it takes to get a business going in Ukraine, as well as interviews with successful businesspeople.

The first installment of the series is an interview with Andrew Bihun, the senior commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, the conclusion of which follows.

CONCLUSION

What are the characteristics of the firms that are entering the Ukrainian market? You mentioned that they must be creative. Are they generally large or small? Do they tend to be service-oriented, are they into heavy manufacturing? What type of companies are they?

They tend to be on the trade side. They tend to be those that, obviously, find a very good market. I think the markets that have been found to be lucrative are in non-alcoholic beverages. Coca-Cola and to some degree Pepsi-Cola found that niche. Obviously that niche was not difficult to find.

The other is in household consumables, mostly detergents and soaps, some paper products. They are bringing in products and in some cases manufacturing here, such as SC Johnson.

These are firms that are willing to take a risk, and they certainly do their homework. They get proper legal assistance. They establish contacts with the Ukrainian government, and that does not necessarily mean bribing them.

When I talk about trade companies I mean those that import, that bring in their products. Of course when you are a large company and you bring in a lot of product, you do invest in a lot. You invest in setting up offices, you invest in setting up distribution systems. You may be an exporter to Ukraine that sets up his or her own distribution system here. They may be employing upwards of 500 Ukrainians, and that number is a lot larger than some of the manufacturing investments here. So, in fact, a larger seller to Ukraine is an investor, because they invest in the services that carry that product out to the consumer.

But then they don't reinvest because they carry their profits out of the country?

Well, obviously if you are starting a distribution network in two or three oblasts and you want to cover the whole country, you are going to be reinvesting.

Not only that. Some of the real masters at establishing distribution systems are U.S. companies, the larger consumer companies in the soap field, I can't get more specific than that, they bring systems in here that are certainly world-class. This gives the opportunity to others who are either bringing in product or manufacturing product here to emulate or use the same distribution systems that have already been developed.

In reality that investment is about three- or fourfold. It is an education, and it is of use to others. And, if others see a distribution system that is already established that they can tap into, that stimulates their production. At the same time, it may be an opportunity for another Western investor to come in, not necessarily to compete with that product, but to be an adjunct to that product.

Let's go back to the investors, the ones who are coming here for serious manufacturing, and again I return to the food industry, for example the situation with equipment sellers that have come here, John Deere and Case, the two big combine and tractor manufacturers. John Deere and Case were involved in two of the largest export operations from the States to Ukraine, one after the other. On the heels of the sales, the two began to talk to the Ukrainian government on the central and local level, and with enterprises that used to manufacture similar equipment, about setting up joint venture production of equipment in Ukraine.

The amount of equipment produced locally thus far to farm Ukraine is only 5 percent, if you compute the effectiveness of that equipment, the spare parts availability for the equipment that is being used here. So the rest of it has got to be imported or manufactured here. The larger agribusiness companies view Ukraine as a country where they do have to produce and invest here, sooner or later, and they all hope that it will be sooner.

From the perspective of the United States, we would

like to export the equipment to Ukraine, but at the same time if the market is such that it will only absorb a certain amount of direct exports, and is such that it requires manufacturing here, then it makes sense to operate in that way.

Certainly, a lot of parts, a lot of basic components of whatever is produced here for quite a long time will have to come from the United States, anyway. So it will create jobs in America, but it will also create jobs here.

Are there any plans for joint production in the instance of John Deere and Case to, let's say, produce the platform in the States and the components in Ukraine, or vice versa?

Yes, there are such plans. As a matter of fact I am talking to both today. But I can't get into that.

Recently Serhii Tyhytko, Ukraine's vice prime minister for economic reform, said that by the year 2000 Ukraine's economic revival will be such that it will not need either IMF or World Bank money. Do you believe that?

Let's hope so.

Is that realistic?

I can't really say, right now. Perhaps in about two months we will be in a better position to say. The reason I am saying that is because positioning for the elections is going to be one of the biggest factors in deciding whether by the year 2000 that point will be reached. Let's not even say the point of not needing IMF or World Bank assistance or AID assistance, but just for an effective turnaround of the economy.

If that is to occur by the year 2000, it is going to hinge tremendously on the elections that will take place. And, actually, I view the elections as a year-and-a-half process because we are going all the way through to the presidential elections in March 1999. There is no way you can divide the two. The process started, formally, with the passage of the election law last week. And now as you read the papers daily you see the presidential positioning. You don't see much yet about the earlier elections, the parliamentary elections, which are in March 1998. But you already see the presidential positioning.

Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has said that whether Ukraine wants it to or not, within two years the GDP will begin to grow and that, of course, means the economy. Can you agree with that, or does that also depend on the upcoming elections?

Frankly, I think it will. There will be pressure on the current leadership and on the opposition as the election campaign heats up to straighten out the economy. If the

straightening of the economy goes in the direction of what is popularly referred to as reforms, which I view as restructuring and privatization, then that policy per force will really create a turnaround, perhaps earlier than within two years.

What still needs to be done in terms of reforms?

A tremendous amount. For one, [reform of] the legislative infrastructure and the implementation of laws after they are passed. That's one of the key things that has to occur.

Deregulation. We touched on that earlier. That's a large area. Businesses are going to be coming in droves. Right now you can see the pressure, you can see the shops opening up. You can already see the relationships building among the small entrepreneurs [in Kyiv], which was earlier unheard of.

They have already come along way from the derzhplan (state planning) days when you didn't trade anything, you didn't build up businesses together that were complementary. All of a sudden you see this happening.

I had a very pleasant experience. I was asked to be on the advisory board of the Lviv Management Institute, so we had a meeting last week. The board had the opportunity to be invited to an alumni meeting of the Lviv Management Institute, there were about 50 of them. They are all into small and medium businesses. It ranges from apparel shops to manufacturers of machine tools to food processors, to specialty metal producers. Right there in the room this business of networking, one selling to the other, one designing co-production deals, I literally saw it happening right before my eyes.

So that is another factor: the Western business education that they received – how to manage enterprises, how to be market-oriented – and you vividly saw that.

In anticipation of the turnaround of the economy – and there is no doubt going to be a turnaround in the economy – one of the biggest infrastructure needs that you are going to have to support the growth that is coming is a business management core in this country. And what Lviv [Management Institute] and Kyiv [Management Institute] are putting out right now is about one-one-hundredth of what is going to be needed about a year and a half from now.

It is not the government's responsibility to support that, but the government should at least keep that in mind as it develops its policies. And if they are asking for assistance from the West, perhaps it should be in that area: market-oriented business education for Ukrainian youth.

But I don't believe that it should start on the graduate level or the mid-management level, as we now have at the institutes in both Lviv and Kyiv. It should be inserted in the high school curriculums.

Ambassador hosts Ukrainian police from Lviv



Members of the Ukrainian police from Lviv were hosted in October by Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington. As part of Project Harmony's International Law Enforcement Exchange Program, 20 high-ranking Ukrainian police officials traveled to the United States to participate in training programs with local and state police departments, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Pictured (from left) are: Col. Myron Galychych, Lviv Regional Police; Vasyl Holovenko, secretary to the ambassador; Gen. Viktor Regul'skyi, Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ambassador Shcherbak; Chief Undersheriff Walter Zalisko, project coordinator; Charlie Hosford, Project Harmony director.

INS releases new guidelines for sponsors of immigrants

WASHINGTON – As mandated by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on October 20 released guidelines that, for the first time, require sponsors of certain immigrants to meet minimum income requirements and be financially responsible for the immigrants they sponsor.

The new Affidavit of Support provisions and forms are published in the Federal Register and become effective on December 19. The new Affidavit of Support form (Form I-864) requires the immigrant's petitioner to be the immigrant's sponsor, and requires the sponsor to demonstrate an income level at or above 125 percent of the federal poverty line. Beginning on December 19, the new Affidavit of Support Form I-864 must be completed by U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents who sponsor family members as immigrants to live in the United States.

"The new Affidavit of Support is a

significant change to U.S. immigration law," said Paul Virtue, acting executive associate commissioner for programs. "The INS is working to ensure that the public is aware of the requirements and ramifications of these new provisions."

Beginning on December 19, applications for immigrant visas submitted at Department of State consular posts abroad and adjustment of status applications filed with the INS in the United States must include the new legally enforceable Affidavit of Support Form I-864 for: all immediate relative and family-sponsored immigrants, and for employment-based immigrants who are coming to work for relatives, or for companies where a relative owns 5 percent or more of the company. In processing the new Affidavits of Support, the State Department and the INS will place the greatest weight on a sponsor's earnings from current employment.

Beginning on December 19, agencies that provide means-tested public

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Rare registry lists "enemy aliens" interned at Spirit Lake in Quebec

by Borys Sydoruk

OTTAWA – Member of Parliament Inky Mark displayed a hand-written registry from the Spirit Lake Internment Camp at Spirit Lake, Quebec, which contains the names of 257 Ukrainians interned as "enemy aliens" by the government of Canada from 1914 to 1920. The registry includes the names of two survivors, Mary Hasket (nee Manko) and Stefania Mielniczuk, who were born in Montréal. Nearly all evidence of the internment camps, including all registries except this one, was destroyed by the Canadian government.

Some 5,000 Ukrainians were interned by the Canadian government because they had emigrated from the Austro-Hungarian Empire with whom Canada was at war. But those Ukrainians had left the Austro-Hungarian Empire seeking the freedom that Canada offered, some of whom had already acquired the status of, or were born, British subjects – as Canadian "citizenship" was then, by law.

Just prior to the question period in Parliament on October 10, Mr. Mark delivered the following statement:

"The richness of Ukrainian culture displayed annually at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in my riding of Dauphin-Swan River stands in sharp contrast to the injustice done to thousands of innocent Ukrainian Canadians during Canada's national internment operations of 1914 to 1920.

"When war broke out these hard-working men, women and children were categorized as 'enemy aliens,' imprisoned, their property confiscated, and their basic rights and freedoms removed. Five thousand Ukrainians were interned in 24 concentration camps across Canada.

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UCCLA chairman thanks Manitoba MP

TORONTO – Speaking on behalf of over 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian heritage, John B. Gregorovich, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, wrote to Preston Manning, leader of the Reform Party of Canada, the official opposition in the House of Commons, to express the community's appreciation of a statement made in Parliament by Inky Mark, MP for Dauphin-Swan River, Manitoba.

Mr. Mark rose on October 10 to endorse the community's request for an acknowledgment of the injustice done to Ukrainians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 and for the restitution of the wealth confiscated from the internees, some of which was never returned and so remains in the federal treasury to this date.

Commenting on Mr. Mark's initiative, Mr. Gregorovich stated:

"We applaud Mr. Mark's statement. He has helped to remind all Canadians that we have never asked Ottawa to apologize for what happened, only to recognize that it was an injustice that should finally be acknowledged. We are not seeking a penny in compensation. Our proposals would make positive, educational use of the internees's illegitimately harvested wealth by ensuring that trilingual historical markers are placed at some of the concentration camp sites and by developing a permanent museum exhibit recalling this little-known episode in our nation's history.

Prime Minister Chrétien once promised that he, and the Liberal Party of Canada, would support our claim. Mr. Mark has reminded him of that pledge. The other parties in the House have been supportive of our claims. So we can only ask: Why won't Mr. Chrétien do the right thing while the last known survivors of the internment operations, both Quebec-born women, are still alive?"

Justice Sopinka weighs in on the Internet

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – While the Internet has proved to be an effective vehicle for the way people communicate with one another, it has also created a new spin to revived existing legal challenges while adding new ones, says Supreme Court of Canada Justice John Sopinka.

"The old scourges of defamation, obscenity and hate propaganda on the Internet may cause greater personal and social damage than ever before," he told the Council on Government Ethics Law in Edmonton on September 15. The conference attracted about 200 delegates from across North America.

"The availability of ways to post messages anonymously makes civil recourse and criminal law enforcement virtually impossible in response to these threats. Privacy is threatened by the collection of personal data, by the ease of surveillance and by the interception of communications on the Internet."

The Ukrainian Canadian high court justice said that encryption, or the encoding of messages and data, has been touted as one solution to protect privacy. Yet even this method has been criticized for its ability to "shelter criminal behavior such as the circulation of child pornography," said Justice Sopinka.

He referred to the recent annual convention of chiefs of police in Canada. When a 90-minute video that featured excerpts of Internet pornography was shown, 175 officers left the room. "One chief was quoted as saying that 'everything on the Internet is becoming bigger, better, badder, uglier, stinkier, nastier,

more violent, more vile, more disgusting.'"

According to Justice Sopinka, "The result of this information explosion is that people have overdosed on free speech."

Some countries have attempted to regulate the Internet.

In February 1996 President Bill Clinton signed the Communications Decency Act, which would have imposed heavy penalties on anyone who transmits indecent or offensive material over a public computer network to minors. On June 26 this year, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled the bill unconstitutional, since it would not be able to determine an Internet user's age and, as a result, prevent the transmission of such questionable material to adults, who enjoy the constitutional right to have access to it.

"The act was found unconstitutional partly due to the existence of filtering software such as NetNanny or CyberPatrol, which allows parents to be assured that objectionable sites will be blocked," said Mr. Sopinka.

Another problem with cyberspace is its "global nature," he explained, "Internet messages are oblivious of international political boundaries. An individual user who posts material on the Internet, which is lawful in his own country, may unwittingly be offending the treasured values of another country."

For example, in December 1995, a German prosecutor forced CompuServe (recently purchased by America Online) to close 200 sex-related news groups because they violated Germany's obscenity laws. Since CompuServe could not

limit the block to just Germany, all 4 million subscribers to the online service could not have access to them either.

Justice Sopinka said that imposing sanctions on Internet service providers (ISPs) was not the solution. "They will pass on the costs of sanctions or of attempting to meet the varied national laws to the general public," he explained. "It is surely more efficient to apply legal pressure to those parties who are the origin of [obscene, defamatory or hateful] speech."

Justice Sopinka suggested that "self-regulation" might be one way to regulate cyberspace, where ISPs could feature "alternative dispute resolution" mechanisms to settle claims.

In Canada, the Internet could be regulated through existing libel and slander laws, he said. The criminal code could deal with obscenity and hate messages. In fact, the Canadian Supreme Court has upheld the country's obscenity laws as a reasonable limit on the right to free speech. Justice Sopinka said Canada's high court felt that though the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guaranteed free speech, limits imposed were "justified in the interests of preventing harm to society as determined on the basis of [national] community standards ... that do not vary from one jurisdiction to another." Unlike in the United States, he added, where "local community standards are used to determine whether material is obscene."

Applying Canadian obscenity laws to the Internet could be tricky. "The question arises as to the degree of familiarity

(Continued on page 18)

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

New Jersey fraternal hold congress

by Andrew Keybida

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. – Fraternal leaders from across the state of New Jersey gathered here on October 9-10 at the Showboat Hotel and Casino to participate in the 64th annual convention of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress. A total of 100 delegates represented 22 fraternal benefit societies that belong to the New Jersey Fraternal Congress. Presiding at this year's convention was Steven M. Pogorelec.

Under the theme of "Joining Hands to Touch Lives," the annual convention sought to stimulate interest in the fraternal benefit system and afforded the opportunity for its leaders to gather and update themselves on important issues affecting their societies. With more than 200,000 fraternalists and total insurance in force of more than \$3.5 billion, the New Jersey Fraternal Congress ranks among the top state fraternal congresses within the National Congress of America. In all, 37 fraternal benefit societies hold membership in the N.J. Fraternal Congress.

The 64th annual convention opened on October 9, with a meeting of the executive board and registration. Fraternalists had an opportunity to meet each other during the reception and dinner held that evening.

During the banquet program, a welcome was extended by President Pogorelec. The invocation was offered by Sir Andrew Keybida (Knight of St. Gregory) of the Ukrainian National Association, who is a former president of the NJFC. The national anthem was led by Halina Kalita of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, who is secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress.

The keynote speaker was David A. Tetzlaff, executive vice-president of the National Fraternal Congress of America. Mr. Tetzlaff offered congratulations and best wishes to the New Jersey Fraternal Congress and cited its varied and important programs that enhance the image of fraternalism in the Garden State. He thanked President Pogorelec and all New Jersey fraternal leaders for their cooperation in promoting the highest ideals of fraternalism.

A very interesting presentation was given by Barry K. Durman, president of the Atlantic City Rescue Mission, who spoke of the mission's work and thanked the fraternalists for their continued support.

Another highlight of the evening was the presentation by Andrew Mair, business administrator of Atlantic City who repre-

sented Mayor James Whelan. Mr. Mair extended a warm welcome and had high praise for the wonderful work of volunteerism and benevolence that fraternalists promote among their members.

On October 10 the session opened with a call to order by President Pogorelec, the "Pledge of Allegiance" and an invocation. Greetings were extended by Ms. Kalitka on behalf of the New York Fraternal Congress, Irene R. Schmidt of the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress and Mr. Tetzlaff. A memorial service was conducted by Leopold S. Malinowski of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn and Stephanie Wochok of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America.

President Pogorelec thanked each of the presenters for their efforts. In the best traditions of fraternal benevolence, he then presented monetary donations to the New Jersey Vietnam Veterans' Memorial Foundation and Tomorrow's Children's Fund on behalf of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress.

Prior to the luncheon, a reception was hosted by CPS Actuaries of Stamford, Conn. The program opened with a welcome by President Pogorelec. The invocation was given by Mr. Keybida.

Eileen Costello, executive assistant, State of New Jersey Department of Insurance, Enforcement and Consumer Protection, gave an overview of the department's view of the work of fraternalists and noted that the vital work of promoting volunteerism and benevolence are unique in the insurance industry. The New Jersey Department of Insurance is proud of the work of the fraternalists, Ms. Costello stated, assuring all of the continued cooperation of her office. Ms. Costello concluded her presentation by answering questions from the audience.

Also attending the business session and luncheon were officers of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America: Ihor Smolij, who serves on the executive board of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress, Ihor Shpernal, Ihor Kuznir, Bohdan Fodoriv and Maryann Bramlage.

The installation of offices for 1997-1998 was conducted by Frances Ruczynski, former president of the Union of Polish Women in America. Ms. Schmidt of the Union of Polish Women of America then offered remarks as the new president.

The banquet concluded with a prayer offered by Mr. Keybida and the signing of "God Bless America."

TOP ORGANIZERS IN 1997

(those who enrolled three or more members per month)

| Month | Organizer | Branch | Number of members | Amount of insurance |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| January | Vira Banit | 473 | 4 | 12,000 |
| | Frank Kozemchak | 113 | 3 | 24,000 |
| February | Nick Diakiwsky | 161 | 4 | 65,000 |
| | Leon Hardink | 206 | 4 | 123,000 |
| March | Barbara Bachynsky | 184 | 3 | 38,000 |
| | Vira Banit | 473 | 3 | 9,000 |
| | Yaroslav Zaviysky | 155 | 4 | 36,000 |
| April | Ilko Cybriwsky | 417 | 3 | 16,000 |
| | Stephanie Hawryluk | 88 | 3 | 31,000 |
| | Walter Krywulych | 266 | 3 | 20,000 |
| | Eugene Oscislawski | 234 | 3 | 65,000 |
| | Longin Staruch | 172 | 3 | 39,000 |
| May | William Drabek | 368 | 5 | 15,000 |
| | Walter Krywulych | 266 | 3 | 30,000 |
| | Alexandra Lawryn | 175 | 3 | 15,000 |
| June | Miron Pilipiak | 496 | 5 | 21,000 |
| | Mychajlo Danylyk | 28 | 4 | 48,000 |
| | Myron Groch | 461 | 4 | 20,000 |
| | Eugene Oscislawski | 234 | 4 | 145,604 |
| | Mary Bolosky | 282 | 3 | 30,000 |
| July | Jurij Danyliw | 153 | 3 | 81,000 |
| | Dmytro Galonzka | 307 | 3 | 11,000 |
| | Myron Kuzio | 277 | 3 | 9,000 |
| | Stephanie Hawryluk | 88 | 7 | 60,000 |
| | Olga Maruszczak | 82 | 4 | 30,000 |
| | William Pastuszek | 231 | 4 | 18,000 |
| | Julia Cresina | 382 | 3 | 30,000 |
| Anna Perun | 39 | 3 | 9,000 | |
| August | Longin Staruch | 172, 267, 489 | 8 | 235,000 |
| | Michael Turko | 63 | 4 | 20,000 |
| | Nick Diakiwsky | 161 | 3 | 23,000 |
| | Christine Gerbehy | 269 | 3 | 6,000 |
| Leon Hardink | 206 | 3 | 11,000 | |

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association expresses sincere thanks to all the organizers named above who demonstrated through their hard work that they care about the growth of our institution in terms of both membership and assets. These organizers fulfill their roles with dedication throughout the entire year; this is evident as the names of some of them appear several times in this monthly listing.

We call on all branch organizers whose names do not appear above to do everything possible to enroll new members into the UNA and to send as many new applications as possible to the UNA Home Office so that this lists grows in succeeding months to encompass the names of new organizers.

Young UNA'ers



Melania Rose Muzyka, daughter of Mychael F. Muzyka, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. She was enrolled by her father.



Taras Andrij Tataryn, son of Andrij and Denysa Tataryn, is a new member of UNA Branch 385 in Minneapolis. He was enrolled by his grandparents Halyna and Dmytro Tataryn.

PLEASE NOTE: WE HAVE MOVED



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Man of vision

The first visit to the United States of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew received light press coverage, though his message of spiritual unity and moral revitalization for Orthodox faithful can potentially affect close to 300 million adherents of the Orthodox faith worldwide, including more than 5 million faithful in America. His recent pastoral visit to the Ukrainian Orthodox Archdiocesan Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., gave those present a glimpse of a man with a mission who views this moment in history following the collapse of the religiously hostile Soviet empire in traditionally Orthodox lands as an opportunity to reverse decades of spiritual emptiness and moral decay. And he spoke of unity and reconciliation as essential to spiritual integrity.

Ukrainian Orthodox are of mixed minds on unity: unity of the Orthodox faithful in Ukraine is good; however, unity of the Orthodox faithful in Ukraine with the Russian Church is bad. Spiritual unity with Constantinople for Ukrainian Orthodox in the diaspora is basically good, as long as it leads to eventual reunification with Orthodox in Ukraine in an independent Church; if not, then it's bad. There's a historically justified wariness among many Ukrainian Orthodox that unity is actually a code word for subservience, even annihilation.

It is precisely with this wariness that the patriarch appears to want to grapple — and not only as it concerns the Ukrainian Church. While Ukrainians focus on unity and what it means for us, the patriarch is also speaking to the wariness with which other Orthodox Churches view themselves and each other. The Ukrainian-Russian tension is not the only one in the Orthodox world; deep historic tensions exist between all eight Orthodox patriarchates and within all 15 Churches. (When we asked a Serbian priest attending the event to list the four "ancient" patriarchates, he replied, without missing a beat: "Actually there are five — Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, Alexandria — and Rome.") When the ecumenical patriarch speaks of unity, he is urging all the Orthodox Churches, including the Russian, to focus on Orthodox spirituality and faith, and less on historical animosities and assumed prerogatives.

For those who doubt that change is possible on a spiritual level, they can rest assured that it is possible at least on a secular level. Though most Americans find the concept of a government committee for religious affairs to be weird and ominous, Ukraine, nonetheless, has held on to this Communist-era creation. Viktor Bondarenko, current chairman of the State Committee on Religious Matters, a seemingly pleasant youngish man, brought a greeting from the government of Ukraine. There were many present at the patriarch's dinner, where the greetings were given, who remember an earlier state committee chairman, the notorious Mykola Kolesnyk, who as recently as 1990 announced with total conviction at conferences in the U.S. that there was not, and never had been, religious repression in the Soviet Union, that religious movements were really nationalist-political fronts, and that the number of true religious believers in Ukraine was no more than several thousand old women. So, it was quite startling to hear the current chairman, Mr. Bondarenko, greet the patriarch warmly and appeal for his support in creating a unified, independent Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

The hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church listened closely to the patriarch's words. According to Archbishop Antony, "The patriarch offered in private meetings and public statements great hope about his continued efforts to bring unity and recognition in a 'new situation' in Ukraine. He added, "We all clearly interpret this 'new situation' as the recognized autocephaly of our Ukrainian Orthodox Church. However, as the patriarch said, we will need to help all parties concerned come to the understanding, throughout this prolonged and dedicated endeavor, that the new realities in Ukraine demand solutions according to ancient Orthodox tradition — independent churches in independent nations. The spiritual needs of Ukraine's more than 35 million Orthodox Christians can be satisfied and the Church's mission of salvation of souls accomplished by a fully developed and native ecclesiastical structure."

The patriarch is a man of vision — he embraces the third millennium of Christianity as an opportunity for new beginnings — and in his pastoral visit gave Ukrainian Orthodox the message that he understands their vision, as well as their pain.

Nov.
13
1572

Turning the pages back...

Kirillos Lucaris was born on the island of Crete on November 13, 1572. A Greek Orthodox theologian and hierarch, he was appointed by Patriarch Meletios Pegas of Alexandria as exarch in

the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and rector of the theological academy in Vilnius.

In 1596 he attended the Orthodox sobor called by Prince Kostiantyn Ostrozky to oppose the Union of Brest, which split the Church in Ukraine into Catholic and Orthodox. As the Alexandrian protosyncellus, Lucaris stayed on to restore Orthodox primacy in the country and made several attempts to undo the union.

In 1602 Lucaris succeeded Pegas as Patriarch of Alexandria and in 1620 became Orthodox Christendom's highest official, Patriarch of Constantinople. His tenure was a stormy one because of his toleration of Protestantism and support for clerical reforms, and he was deposed, only to be reinstated, five times.

Throughout, Patriarch Lucaris maintained close relations with Ukraine, and in 1623 ratified the statutes of the Lutsk Brotherhood of the Elevation of the Cross and its school.

When the Polish government officially legalized the Orthodox Church hierarchy in November 1632, Isaia Kopynsky, a staunch foe of Catholicism and a pro-Muscovite, was Metropolitan of Kyiv. An Orthodox council in the Polish Sejm, wishing to act upon the right to chose its own hierarchs granted under the Polish Commonwealth's "acts of appeasement," voted to replace Kopynsky with Petro Mohyla.

Patriarch Lucaris recognized the strategic value of the move and confirmed Mohyla's election as metropolitan, and the latter was duly consecrated in May 1633 in Lviv's Dormition Church. Patriarch Lucaris then named Mohyla as his exarch in Ukraine.

Patriarch Lucaris died near Constantinople on June 27, 1638.

Source: "Lucaris, Cyril," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

FOR THE RECORD: Orthodox bishops' statement to the clergy and faithful

Reprinted below is the full text of a statement issued on October 14 in response to recent developments affecting the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora. The statement was distributed as part of the press kit issued in conjunction with the pastoral visit of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Dearly beloved brothers and sisters in Christ! Glory be to our Lord!

Since the meeting that took place between His All-Holiness Bartholomew, ecumenical patriarch, and the patriarch of Moscow in Odesa, Ukraine, in late September, we have read many press releases quoting Moscow Patriarchate sources, who obviously have their own motives, about His All-Holiness' remarks at that meeting. We also have received several letters and faxes from parish boards and from individuals who have been extremely critical of your hierarchs, some openly disrespectful, hateful and degrading.

It strikes us as rather strange that most of the letters condemn the "sellout, once again, by the Greek patriarch to the patriarch of Moscow of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church," basing their belief solely on the statements made by the long-dreaded Moscow Patriarchate. It seems rather astounding that there is such a willingness in some circles to take the word of those they have distrusted so much all these years and utilize them to attack their own hierarchs. The leaders of some actions against the hierarchs of our Church are individuals who do not even belong to our Church here in America and who worked against Metropolitan Mstyslav all his life in diaspora and who now call upon his name to support their deceitful arguments and outright lies. We have attempted to react to them with patience and understanding, but they do not deserve such.

We have received calls from some individuals demanding that the visit of His All-Holiness, scheduled at our Metropolia Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., for October 27 be canceled as a protest against the Ecumenical Patriarchate's actions and words. We write to tell you, dearly beloved, that this is a step we are not prepared to take and will not take, in the interests of our Church here in the U.S.A. and diaspora, and in Ukraine. It is precisely through our affiliation with the Patriarchate of Constantinople that we now have a voice on the stage of world Orthodoxy, a voice that has for decades been ignored because of the political circumstances we found ourselves in throughout our life here in the diaspora. Ours is a voice, however, which is not heard amongst our brethren in the Church jurisdictions in Ukraine.

We feel compelled to state to you clearly that we are no longer willing to remain the scapegoats for the inability of our brothers in Ukraine to come to some sort of understanding and cooperation with one another to avoid the terrible tragedy of division within the ranks of Christ's Church. We can no longer attempt to justify the unwillingness to resolve the issues that divide Ukrainian Orthodox Christians in Ukraine while tens, if not hundreds of thousands, of our faithful are lost to the sects and cults now flourishing throughout our great Orthodox nation. This continued division must be finally dealt with by the primates of Ukraine, who will be required to answer before God for their action or inaction. They have not embraced the consultation of their brothers who reside beyond the borders of Ukraine.

His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav attempted for three years prior to his death to resolve the issues that divide Ukrainian

Orthodoxy. He himself traveled to Constantinople seeking the advice and assistance of the ecumenical patriarchate. His last will and testament begged the Orthodox hierarchs of Ukraine to come together to resolve their differences and to create a single united Church in Ukraine — to remain in one room until they had accomplished that goal. Over the past four years since his death your council of bishops, along with the Permanent Conference of Bishops beyond the Borders of Ukraine, have sent several delegations to Ukraine in 1993, 1994, 1995 and, most recently, in August of 1997. Our Metropolitan Council has had a representative of the Metropolitan frequently representing our interests before the hierarchs of Ukraine. In spite of all this, not one concrete, successful step toward unity of mind and purpose, let alone administration, can be identified.

Our most recent delegation visited each of the jurisdictions prior to the World Forum of Ukrainians. The delegation met with the president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, after which the president stood before the World Forum and publicly stated for the first time that the independent nation of Ukraine has the right to its own independent Church. The entire delegation returned home discouraged and embarrassed at what was witnessed and heard during meetings with hierarchs and at what took place during the roundtable discussion on religion at the World Forum. In our consultations with the jurisdictions we still hear only accusations about who cooperated with the Soviet intelligence agencies during the long winter of Communist oppression.

The time has come, dearly beloved, to state the facts as they are. Those who lead in Ukraine must begin to search for solutions within and cease looking elsewhere — outside Ukraine — for someone else to solve their problems for them. The patriarch of Constantinople cannot be blamed for his inability to recognize all jurisdictions in Ukraine — especially on the basis of size. We hierarchs of the diaspora cannot be blamed for refusing to side with one group opposing another so as to provide a "seal of authenticity."

The history of our relationship with our brethren in Ukraine over the past eight years is one replete with disappointment. We have been extremely discouraged in all our attempts to assist on a neutral basis, whether our assistance be consultative, of a material nature or of a spiritual nature. We will not attempt here to outline all the incidents that would have turned away those less dedicated to our cause. We are, however, determined Ukrainian Orthodox bishops and will continue to offer our assistance — all provided from your generosity — when and where it will be accepted.

We have within the last year alone — in addition to sending our delegation to Ukraine — provided over \$17,500 of financial aid to six seminaries throughout Ukraine, with primary aid going to the seminary and theological academy in Kyiv. We have just published a beautiful new Book of Epistles in conjunction with the Kyiv Patriarchate, at the cost of \$15,000. We can and will do more with your cooperation.

We remain dedicated to the spiritual growth and development of our Holy Church in Ukraine, dearly beloved, but we also need to remember that we are called to the continued growth of our Holy Church here in the United States and in the Diaspora. There are those who believe that the only purpose for the existence of our Church here is to support the Church of Ukraine. We say to you very bluntly that they are wrong. The purpose of our Church here and in Ukraine is the salvation of souls.

(Continued on page 12)

NEWS AND VIEWS

UNWLA participates in conference "Vital Voices: Women and Democracy"

by Iryna Kurowyckj

The "Vital Voices, Women and Democracy" conference was held in Vienna, Austria, on July 9-11. It brought together 300 women leaders from government and the private sector in Central and Eastern Europe, the U.S. and the European Union to explore ways to strengthen the role of women in developing open, democratic societies.

The conference was sponsored by the U.S. and European governments, with extensive private sector participation.

The conference objectives were: to define the common challenges faced by women in emerging democracies and explore concrete policy initiatives to meet those challenges; to energize and equip women leaders to assert their influence in their home countries; to establish a wider East-West network of women leaders in support of democracy-building efforts in Central and Eastern Europe; and to increase public understanding about the economic, political and social contributions women make to a democratic society.

The General Secretary of the Austrian People's Party, Maria Rauck-Kallat, opened the plenary session. The U.S. ambassador to Austria, Swanne Hunt, chair of the conference steering committee, underlined in her opening address the unique opportunity that the participants will have to build networks and explore ways to strengthen democratic societies.

Ambassador Hunt introduced Melanne Starinshak Verveer, assistant to President Bill Clinton and chief of staff to Hillary Rodham Clinton, and a third generation Ukrainian American. Ms. Verveer is also a member-at-large of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and was instrumental in having the UNWLA invited to the conference. The UNWLA was one of only 75 participants from the U.S.

After Ms. Verveer's speech about the importance of the conference, other speakers followed, including the vice-president of the Czech Senate, Jaroslava Moserova; former Italian Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli; president of the National Bank of Poland, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Walczak; and senior coordinator for international women's issues at

the Department of State, Therese Loar.

The following day the plenary continued with other distinguished speakers, who shared their knowledge and experiences in their policy-making positions.

Following the plenary, the participants broke up into three groups of workshops titled "Law and Leadership," "Politics and Persuasion" and "Business and Beyond." The workshops provided an opportunity to explore specific issues and strategies that will help in building connections across interests and expertise, as well as across geographical lines.

Oksana Kuts, president of the Association for Women in Media in Ukraine, was one of the speakers at the "Politics and Persuasion" workshop. Her topic was "Unheard Voices in Media." In her presentation she stressed that one cannot have a true democracy without the existence of a free democratic media, and one cannot call a media democratic if women's voices are not heard. Oksana Horbunova, chief consultant at the Department of Foreign Databases in Ukraine, was one of the speakers at the "Law and Leadership" workshop. In all, there were 10 women from Ukraine at the conference.

As a U.S. UNWLA participant, this writer worked at the "Law and Leadership" workshop with the following topics: "NGO's as a Force for Change" and "Parliamentary Power." I was privileged to work with Lilly Boykens from Belgium, the former president of the International Council of Women, and Eleanor Hauer-Rona, the vice-president of the ICIW.

At the last plenary, the keynote address was given by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. She offered the Eastern European participants suggestions on how to best preserve a fragile and hard-won democracy and said that the work of building democracy is never finished. She added that in building democracy, one must give voice to the voiceless. "We ignore the needs of all our people at our own peril, when we do not respect the dignity of others, we do not make the dignity of any of us safe from attack," said Mrs. Clinton.

She announced an extra \$3 million intended for programs to promote

(Continued on page 13)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Will the Vatican do the right thing?

The early beatification of Mother Teresa, apparently on a "fast track" towards canonization, brought to mind the beatification process of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. According to one reliable Ukrainian source, the process has stalled.

Sainthood is the highest form of honor the Church can accord persons "who died as martyrs and/or practice Christian virtue to a heroic degree, and are now in heaven and worthy of liturgical veneration and imitation by all the faithful."

In his biography of Pope John Paul II, Ted Szulc writes: "Beatification and canonization were presumably intended from the outset to honor deserving persons as well as to humanize the Church by identifying it with individuals - men, women and children - to whom prayers could be addressed (and candles lit) for their intercession with God. The saints and the blessed are to be role models to the faithful. The accounts of their heroism or martyrdom are made known, becoming part of the lore of the Church." Can there be a more heroic Ukrainian religious leader than Metropolitan Sheptytsky?

"But it took the imagination of John Paul II to realize the full potential of the saints-making institution for the strengthening of the Church," continues Mr. Szulc. "From the beginning, he approached it on a heroic scale, beatifying and canonizing candidates in numbers that have vastly exceeded all his 20th century predecessors. Sainthood does enhance the Church's image of holiness in a way that is immediately communicated to the faithful."

In the past, beatification and canonization were exhaustive processes, sometimes requiring hundreds of years to study the candidates' lives, writings, a heroic practice of virtue and the verification of two miracles attributable to the intercession of the candidate after death. Today, that is no longer the case. Pope John Paul II waived the two miracle requirement; now one miracle will do.

According to the Rev. Peter Gumpel S.J., there must be a "spontaneous and very widespread movement on the part of the faithful who consider that the person who died really practiced Christian virtues in a perfect way." Five years must pass after the person's death before the local bishop can officially open the cause. Once this happens, the candidate for sainthood receives the title "servant of God." A diocesan tribunal is established to investigate further, looking especially for something called "heroic virtue." Once the local review is completed, the file is sent on to Rome where the candidate's promoter, a "postulator," assembles a document, a "positio" for further review by a panel of nine theologians who again search for heroic virtue in the candidate's life. In the case of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, all of these steps were attained during the 1950s.

The next step is a review by the Vatican's Congregation for the Causes of Saints (CCS). If the vote is favorable, a recommendation is passed on to the pope. If the pope agrees with the findings, he authorizes a decree declaring that the person lived a life of heroic virtue. Once a miracle attributable to the candidate is verified (usually a medical cure ascertained by scientists), the next step is beatification. The title "blessed" is

then conferred on the candidate.

"In slightly over 16 years (through the end of 1995)" writes Mr. Szulc, "Pope John Paul II has created 268 new saints (among them 117 Vietnamese, 103 Korean and 15 Japanese martyrs, the Asians having been canonized as separate groups). During his 15-year pontificate, Paul VI declared 72 new saints (among them a group of 40 English and Welsh 16th century martyrs and 22 Ugandan 19th century martyrs). Thus John Paul II elevated almost four times as many saints as his immediate predecessor in a comparable period. All the popes in the 20th century prior to Pope John Paul II had created a total of 158 saints."

Pope John Paul II has also beatified 607 persons. Pope Paul VI beatified 31, while all the popes of the 20th century together beatified only 79.

And more canonizations and beatifications are apparently on the way. In a recent National Catholic Register article titled "In Eastern Europe, Communist Persecutions Yield a Harvest of Saints," mention is made of the November 9 beatification of Vilmos Apor, a Hungarian bishop, billed as "the Church's first Communist-era martyr to be placed on the path to sainthood. By present indications though, the November ceremony will be only the first of a long line of similar events." In 1996 the Vatican compiled a list of 3,200 Catholic "martyrs of the 20th century."

In addition to Polish, Lithuanian, Slovak, Croatian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian bishops, Ukrainians also are mentioned. "Eastern Europe's Greek-Catholic Churches, who are loyal to Rome while preserving the Eastern rite, have filed requests for beatification of all 11 Ukrainian bishops who died in Communist prisons and camps." Both Metropolitan Sheptytsky, whose process has been under way since 1957, and his brother Klement Sheptytsky, who died in an NKVD (secret police) prison in 1950, are mentioned as candidates for beatification as well.

Ironically, Polish Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski is also a prime candidate for beatification. One should remember that it was the cardinal who blocked the metropolitan's process in the 1950s and again in the 1960s. Cardinal Wyszynski, a Polish nationalist who knew the metropolitan personally, argued that the Ukrainian Church leader was a "controversial figure" and that it was not propitious to beatify him at the time.

No Church suffered more under the Russians and Bolsheviks than the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Years before Catholics were persecuted by the Communists in the rest of Eastern Europe, Ukrainian Catholics in Soviet Ukraine were arrested, deported and often killed. The same fate awaited Ukrainian Catholics in western Ukraine once the Soviets were back in power.

Will the Vatican do the right thing? Enough data has been collected to more than justify the beatification of Andrey Sheptytsky. The one ingredient not mentioned in the process outlined above, however, is politics. In the end, that may be the most important determinant yet.

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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.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ 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 (i.e. no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ✦ 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.

INTERVIEW: Ihor Sevcenko on the significance of Hrushevsky in translation

As part of its recent series of book launches for the English translation of Volume I of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus," the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research invited Harvard University's Prof. Ihor Sevcenko to Toronto to benefit from his considerable scholarly stature. A graduate of Charles University in Prague (1945) and the University of Louvain in Belgium (1949), Prof. Sevcenko has taught at the universities of California and Michigan, and at New York's Columbia University, and joined the faculty at Harvard in 1965. The respected Byzantine scholar is one of the co-founders of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and has served as associate director since it was established in 1973. The following interview was conducted by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj at the Jacyk Institute's offices in Toronto.

Now that Hrushevsky's 10-volume history has begun to appear in English translation, will this have an appreciable effect on Eastern European scholarship in the West?

It depends on the people who are the intermediate link between this volume and students in North America. Those who are Ukrainian and those who share Hrushevsky's conceptions will, of course, find his work of great assistance in re-examining the region's history.

Those who were trained by prominent North American historians of Russia might not, particularly those who studied under the leading Russian historians.

In any case, both groups will certainly profit from the factual material contained in the volume.

Would you agree that Hrushevsky's populist approach is in tune with current trends in historiography?

That is difficult for me to judge. However, when I was leafing through this volume, I was struck how Braudelian Hrushevsky was in his stress on the formative function of territory, of its geographical characteristics, on the history of its inhabitants. Fernand Braudel [the late author of "A History of Civilization" and founder of the "Eistoire Totale" school in modern historiography] is the inventor of the theory of the long-range developments in history, as opposed to the history of events. The latter, of course, is superficial. In this sense, it is less important to know that George Washington was president of the United States than to be able to analyze the overall process by which a powerful new polity was created on the North American continent.

Hrushevsky insisted on the long-range history of a people inhabiting a territory, so given the present political reality in Europe, his approach is relevant.

It is not the scholarly work that originates a change in historical perspective, it is the political changes that lead to justification of such changes by means of scholarly works. Then the media and popular conceptions come into play.

If Russia expands again, then Hrushevsky will be of no use. But if Ukraine remains independent for at least another generation, then this volume and those that follow could very well be useful for a writer of an op-ed article or a review of current events, or even for a person formulating policy in Europe.

Hrushevsky is, of course, very helpful for Ukrainians, no matter what language he is translated into — whether it be English or Chinese. But beyond that, his is also a work of very solid and serious scholarship, which can be of great assistance to scholars of the region everywhere.

There have been no serious attempts to refute Hrushevsky on the basis of facts by any historians practicing the craft. Of course, there have been ideological challenges, notably from the Soviet academic and political establishments, but this has little relevance.

I'm sure that Edward Gibbon's anti-religious attitude is considered by Catholics today as a pernicious ideology that they do not share, but the value of Gibbon [author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"], even on the conceptual level, remains undisputed.

It is the problem of the confines of politics and history that proved to be Hrushevsky's glory and his undoing. His keen understanding of political processes eventually placed him at the top of an emergent political entity [Hrushevsky was elected president of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic government in April 1918] and then placed him on a collision course with another very specific process, the Bolshevik revolution [he died in mysterious circumstances in Moscow, having been forced into internal exile by Stalin].

But his "History of Ukraine-Rus" stands apart and is a very valuable document.

Hrushevsky's value is twofold: first of all, as a person who reflected the currents of his time as they prevailed in Eastern and Central Europe; and secondly, as an accom-



Prof. Ihor Sevcenko

plished researcher.

It doesn't matter if you have any idea about whether a particular dynasty represents the core of the Rus' state; any reader can profit from Hrushevsky's outlines and analyses of history.

Take for example the Normanist theory. Hrushevsky was against it because he considered the subject of history to be the people. Therefore, for him it was not important if five or six Vikings came and took over in a particular region.

Hrushevsky had an absolute mastery of the totality of evidence available at his time. Because he examined such a wide variety of sources in making his arguments, one can both argue with him and be thankful to him. Of course, in the mean time, evidence has increased in terms of archeology, but not in terms of written texts. When it comes to written texts, nobody beats him.

Another admirable quality is Hrushevsky's common sense, his ability not to kid himself or the reader. On that score, in my opinion, he rates very highly. There are historians before and since whose command of sources was equal to Hrushevsky's, but few had his restraint when faced with hypotheses, and many influential Russian historians have proven to be better fantasists than scholars.

Now, some people will say that Hrushevsky was a populist and this determined the direction and focus of his scholarship, but that's not the point. If he was a populist that's fine and relevant if you want to study the Zeitgeist of the late 19th century and early 20th.

But this is not relevant to the actual examination of the past he conducts. Take me for example. I make Freudian asides in my writings, because when I was young this was an influential intellectual current. Of course, we've since learned that Freud made mistakes, but this is only important to a social historian of the 20th century, and has no bearing on the quality of my work on Byzantium.

To pick up on this, would you say that this summer's "Glory of Byzantium" exhibit at New York's Metropolitan Museum could change Western perceptions of the Byzantine and perhaps minimize some of the traditionally negative associations people have with the "mysterious" East?

Well, the answer I'll give you will be vague. I participated in this exhibit, I gave a lecture there, and it was attended by over 450 people. An incredible number for a lecture of the sort.

I've been told that this exhibit was attended by 400,100 people, which is about 100 more than the population of Constantinople/Byzantium at its height. It is four times

more than the standing army of Justinian, the great emperor of the sixth century. So, in theory at least, this should be a very big deal. However, the U.S. now has a population of about 270 million, so one has to look at it in relative terms.

Mechanically speaking, the exhibit attracted attention because it was targeted at those communities who were, or thought that they were, connected to Byzantium. These were the Greek Orthodox Church, Armenians, Melchites, Syrians, Orthodox Lebanese and so on. These communities sent pilgrimages to the exhibit.

The second reason for its success, to my mind, was that it was an exhibit of exceptional value, an exhibit which presented Byzantium as it was — as a multinational state.

And so of course, this entailed a Kyivan connection. This was presented in a fashion that was very favorable to Ukrainians and, of course, this was because of the very capable Olenka Pevny's position at the museum. But in no way did it detract from either the esthetic or the historical value of the exhibit.

The mosaics, the Ostromir Gospels, showed how quickly Kyivan Rus' adopted the techniques of the first rate products of Byzantine civilization. Since I study such documents, I can tell you that this manuscript [of the Gospels] was a perfect example of the copying technique, and make-up, of a corresponding 11th century Byzantine manuscript.

Now, to answer your question: will the exhibit influence attitudes? Yes, in a vague fashion. The 400,000 people who saw it will tell others about what they saw because it was all very beautiful.

One of the intentions of the exhibit was to show the influence of Byzantine culture on Western medieval and subsequent art. It was there, but it wasn't obvious, and the probability that most people will grasp this is low.

Will it affect the profession? Not much, because the profession was aware of Byzantium's impact already, and the profession does not have enough influence to change the curriculum to the extent that Byzantine topics would be enlarged at the expense of Western medieval topics.

Might it produce more balance?

No, because the United States is an heir to the Western tradition and to Western values. The elite here will always look to its roots, even if it has a romantic view of Byzantium. Of course, there is a small but very powerful segment, and that is the Greeks. There is a very high proportion of Byzantinists who are Greeks in the U.S., just as Dr. Frank Sysyn [director of the PJCURH and its Hrushevsky Translation Project], is not a pure Anglo-Saxon, and this explains, to some extent, his presence in the field of Ukrainian history.

There might be a shift in interest in favor of Byzantium, but definitely nothing on the order of the interest in space travel following the launch of the Sputnik.

I must say that the exhibit's popularity was a surprise to me, but it was not undeserved. The intelligence and perseverance shown by the curators and organizers in obtaining artifacts which had never before been let out was remarkable — those objects that came from Mount Athos and the monastery in Sinai, for example.

Having been to Sinai I can tell you that they chose the best. But this is not surprising; what is surprising is that the monks of Sinai gave the best. The zeal and the skill of the organizers to obtain these artifacts should be acknowledged.

They appear to have been equally skillful at avoiding a tug of war over Byzantine patrimony that might have developed.

Yes. They invited Russians whom I know personally, and invited Ukrainians whom I didn't know personally, and there was not even a peep out of the Russians over "our Kyiv" or some such considerations. They were very tactful.

There was a certain amount of protest on the part of the Greeks. Some of them felt cheated because the word "Greece" did not appear on any of the exhibit's promotional slogans, or what have you. For some it was controversial to mention, as I did, that Byzantium was a multinational empire. But this merely shows that you can't please everybody.

In terms of the kind of things that Hrushevsky might have focused on, how would you evaluate the Byzantium exhibit?

Like many of my generation and many Ukrainians before and since, I was raised on Hrushevsky's "Illustrated History," and I remember leafing past all of the mammoth's tusks and so on to the artifacts of Kyivan Rus'. I think Hrushevsky would have recognized some of the crowns and bands among the artifacts on show in New York.

Of course, as a man more interested in the people, Hrushevsky would not have been so proud of the achievements and trappings of the upper classes.

Lviv baritone Stepán Stépan performs in the United States

PARSIPPANY, N.J.— Stepán Stépan, lead baritone of the Lviv Opera, arrived in the U.S. in August for the opening concert of the summer series at the Music and Art Center of Greene County and subsequently has appeared in recital for various Ukrainian communities, performing arias of the Western classic tradition and Ukrainian repertoire.

Mr. Stépan's performance, with piano accompaniment by Volodymyr Vynnytsky, at the Grazhda concert hall in Hunter, N.Y., on August 2 was reviewed in the Daily Freeman of Kingston, N.Y. (August 5 issue), by Kitty Montgomery.

An energetic man, Mr. Stépan sings with verve and command. Referring to the baritone's performance of art songs, the reviewer noted that "each note was a tone sculpture, suspended over that basso abyss possessed by great Slavic singers, and easing to upper registers that seemed equally infinite." The performance of a series of Ukrainian songs was characterized by a deeply felt interpretation, both ardent and lyrical, rendered with "sensitive and contemplative delivery."

Mr. Stépan was born in the village of Makhniv, near Liubachiv (formerly part of Halychyna, western Ukraine, presently Poland). After military service in Riga, Latvia (where he did a lot of singing), Mr. Stépan entered the music conservatory in Lviv where he studied under Petro Kolbin and Ostap Darchuk.

Mr. Stépan embarked on his career performing as soloist with the Lviv Philharmonic, and since 1983, as soloist with the Ivan Franko Opera Theater and Ballet.

Among his operatic roles are: Germont in Verdi's "La Traviata," Tonio and Silvio in Leoncavallo's

"Pagliacci," Alfio in Mascagni's "Cavalleria rusticana," Schaunard in Puccini's "La Bohème," Shaklovity in Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina" and the title role in Rakhmaninoff's one-act opera "Aleko."

His Ukrainian repertoire includes the roles of Tuhar Vovk in Borys Liatoshynsky's "Zoloty Obruch" (The Golden Ring), Mykola in Lysenko's "Natalka Poltavka" and Vita in Lysenko's "Rizdviana Nich" (Christmas Night), among others.

Throughout his career Mr. Stépan has worked closely with such Ukrainian composers/conductors/pedagogues as Stanyslav Liudkevych (1879-1979), Mykola Kolessa (1903-), Anatol Kos-Anatolsky (1909-1983), Dezyderii Zador (1912-1985), Yevhen Kozak (1907-), Myroslav Skoryk (1938-), Bohdan Yanivsky (1941-) and Yurii Laniuk (1957-).

Mr. Stépan has recorded with the National Orchestra of Folk Instruments and for the archival recordings of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Corp.

He has toured extensively in the republics of the former Soviet Union as well as in the U.S., Canada, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Poland and the former Czechoslovakia.

Since his arrival in the U.S., Mr. Stépan has performed at the Ukrainian National Association estate, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y., the concert celebrating the sixth anniversary of Ukrainian independence held in Philadelphia, the Ukrainian festival in Holmdel, N.J., as well as for Ukrainian communities in Baltimore and Silver Spring, Md., Philadelphia, Newark, N.J., and New York.



Baritone Stepán Stépan at the opening concert of the summer season of the Music and Art Center of Greene County held on August 2 at the Grazhda in Hunter, N.Y.

Horowitz competition winners tour eastern United States

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Six outstanding young pianists from Ukraine and the U.S., winners of the second Vladimir Horowitz International Young Pianists' Competition held in Kyiv in April, appeared recently in a series of concerts.

They were presented by the Morris International Festival of the Arts, whose founder and artistic director is Alexander Slobodyanik, in a concert hosted by the County College of Morris in Randolph, N.J., on October 19. They also performed in Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center on October 21; the Sumner School Museum in Washington on October 23 under the sponsorship of The Washington Group Cultural Fund, (Laryssa Lapychak Chopivsky, director); and at the New England Conservatory in Boston on October 25.

The pianists will return to the U.S. on April 9, 1998, for a concert at Carnegie Hall.

The Vladimir Horowitz International Young Pianists' Competition was founded in 1995 by the Gliere State College of Music in Kyiv on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Horowitz's birth. The competition's founder and director is Yuri Zilberman, a native of Kharkiv and the school's assistant-director.

Among the co-sponsors of the competition are the Kyiv Conservatory, the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine, and the Kyiv Municipal Administration. The competition bears the name of the legendary pianist who was born, studied and performed in Kyiv.

Vladimir Horowitz (1903-1989) is con-

sidered one of the most technically gifted and interpretatively charismatic pianists of his day, who defined for many years the ultimate standard of the virtuoso.

Born in Kyiv in 1903, he studied at the Kyiv School of Music.

The Kyiv School of Music, the oldest school of music in Ukraine, was founded in 1868. It 1956 the school was named after Rheinhold Gliere (1875-1956), a graduate of the Kyiv School of Music and the Moscow Conservatory, and director of the Kyiv Conservatory.

Two generations of the Horowitz family

received their musical education at the Kyiv School of Music: Vladimir's mother, Sofia (née Bodyk); uncle, Alexander; aunt, Yelysaveta; sister, Regina; and both his brothers, Georg and Jakob. Vladimir Horowitz entered the KSM in 1913.

His sister later settled in Kharkiv where she taught piano for 50 years, developing the Horowitz school of playing.

Vladimir Horowitz graduated from the Kyiv Conservatory in 1921. After a Russian debut at the age of 17, he appeared with overwhelming success in Berlin and Paris in 1924, and made his London and

American debut with the New York Philharmonic in 1928. Possessing remarkable technical virtuosity, he soon became one of the most popular pianists in the United States. In 1933 he married the daughter of Arturo Toscanini and settled in New York in 1940. He continued to perform until the early 1970s, with breaks due to ill health. Horowitz returned to concertize in Moscow and St. Petersburg in 1986 at the age of 83.

Since its founding in 1995, the Horowitz

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Among the winners of the second Vladimir Horowitz International Young Pianists' Competition pictured with the directors and organizers of the competition at the concert presented by the Morris International Festival of the Arts held on October 19 at the County College of Morris, are (from left): composer Ivan Karabyts of Kyiv, chairman of the competition's jury; Yuriy Zilberman, the competition's founder and director, and assistant-director of the Gliere State Music College in Kyiv; and pianists Bryan Wallick, Oleksandr Havryliuk, Oleksiy Koltakov, Oleksandr Hryniuk and Prof. Viktor Makarov of the Specialized Music School in Kharkiv.

Ukraine's performers participate in first Days of Ukrainian Culture in Moscow

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

MOSCOW — Ukrainian music resounded in the concert halls of Moscow on October 24-29 as the first annual Days of Ukrainian Culture in Russia took place, with the appearance of many of Ukraine's musical and dance stars.

The festival included traditional Ukrainian folk music and dance as well as opera, ballet and pop music performances, and even appearances by renowned Ukrainian humorists.

The series of concerts and an international symposium was a tangible result of the "big treaty" on friendship and cooperation signed by the presidents of Russia and Ukraine in May, which included stipulations for cultural exchanges.

Yevhen Kushniarov, head of the administration of Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, said on October 29 in Kyiv that the five-day series of programs was a success. "There are many Ukrainians in Russia, and the Days of Ukrainian Culture is a great propaganda tool for Ukraine," explained Mr. Kushniarov. "We must support the cultural needs of the Ukrainians who live in Russia."

The effort, co-sponsored by the ministries of culture of both countries, was not the first such affair in Moscow. During Soviet times there were days dedicated to celebrations of ethnic cultures of the Soviet Union, including Ukrainian, explained Oleksander Semchenko of Ukraine's Ministry of Culture offices in Moscow. He said that in addition, after perestroika the Ukrainian Youth Club, an organization of Ukrainian students studying in Moscow, of which he was a member, organized Ukrainian cultural festivals on a twice-yearly basis. He said those efforts died with the economic downturn that developed in Russia after 1991 and the organization's demise.

"But this is the first time that it has occurred on an intergovernmental level between independent Ukraine and Russia," said Mr. Semchenko.

Although hailed as an artistic success by Moscow's music reviewers, according to Ukrainian Television News, problems occurred with promotion, mainly because there was little, if any.

There were no banners or placards announcing the concerts outside the halls in which they were to be held, and little newspaper advertising other than official Russian government publications, which are read less widely than in Ukraine.

However, as often is the case, the best advertising became word of mouth. As people became aware of the events, more attended. For the final concert held in the Kremlin State Palace on October 29, tickets were sold out before the doors opened.

The initial concert at the concert hall "Rosia," located on a hill on the shore of the Moscow River and overlooking the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral, was less than a sellout, although about 5,000 attended the extravaganza, which tried to give Muscovites a little sampling of the various forms of Ukrainian music and dance, as well as to present Ukrainian masters across the spectrum of Ukrainian entertainment.

Not everybody was satisfied. A reporter for Ukrainian Television News said the show lacked continuity, that it was disjointed, tried to present too much and gave the audience nothing to grab onto. A delegate to the Congress of Ukrainians in Russia commented the next day: "If I wanted to hear Italian music, I would have gone to an Italian opera. For



Vice Prime Minister Valerii Smolii (center, at microphone) opens the Days of Ukrainian Culture program. On the left is Ukraine's Minister of Culture Dmytro Ostapenko and Russia's Minister of Culture Natalia Dimitreva.

Russian music, I could have gone almost anywhere else. I came for Ukrainian music, and there was too little of that."

Also criticized was Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister Valerii Smolii for blurring distinctions between Russian and Ukrainian culture and calling them "virtually one" in his remarks before the concert began. During intermission Natalia Fedoriv of Moscow said, "He should be ashamed of himself. The point of this concert is to show the uniqueness of Ukrainian culture."

The concert was in fact a grab bag of various forms of music, from Ukrainian folk, to Russian pop to classic Italian

opera. For dance aficionados there was Ukrainian folk dance, of course, along with ballet and modern dance.

There were superb moments, regardless of what criticisms were appropriate: Nina Matvienko singing in her unique style; a dynamic rendition of Liszt's Etude No. 3 by 14-year-old Kyivan Julia Shved of the Mykola Lysenko Special Middle School for Music; performances by the Veriovka National Choir and Dance Ensemble; a modern dance interpretation of Ravelle's "Bolero" by the Theater of Modern Choreography "Suzirya"; the Ukrainian National Symphony performing Lysenko's

"Overture" to the opera "Taras Bulba"; the comic team of Danylets and Moisienko, commonly referred to as "Krolyky"; and ending with the Veriovka Choir singing Shevchenko's "Reve Ta Stohne Dnibr Shyrokiy" followed by Bortniansky's "Mnohaya Lita."

Other shows took place at the Palace of Youth, at which stars of Ukrainian popular music performed; at the Tchaikovsky State Conservatory, and in the historic city of Volodymyr located north of Moscow.

Days of Russian Culture are slated for Kyiv in May 1998 in the second part of the cultural exchange.

Lviv artist to exhibit paintings on glass in New York

by Marta Kolomayets

"The art of Andriy Khomyk is an imaginative alloy of the ancient and modern, rational and intuitional, deeply philosophical and jocular. His native land has opened up before him the conglomerate produced by the centuries, has given him a gift in the form of a golden thread which links us with our ancestors, with their beliefs, rites and traditions. Through color, form and external spectacular qualities the artist urges to meditation on existence, appeals to the eternal values still intact. His works combine everything — meditation, confession, dialogue. — excerpt, from a review of the artist's work by Rostyslava Grymalynk, Suchasnist, July/August 1995.

LVIV — Painting on reverse glass, a technique in which the artist applies paint to the back (reverse side) of a clear piece of glass to create an image seen from the front of the glass, was a self-discovery for Andriy Khomyk, who began his artistic career painting on canvas. Born in Lviv on May 28, 1962, Mr. Khomyk is the only child of Lemko parents who were resettled in Lviv. His father, Vasyl, is a poet and folklorist, while his mother, Maria (nee) Odrekhivska, comes from a line of famous Ukrainian woodworking craftsmen.

He graduated from the faculty of design at the Lviv College of Applied and Decorative Arts in 1981 and the faculty of decorative ceramics of the Lviv Academy of Arts in 1986, with honors. But it was not until 1990, when he and his friends began their ethnographic expeditions throughout western Ukraine, that his fascination with painting on reverse glass began.

"While traveling through villages, we collected not only old embroidered blouses and shirts, ceramics and pottery, but also paintings on glass. I knew that this was an old Ukrainian tradition, one that belonged to old masters who had painted icons on glass. It's not as if we did not know about painting on glass, but until this time, it was not dear to us, it was not close to our hearts," recalled Mr. Khomyk. [Painting on glass first appeared in Ukraine in the regions of Pokuttia, Podillia and in the



Andriy Khomyk's painting on glass, "The Roulette."

foothills of the Carpathian Mountains in the 19th century.] "The charged political atmosphere and the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union inspired young artists to research and revive Ukrainian traditions. Unfortunately, those days are over," said the 35-year-old artist.

At the time, in Lviv, societies and associations were forming

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INTERVIEW: Rudenko-Desniak on national cultural autonomy in Russia

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak is a principal founder and the current president of the Association of Ukrainians in Russia (AUR). The 61-year-old journalist was born in Chernihiv, Ukraine, and moved to Russia in 1954. For almost 40 years he worked in Moscow as a literary critic, most recently for the magazine Druzhba Narodiv, where he was national literature editor. He has published a book, "Domivka v Dolyni vid Domivky," about the waves of Ukrainian emigration to the West. The interview with Mr. Rudenko-Desniak took place during the Second Congress of Ukrainians in Russia, held in Moscow on October 23-24. In the first of two parts, Mr. Rudenko-Desniak speaks about national cultural autonomy, a status that the AUR is currently working to achieve with the Russian government. The second part will deal with relations between the AUR and the Western diaspora, as well as with Ukraine.

PART I

One of the objectives of the Congress of Ukrainians in Russia is to finalize documents on national cultural autonomy, which will then be submitted to the Russian government for approval. What does national cultural autonomy mean and what will it give Ukrainians living in Russia?

When the Soviet empire collapsed and the new Russian state appeared, a unique and unusual legal situation resulted. There are many nations within the Russian Federation that have their own states within the confines of the Russian Federation, like the Tatars, Bashkirians, Ossetians, and so on. They have representation in the Parliament and in government administrative bodies. It is a situation unique to Russia and its historical reality.

However, at the time when the old state fell apart and the new one had not yet established itself, it became clear that certain ethnic groups living in Russia as diasporas, such as Ukrainians, Greeks, Armenians, Azeris, Jews, Poles, had been left in a strange situation: they existed de facto, but not de jure in the eyes of the state.

When the first Congress of Ukrainians in Russia met four years ago, we put forward the issue of an effective law that would guarantee our rights. In Russia there was no law that regulated the rights of minorities, and in the 500 years of the Russian state there never had been such a law.

This was a serious undertaking: the legitimization of a national (ethnic) community. Today each group in contemporary society needs to live by certain sets of regulations. Businessmen have their regulations, journalists have theirs, doctors have theirs and each social group has theirs, pensioners have theirs.

If there is no specified set of regulations, for example, if there are no regulations pertaining to pensioners, it can become catastrophic. National minorities are also a social group. They must form their own regulations, how they are to live in society, how to build their relations with the external world on a civil basis.

We raised the issue that nationality rights are not something exotic, it is not national dance or halushky (dumplings), but part of the inalienable rights of a person, such as the right of a person to an education, to a roof over their head, the right to a lawyer. These are inalienable rights as are the rights of national minorities, not just to have a national consciousness, but a national program. This was our goal.

The Congress of Ukrainians in Russia, with all its faults, became one of the power-

ful forces for the need to develop this sort of effective law in Russia. That need took the shape of the law on national cultural autonomy. This law was signed by the president of Russia on June 25, 1996, and became a standard legislative act of Russia.

What does national cultural autonomy mean?

This involves a complicated legal history. In 1918 a law on individual national cultural autonomy was passed in Ukraine when independence was declared. We are not the first to have considered how to assure the rights of national minorities within the structures of the government. There were the rights of the individual, but there was no concept of the rights of national minorities. There was not a person in the world who could have given you a legal definition of a national minority. That is why there is a very artful formulation in the documents [of 1918]: "people who relate to national minorities." There was no other way to formulate the term. Any way you formulated it, [someone] could have found a way to absolutely destroy your reasoning from a legal point of view.

National cultural autonomy should not merely be a declaration of the rights of national minorities. After all, that is in the Constitution. What is needed is a concretization of the principle; the form it should take. The vehicle for national cultural autonomy is a national organization, a national association, which has sufficiently extensive rights under the new law, an organization with legal standing in terms of the rights of a national community, a national minority. It is not simply, "yes, there are 5 million Ukrainians [in Russia]."

There are several purposes. First is the educational-informational function because national self-identification is at its most basic a spiritual matter, as well as the problems of language and information. An individual must have the right to an education and access to information in their native tongue. One of the priorities of national cultural autonomy is to guarantee just this.

Second, it took us a long time to figure out how to develop a legitimate representation of national minorities in government structures. It is a very complicated matter. There was an idea to make a nationalities parliament as part of the Russian State Duma, or a representation within it. There are 5 million Ukrainians, so then let there be five deputies, I guess, who are Ukrainians. But this would have been a strange creature. It would have been merely symbolic and not able to influence matters. Secondly, it would have broken a very serious principle of democracy, one man, one vote.

So we had to find a middle road in which the concept of one man, one vote was retained and yet a legitimate representation existed. But how?

When I was in Canada, I researched the Canadian experience. Canada has had an interesting experience determining the national minority question, which includes the concept of multiculturalism.

They have a Canadian Ethnocultural Council, whose past president, Dmytro Cipywnyk, is current president of the Ukrainian World Congress. I took the council as a model, and my contribution to the law [on national cultural autonomy] was wording for a consultative council on the matter of national cultural autonomy in the vertical structures of the executive government, as well as alongside the federation's subject bodies (oblasts and autonomous republics).

The consultative council is not a parliament. It has no decision-making authority and is not a legislative body. It tracks the implementation of legislation that has to do with national minorities, with direct

access to the government.

It gives expert analysis on all laws that have bearing on issues of national minorities and is responsible for giving a point of view. So with more or less normal relations between such a council and the government, and members of the government, it assures that the government avoids major mistakes when preparing or incorporating certain legislation regarding sensitive issues. It does not give [the council] power of veto, but allows them to give input to come to an agreement.

I understand that this is a delicate problem. I did a lot work on this. But if this is not to be a branch of government, then relations between the council and government must be built so that the government understands that if the council's viewpoints are not taken into account, it will be more difficult for the government to work.

I spoke about this in the Duma and to the government. It is normal that you ask those who are affected [by a piece of legislation]. I said to them, "When you are considering a law on the military, you consult the military." That's normal.

You consult with those who will live with the new law. If they say everything is beautiful, pass the law, that's fine. But if they say that they do not agree, then you have to take the bill back and keep working on it.

So that is why we need national cultural autonomy. This is the beginning of an organizational structure. We are forming national cultural autonomy at the federal level and at the regional levels. We have a truly national structure with informational and educational responsibilities. This also involves the protection of rights in their broadest meaning.

Who will make up the composition of the consultative council?

The consultative council will be composed of all representatives of national minorities who are registered as having national cultural autonomy. The consultative council on national cultural autonomy has been formed and is currently chaired by Vice Prime Minister Romazan Abdulatipov. I am the assistant chairman of the council as the representative of the communities.

All the communities or the Ukrainian community?

I am the representative of the Ukrainian community, and at the same time I represent the others, the Azeris, the Korean community, the Jewish community and so on, the major national diaspora organizations in Russia that are now attached to the consultative council.

We are working now, on a temporary basis, with those leaders, but as the national groups form their national cultural autonomy organizations, these leaders will be replaced on the consultative committee with their official representatives.

And when other groups achieve national cultural autonomy, their representatives will automatically be included on the consultative council.

What does it take for an ethnic group to achieve national cultural autonomy?

Take a region, something comparable to a state in the United States. Here we call it a "krai" or an oblast. Representatives of an ethnic community from a certain krai meet and decide that they want to form an organization of national cultural autonomy. After making that decision they go through procedures as specified in the law on civic organizations.

The organization then submits the required documents to a local government office that registers such organizations. Now the organization can begin its work.



Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak

It can open a bank account. It has legal standing and can deal with the government as an official organization, not simply as an assembly of individuals. The procedure is not complicated and fairly democratic.

To attain status on the federal level, it takes merely two regional national cultural autonomy groups. Others can join later. By Russian law they form a federal organization of national cultural autonomy. They also attain legal standing. Whereas the regional organizations hold regional legal standing, the federal organization is legally recognized by the Ministry of Justice of Russia. In this way, federal status is effectively assured and allows the federal organization to officially deal with the various government structures.

Does it insure receipt of money from the federal budget?

We are actually discussing that now. It is another purpose of this congress. Every good intention has to be set on a practical foundation. We realized that, generally, to deal with the problems of our community, we need a federal program of support of Ukrainian culture in Russia.

We reached agreement with the Ministry of Nationalities that our organization will submit proposals for such a program. Then we will review the proposals together, after which we will submit them to other government organs. Then this will be turned into a government document to be signed by the head of government (the prime minister).

There is precedent. A German program has been approved by the government. There is a federal program of cultural support for the Turkic nation. We are currently preparing such a program for Ukrainians in Russia.

But the principle news here is that our program is the first being prepared by an ethnic minority living in Russia as a diaspora. It is to a certain extent an experiment, because never has such a program existed for diaspora groups. After us, the Armenians and the Assyrians, a small nation here, will submit experimental programs.

It is an experiment for the state. It must show that it has the ability to resolve issues. And it is an experiment for the community, because it must show that it can do more than set out instances of its rights being violated, that it can offer concrete proposals to resolve problems.

If this becomes an official document, there will be two parts to it. First, there will be a section on the responsibilities of the federal government in certain areas, for instance in education, which have a general state character. And then also at the regional level, we'll call them

(Continued on page 18)

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Orthodox bishops'...

(Continued from page 6)

As hierarchs consecrated by God, we are not prepared to see the branches of Ukrainian Orthodoxy beyond the borders of Ukraine weakened or destroyed by a continued consumption with only the issues of Ukraine. Just as those hierarchs in Ukraine answer before God for the preservation of Ukrainian Orthodoxy in Ukraine, we must answer before Him for the U.S.A. and diaspora. We face many more subtle threats to our existence here, dearly beloved, than our brethren face in Ukraine. If we, together, fail to confront those threats and defend against them, we will be powerless to assist anyone in Ukraine.

We have been told over the past few weeks that the faithful of our Church here in the U.S.A. should boycott the ecumenical patriarch's visit to South Bound Brook. This is in, dearly beloved, if we want His All-Holiness to leave our center with the feeling that our Church population is so small that he need not concern himself with us or with the issue of Ukraine. We have been told that there will be protests during His All-Holiness' visit. This is fine also, dearly beloved, if we want His All-Holiness to leave our center with the feeling that the Church here in the diaspora is just as divided as the Church in Ukraine, and he need not concern himself with us or with the issue of Ukraine.

We pray that the faithful of our Holy Church finally begin to ask what the motives are of those individuals who seek to divide Christ's Body here in the U.S.A. and the diaspora and who it is that sponsors them. Further, they must ask themselves if they can truly believe that their hierarchs, who have given their lives to our Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church, are capable of being what some accuse them of being in open letters and pamphlets. Why are the hierarchs statements deliberately distorted and changed? Who has so consistently attempted to assist Ukraine over these past eight years, as have your hierarchs, with your support? Those who

seek to separate the flock from its shepherds are the wolves in sheep's clothing. We pray sincerely that the Holy Spirit will open the eyes of those who distrust so much, as they have always distrusted, that they fail to see the opportunities which God has placed before us today.

Let us grab hold of those opportunities to influence the thinking of Orthodox world leaders and our brothers and sisters in the faith, so that we need not stand alone in demanding what is rightfully ours for our native Ukraine. If we place ourselves in self-imposed isolation from the Orthodox world, as opposed to the "political" isolation we already know so well, we will have no one but ourselves to blame if we become the "voice in the wilderness" that few will want to hear.

May God open the eyes of those who see and the ears of those who hear — both within and without our Ukrainian Orthodox community in Christ — to the comprehension of God's Grace. In His own time, He will see when Ukraine is fully prepared for the next step in her historical development. Let us search together for the ways and means we might utilize to assist Him in preparing our native land for His continued Grace.

We ask for your prayers for our humble souls, and for all those who have given so much and will continue to give so much of their very lives during this slow and deliberate transformation of our great Orthodox nation of Ukraine. She can be transformed from a nation severely weakened in so many ways by decades of oppression back into the spiritual Goliath she once was. Ukraine can, once again, become the source of Orthodox spirituality, education and faith for all the world, as she was for centuries. Our combined efforts, blessed by God, will make this so. May our Lord be our strength and the Holy Spirit our guide as we continue to build our Holy Church here and in Ukraine into the new millennium.

By the Grace of God, Your Hierarchs,

† **Constantine, Metropolitan**
† **Antony, Archbishop**
† **Vsevolod, Archbishop**
† **Paisij, Bishop**

Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 2)

ahead, he said, "but there is a happy future ahead for it, and already the seeds are there."

Mr. Wilson noted that the Cold War and the existence of a totalitarian Communist regime in the Soviet Union helped organizations like UNIS and the UCCA find a receptive audience in the U.S. government.

"Well, now that the Communist bogeyman is gone," the challenge is "in sustaining public interest, both generally and within the Ukrainian American community, in sustaining U.S. involvement and engagement in support of an independent Ukraine — support that is absolutely essential for its success as a market democracy," he said.

The UCCA's president at the time when UNIS was created, Lev Dobriansky, while recalling its many accomplishments, also looked to the work that lies ahead — in preserving Ukraine's independence, the achievement of political, economic and political reforms in Ukraine, and its integration into Europe and the rest of the world as a member of the European Union and NATO.

UNIS Director Sawkiw pointed out that the one word that describes UNIS best was "dedication" — the dedication of those who worked for it and those who supported its work.

Among the most recent accomplishments of UNIS, Mr. Sawkiw included the "close cooperation with the newly formed Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, the commemoration of the 10th anniversary

of the Chernobyl disaster, advocacy of increased foreign assistance to Ukraine, cooperation with the Ukrainian Embassy."

Mr. Sawkiw presented a special UNIS award to its founder and first director, Mr. Nesterchuk, now the staff director of the Civil Service Subcommittee of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

UNIS also honored its five major financial contributors, without which, Mr. Lozynskyj said, the operation of UNIS during the past 20 years would have been impossible: The First Security Federal Savings Bank of Chicago and its Heritage Foundation, Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union, the SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union, the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Passaic, N.J., and the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Chicago.

Rare registry lists...

(Continued from page 4)

From the late 1980s, Ukrainian Canadians sought acknowledgement from the government of Canada of a wrong, and restitution of wealth confiscated from internees that still remains in federal coffers.

Despite efforts in 1991 by Peter Milliken the member of Parliament from Kingston and the Islands, the situation remains unchanged. I ask all honourable Members to join me in bringing justice and closure to this regrettable event in our nation's history.

UNWLA participates...

(Continued from page 7)

women in business, politics and law in the regions where societies are undergoing often brutal transformations.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor was the last speaker at the closing plenary.

The conference participants were hosted by Ambassador Hunt at her residence and by the mayor of Vienna. The closing reception was hosted by the Austrian government.

The conference put into action many of the ideas that came out of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

The U.S. participants were strongly encouraged to explore ways to maintain their connections with the European attendees after the conference. "Vital Voices" is an event in progress for the advancement of women and should generate much follow-up activity.

Nominee for envoy...

(Continued from page 1)

be a key partner as we tackle today's international challenges, expand trade and investment, and shape a more stable and secure Europe.

In the six years since Ukraine regained its independence, it has accomplished much. Democracy is taking root: Ukraine's 1994 election resulted in the first democratic transfer of presidential power in any of the new independent states. Ukraine has made progress in taming inflation and has begun transforming its economy. While forging stable relations with its neighbors, including Russia, Ukraine has built strong links to the West. And our bilateral relationship is now one of strategic partnership. Congress has played a leading role in this by funding vital assistance programs.

Building a new political system and a market economy virtually from scratch, however, is a daunting task. Ukraine still has much to do: this includes consolidating Ukraine's democratic transformation and establishing a civil society. It includes accelerating economic reforms and creating a competitive, transparent and welcoming atmosphere for foreign business. And Ukraine has to contend successfully with the scourge of crime and corruption.

These challenges are first and foremost for the Ukrainians themselves to meet. But as it is in our national interest that Ukraine succeed, the administration, in cooperation with Congress, has stood by Ukraine as a partner: offering candid advice, providing assistance as Kyiv moves forward on reform, and supporting Ukraine's effort to define its place in the new Europe.

Mr. Chairman, over half of my nearly 20 years in the Foreign Service has been spent working on the Soviet Union and the New Independent States. Over the last four years, in assignments as Deputy to the Senior Coordinator for the New Independent States and on the National Security Council staff, I have devoted considerable time to U.S. relations with Ukraine, including to the 1994 Trilateral Statement that provided for the transfer of nuclear weapons from Ukraine, the expansion of our bilateral political and economic dialogue, and the design of the NATO-Ukraine relationship. I have had the opportunity to meet with a range of senior Ukrainian officials, both here and in Kyiv. If confirmed by the Senate, I believe this background will serve me well in my work to shape a broad and robust U.S.-Ukraine relationship.

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Lviv artist...

(Continued from page 10)

every day. Mr. Khomyk and his friends – a new generation of glass painters – also formed their own society, albeit informal, called “Cat in a Bag.” All from one generation, all from Lviv, the seven artists – Eleonora and Ihor Bilynsky, Halyna and Roman Yakubysyn, Mykhailo Danylovysh, Yaroslav Danyliv and Mr. Khomyk – began expressing themselves in their glass paintings. In the early 1990s, the artists held group exhibits in Kyiv, Lviv and Cracow.

“We all used the same medium, but we expressed ourselves in different ways. We all had the desire to transform our nation’s spiritual and cultural richness into works of contemporary art, to revive our lost art traditions, to preserve this art form – for our soul,” said Mr. Khomyk during a recent interview in Lviv.

They painted in different styles, from Mr. Khomyk’s traditional realism, to the modern art styles of the Yakubysyns, and the abstract style of Messrs. Danylovysh and Danyliv. Mr. Khomyk took his inspiration from history books and his father’s ethnographic tales.

“It all lives inside of me,” he commented. “And I believe that well is very deep.” He explained that he often paints a series of works related to one theme, such as the “Wedding,” which illustrates a relationship from courtship to the wedding celebration, or “The Grandson,” which shows a boy’s life from birth to adulthood, complete with humor and warmth. Drawing on his roots, he also has a series devoted to Lemko traditions and sayings.

Perhaps one of Mr. Khomyk’s most cherished series is the cycle of works titled “Holidays of my people,” a collection of 12 works that illustrate Ukrainian religious traditions, such as Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Holy Trinity (Zeleni Sviata), St. Nicholas Day, etc.

Besides his works based on Ukrainian folk traditions and religious holidays, Mr. Khomyk also enjoys dabbling in abstract and imaginative compositions, containing elements that are avant-garde and fantastic. Sometimes he is inspired by Ukrainian literature, such as Lesia Ukrainka’s “Lisova Pisnia.”

Other works in his collection reveal a nostalgia for the inter-war period in Lviv, which he labels as retro. Although too young to have seen the interwar period – the 1920s and 1930s – he has sensed the beat of the city during that time from stories older people tell, tales of an exciting nervous energy and economic progress, which he would like to see recaptured in his beloved city during this day and age.

Mr. Khomyk continues to teach at the Lviv Specialized Children’s Art School and exhibits his works both in Lviv and Kyiv. His paintings are in private collections in Poland, Croatia, Germany, France, the United States and Canada.

He paints his reverse glass works inspired by his country’s rich history, faith and traditions. “I would like for every home to have an Andriy Khomyk,” he joked. “I paint for people, and I want my paintings to give them pleasure.”

The Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority will sponsor an exhibit of Mr. Khomyk’s paintings on November 9-15 at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., New York.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Warren holds book launch for local author



WARREN, Mich. — The U.S. book launch for a historical memoir covering the World War II period, written by Stepan Fedenko, a resident of Warren, Mich., was held here recently. Titled "The Separation: Recollections of World War II," the 536-page Ukrainian-language book tells of Ukrainian losses at the hands of both the Soviet and the Nazis. The author (seen above) was honored with a special gathering at St. Josaphat's Activity Center held under the aegis of Michigan's Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101 and the League of Ukrainian Political Prisoners. Among those sending congratulatory messages were Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., Yuri Shcherbak, Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Bishop Michael Hrynchysyn. The book's first launch was held in Kyiv on October 21, 1996 (see The Weekly, December 1, 1996), and the book has since become a best-seller in Ukraine. A limited number of copies are still available, and these may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fedenko at 26461 Haverhill Drive, Warren MI 48091; (810) 755-0821. The cost of the book is a donation of \$25 (minimum) plus \$5 for postage; checks should be made payable to the Smolokyp Educational Fund, as all proceeds are being donated to that fund by Mr. Fedenko. Thus far approximately \$10,000 has been raised.

Peace Corps volunteers speak of experiences



Andrew M. Duda

FRESH MEADOWS, N.Y. — Two Peace Corps volunteers, husband and wife Theodore Schrader and Halia Melnyk, recently made a presentation on contemporary Ukraine before the annual luncheon at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Fresh Meadows, N.Y. The couple lived in Lviv for two years (1994-1996) during their U.S. Peace Corps assignments. Ms. Melnyk participated in the health care reform program, while Mr. Schrader was active in economic development programs in the Lviv region. Both cited difficult social and economic conditions in Ukraine, but said they remain optimistic about the prospects for Ukraine's future.

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INS releases...

(Continued from page 4)

benefits to immigrants may enforce Affidavits of Support against their sponsors until the immigrants become U.S. citizens, can be credited with 40 quarters of work, leave the United States permanently or die.

Most immigrants who are sponsored under the new Affidavit of Support will be barred from federal means-tested public benefit programs for five years. To date, federal agencies have announced the following four programs as means-tested public benefits: Food Stamps, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). After the five years, immigrants will be able to apply for benefits. However, federal and state public benefit granting agencies will be able to count sponsor income as part of the immigrant's income in determining whether the immigrant is eligible to receive public benefits. This action is called "deeming." "Deeming" will make most immigrants sponsored under the new Affidavit of Support ineligible for means-tested public benefits.

Federal and state agencies that provide public means-tested benefits will be responsible for enforcing the Affidavits of Support. Upon request, the INS will provide to these benefit-providing agencies the names and addresses of sponsors. The benefit agencies, in turn, may take legal action against sponsors under the new Affidavit of Support provisions. If sponsors do not provide basic support to new immigrants, they may be sued by the sponsored immigrants and by the agencies for the amount of benefits provided to sponsored immigrants.

For additional information regarding the Affidavit of Support (including copies of the new Form I-864) and other INS issues, the public can visit the INS Website at www.ins.usdoj.gov.

U.S. Embassy's...

(Continued from page 1)

clients with trade leads, current information on commercial law and regulations, economic and industrial market data, available financing for projects and trade promotion activities, among other services.

A new program is the Search for Partners program, which is divided into Search for Partners in the United States and Search for Partners in Ukraine. It is an electronic information service that lists Ukrainian businesses looking for U.S. partners and vice versa. For the latter, U.S. businesses can fill out forms at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington or at any of its district offices, and at the Commercial Service offices in Kyiv, describing what the particular business is looking for and listing requirements.

The Commercial Service's wide range of activity converges at the American Business Center in Kyiv. The center was authorized by the Freedom Support Act of 1992 and is managed by the Commercial Service. The offices occupy 200 square meters in a building in Kyiv that is also home to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of Ukraine and the U.S. Embassy's Foreign Agricultural Service. The center offers U.S. businesspersons local and international communications access, short-term office and meeting room rentals, conference facilities, interpretation and translation services, a commercial library and secretarial services.

For more information on the Commercial Service and the American Business Center, call (202) 482-4655 in Washington for general information or (044) 246-81-70 for the Kyiv offices.



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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

meeting will "eventually have a favorable impact" on the process of finding a settlement. He said the absence of Transdnister leader Igor Smirnov from the summit is proof of Tiraspol's reluctance to work within a legal framework and its attempts "to play backstage politics." Mr. Smirnov had sent a letter to participants demanding that the "Transdnister Moldovan Republic [be included] in the full-scale political and integration process of the CIS," Infotag reported on October 23. Mr. Smirnov said that during the past seven years, the "Transdnisterian Republic has proved its viability." He emphasized that under "current conditions," it is necessary to preserve the sovereignty of both Moldova and Transdnister and "to build a common state consisting of two equals." Mr. Taranu also said Presidents Yeltsin, Petru Lucinschi of Moldova and Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine agreed that Russia must play a more active role in the settlement. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to sell military trucks to India

KYIV — The AvtoKraz factory in Kremenchuk will sell 600 military trucks to India starting next year, Interfax-Ukraine reported on October 16. The deal is valued at some \$24 million. Ukraine is now the world's fifth-largest arms exporter. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Romania exchange documents

KYIV — Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko and his visit-

ing Romanian counterpart, Adrian Severin, on October 22 exchanged documents confirming the ratification of the basic treaty signed by the two countries in June, Interfax and Radio Bucharest reported. Both ministers said the treaty signifies a "radical turning point" in bilateral relations. Mr. Udovenko told journalists that both countries have "progressive legislation" on the rights of national minorities and that there is no "political obstacle" to education in the mother tongue for the Romanian minority in Ukraine. But he added there are "technical and financial difficulties" that must be overcome. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Pustovoitenko wants input from business

KYIV — Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said he thinks it reasonable for entrepreneurs to take part in preparatory work on several projects of the Cabinet of Ministers, including a list of vital import goods. Speaking at the first meeting of the Cabinet's Entrepreneurs Council on October 15, Mr. Pustovoitenko said entrepreneurs must participate in the privatization of oblast energy-generating companies and enterprises in the communications sector. Privatization of the communications sector will begin in January. The prime minister stressed that the processing and foodstuff sectors are to be developed in Ukraine. He also noted that the machine-building and light industry sectors are operating unsatisfactorily at present. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainian economy contracts

KYIV — During the first nine months of 1997, GDP fell by 5 percent compared with the same period in 1996, Interfax reported. But the rate of decline of industrial production has slowed from 6 percent in the first quarter to 2.4 percent for the first nine months. Agricultural output fell by 6.3 percent compared with the first three-quarters of 1996. Consumer prices rose by 6.7 percent, while the comparable figure for last year was 34.8 percent. Foreign trade from January to August 1997 was down 4.5 percent from 1996, at \$23.98 billion. Trade with the CIS and the Baltic states fell from 63.2 percent of total foreign trade to 53.2 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma counters...

(Continued from page 1)

secretary, Dmytro Markov, who worked at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington as press attaché until 1996, said: "The president simply read the editorial because it reflected the point of view of the community with which Mr. Lazarenko met." He also explained that the Ukrainian Embassy had forwarded information which showed there were inconsistencies in the Vseukrainski Viedomosti and Pravda Ukrainy stories, including false statements that the New York Times and the Washington Post had covered the Lazarenko visit.

However, here were at least two key inaccuracies in the translation used by the president, as well. The president quoted the editorial as stating that Pavlo Lazarenko is "considered one of the most corrupt officials in Ukraine," while the editorial read "once branded as one of the most corrupt officials in Ukraine." At another point the president read that Mr. Lazarenko "offended the Kuchma administration," whereas the editorial stated that "In Washington he went on the offensive against the Kuchma administration."

But what most concerned many newspapers here, including Kyiv's largest daily, Kievskie Viedomosti, and the popular business newspaper Halytskiy Kontrakt, was how President Kuchma could obtain a copy of a U.S. newspaper at least a day before it officially hit the newsstand. Mr. Markov was slightly off when he told a reporter from Kievskie Viedomosti that The Ukrainian Weekly is printed on Wednesday. The newspaper can actually be purchased in Manhattan as early as Friday afternoon, two days before the printed publishing date.

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Dinner Dance at the Metropolitan Club (\$125.00 p.p.)

Rudenko-Desniak...

(Continued from page 11)

mini-programs, where each subject of the federation (autonomous republic, oblast and krai level) has responsibilities. And this includes finances. In each instance responsibility will have to be delineated. For example, in one city there may be a need for a Ukrainian cultural center. This of course will be the responsibility of the regional government. But what if a need is shown for Ukrainian language texts? It is impossible to have each region develop its own textbooks. The Ministry of Education would have that responsibility.

One other aspect of this. We would like to bring Ukraine's Ministry of Education into certain programs by the year 2000 to optimally unite and economize costs.

For instance, if there is a need for a certain type of textbook that is available in Ukraine but not here, we would like to be able to get the computer diskettes of that textbook and do the printing here. The Russian government would then absorb the costs of printing and distribution. Along the same lines, I believe Ukraine needs to prepare a whole line of educational publications on the history of Ukraine, video programs on its culture, but they need to be thought out, not quickly-thrown-together projects.

The financing for the Russian part of these projects, say for distribution of books and videos, would come out of the Russian budget?

We expect so. Minister of Nationalities Viacheslav Mikhailov said that when such a program becomes a government document and when national cultural autonomy is achieved, then the question of finances will be addressed.

This is a very serious matter in Russia. The economic state of Russia is a serious problem. There are very real budget problems. But if the government doesn't see an organized community, it will never disburse financing. For that matter, no country will.

A government doesn't go for sentiment. Only when it sees organized citizens with specific demands does it engage in dialogue. It has to be a lobby of a sort.

What organizations come under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainians in Russia?

The Association of Ukrainians in Russia was formed in October 1993. Currently, I believe it consists of close to 50 organizations. Understand, I don't have the actual figure. In recent days representatives of new organizations have presented their mandates for membership.

In regions such a Komin in the north there are several Ukrainian organizations. In the oil and gas regions such a Tiumen there are many Ukrainians as well. There are places where only one Ukrainian organization exists, such as in Penz or in Perm.

Justice Sopinka...

(Continued from page 4)

with the obscene material that is necessary to implicate an Internet service provider," said Justice Sopinka, adding that it would have to be determined whether an ISP is considered a vendor or maker of obscene material. Furthermore, much of the obscene material transmitted over the Internet originates in the U.S. According to the Canadian Criminal Code, "no person can be convicted of an offense committed outside Canada," he explained.

Determining whether a Website is promoting hatred is no easier, said Justice Mr. Sopinka. This time, culpability could lie with the sender "since the [ISP], who

A very interesting process is taking place. About five or six years ago, there was a fascination with national self-identification. Traditional dance and song became popular, as did a sense of nostalgia. This wave then somehow died. Today, new processes have begun, new organizations are emerging. But today they are being created with a certain sense of professionalism.

For example, in Perm, an educational organization was recently formed. It is not just an organization of Ukrainians. It is looking to develop on a higher level. In Moscow, a Ukrainian Institute has been formed at the Moscow Pedagogical Institute. It is comparable to the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

So the work in the [Russian] diaspora is taking on a more professional appearance. I believe the process will continue, that organizations will form like those in the U.S.; organizations of doctors, or teachers or lawyers.

Ukrainians will continue to gather, let's say during Christmas or whenever, but the everyday work of the community will take on a specialized character. One group will deal with religious matters, others with social services, and so on.

Hromada Party...

(Continued from page 1)

ment after the elections."

Ms. Tymoshenko said that in about six weeks Hromada national deputies to Parliament, of which she is one, will submit a bill on opposition governments. "The process of changing governments should not be dramatic and should specifically be delineated. Society should be prepared for it," said Ms. Tymoshenko.

Noticeably absent from the shadow cabinet is the leader of the Hromada Party, Pavlo Lazarenko. He is expected to run for president of Ukraine if the party can show some success in the March 1998 elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

The 12 members of the shadow cabinet, which the Kyiv daily newspaper Kievskie Viedomosti has dubbed the "twelve apostles," are, for the most part, familiar faces, several having served in the Kravchuk administration. Among them are Petro Talanchuk, President Kravchuk's minister of education, who has been handed the same portfolio in the shadow government; former Ambassador to the United States Oleh Bilorus, who is the minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Sali, President Kravchuk's representative to the city of Kyiv, who is minister of regional development; and former National Deputy Larysa Skoryk, minister of culture.

Several of the ministers in the shadow government also are among the top 10 on the candidate list of the Hromada Party for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

Ms. Tymoshenko said three or four additional ministers would be appointed in the next week.

merely facilitates the transmission of a message, is unlikely to even know of the content of the message."

But Justice Sopinka said legal tests would have to be imposed to determine whether a message posted in an online bulletin board are considered a "public place" and whether any penalties can be imposed if it originates outside of Canada. Even if the Internet was free of such abuses, it would spell "only partial success," he explained. Some abuses will remain and some people will be left without redress.

"While this is to be regretted, it is the price we pay for the right to enjoy freedom of speech and the price we pay for the many benefits that we derive and will continue to derive from this powerful new medium."

Horowitz competition...

(Continued from page 9)

competition has become an important event in the cultural life of Ukraine as well as abroad.

Apart from creating a forum for promising young pianists the world over, the competition gives exposure to Ukrainian pianists and contributes to the continuity of Ukraine's musical heritage by showcasing outstanding pianists in recitals abroad.

Since the first competition was held in May 1995 — with 106 applicants from 14 countries — the competition's status has continued to grow, attracting the attention of exceptionally talented pianists and gaining the recognition of the international music community.

The competition is now permanently established and will be held in the capital of Ukraine once every two years.

Among the honored guests at this year's competition were: Jan Jacob Bistrizky, vice-president of the World Federation of International Music Competitions, Geneva, Switzerland, and official advisor of the Tchaikovsky, Van Cliburn, Santander and Sydney competitions; Dr. Gustav Alink of the Netherlands, author, researcher and an authority on piano competitions; Svyatoslav Belza, popular media personality in the field of the arts in Russia; Tykhon Khrennikov, composer and professor at Moscow Conservatory and director of the Tchaikovsky International Competition; Sheila McKenna, director of the Preparatory Department of the College-Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati; and Mr. Slobodyanik, the internationally renowned pianist.

The competition, open to students from throughout the world, is divided into three age groups with participants ranging in age from 10 through 24.

Qualifying rounds of the competition are held in the U.S., Japan and Ukraine, with the finals held in Kyiv in April. Ms. McKenna of the Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati is coordinator of the American qualifying round of the competition held in Cincinnati, and Kazuhiko Nakajima, pianist and professor at Osaka University, coordinates the qualifying round held in Tokyo.

Among this year's jury were distinguished pianists, pedagogues and composers, among them: composer Ivan Karabyts of Kyiv, chairman of the jury; pianist Norma Fisher of the United Kingdom; Prof. Martin Canin of the Juilliard School; Rolf Plagge of Austria, pianist and professor at the Salzburg Mozarteum; Prof. Nakajima of Japan; Tatiana Kravchenko of Russia, honorary professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatory and former professor at the Kyiv Conservatory; Maria Krushelnyska of Ukraine, director of the Lviv Conservatory; pianist Mykola Suk of the U.S. and Ukraine; Warren Thomson of Australia, artistic director of the Sydney International Piano Competition; pianist Dina Joffe of Israel; and Vasyl Ivchenko, director at the department of national and international competitions at Ukraine's Ministry of Culture, who served as secretary of the jury.

Serving as conductors at the competition were Virko Baley, founder and music director of the Las Vegas Chamber Players and Nevada Symphony Orchestra, and principal guest conductor of the Kyiv Camerata, and Mykola Dyadyura, principal conductor of the National Philharmonic Orchestra of Ukraine and conductor of the National Opera of Ukraine.

Among the winners of this year's competition were:

- Oleksandr Havryliuk, age 13, a student at the Specialized Music School in Kharkiv in the class of Viktor Makarov, winner of the fourth prize at the 25th International

Competition of Young Pianists in Italy;

- Oleksandr Hryniuk, age 14, a student at the Lysenko Music School in Kyiv in the class of N. Grydneva and participant in the Krainev International Young Pianists Competition;

- Vitaliy Baran, age 23, a native of Lviv and student at the Lysenko Music School in the class of Prof. P. Yurzenko, who took part in the 1995 International Jazz Festival of Vilnius in Lithuania;

- Denys Proshchaev, 19, a student at the Lysenko Music School in Kyiv in the class of I. Lipatova, winner of the first prize of the 1995 International Young Pianists' Competition held in Greece and second prize of the Krainev International Young Pianists' Competition;

- Bryan Wallick, 19, a student at the Juilliard School with Jerome Lowenthal, finalist of the Missouri Southern International Piano Competition and first-prize winner of the Ohio Music Teachers Association Buckeye Competition; and

- Oleksiy Koltakov, 16, a student at the Institute of the Arts in Kharkiv with Prof. Makarov, winner of the first prize of the 1996 Krainev International Young Pianists' Competition and second prize of the first Vladimir Horowitz International Young Pianists' Competition (1995). Mr. Koltakov performed several Horowitz transcriptions, which he learned from recordings as they were never published.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, November 13

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute at Columbia University is holding lectures by Yuri Shapoval, professor of history, Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Study, Kyiv, on the topic "Archival Sources of the Soviet Secret Police and Current Efforts of the Ukrainian Security Service to Rehabilitate the Victims of Stalinism"; and Maj. Gen. Vladimir Prystaiko, deputy-director, Ukrainian Security Service and retired KGB, on "Bolshevik Political Beliefs and the Ukrainian Intelligentsia." The presentations will be held in Room 1219, The Harriman Institute, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118 St., at noon-2 p.m.

Friday-Saturday, November 14-15

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) will open its 20th anniversary commemorative meeting with a reception on Friday, November 14 at the Embassy of Ukraine at 7-10 p.m.; tickets: \$20. A conference will be held Saturday, November 15 with a morning session titled "UABA - A Historic Perspective" at 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and an afternoon session "UABA: QuoVadis?" at 2-5 p.m. at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel; there will be a working lunch at the hotel at 12:30 p.m.-2 p.m.; cost: \$28. The dinner-dance, with music by Tempo, will be at the Metropolitan Club at 7 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; \$125, includes bar. For additional information, contact UABA President Bohdanna Pochoday, (973) 701-0544 or (888) UABA-LAW; web page, <http://www.brama.com/uaba>.

Sunday, November 16

NEW YORK: The Verkhovynky Plast sorority invites members of Plast and the Ukrainian community to its celebration of the organization's 85th anniversary. The program, will include a panel discussion, a Plast "vatra" and a reception. A photo exhibit opens at 2 p.m. The event will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Admission: \$10.

Sunday, November 16

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College, a private co-ed Catholic College founded in 1947 by Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, will host an open house/career day at 1 p.m. Admission is free. In addition to seminars on a variety of careers in health, business and education, there will also be workshops titled "Financial Aid," "Return to Learning for

Adults," and "I'm Undecided About a Career." To complement its extensive scholarship program, there will be a presentation on scholarships specifically for Ukrainian and Ukrainian American students. For high school athletes, Manor will also showcase its championship athletic programs, which include men's soccer and basketball, and women's soccer, basketball and volleyball. For more information or directions, call the Admissions Office or Ihor Czenstuch, dean of admissions, at (215) 884-2216.

Monday, November 17

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Volodymyr Dibrova, HURI fellow, on the topic "The End of 'Literary Ukraine': Observations of a Practitioner on the Current State of Ukrainian Literature." The lecture will be held at the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Friday, November 21

SEATTLE, Wash.: The Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies are hosting a book launch and reception to celebrate the publication of the new English translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine-Rus', volume 1. The event will be held at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel, 1400 Sixth Ave., in the East Room, at 8:45 p.m. Featured are talks by Prof. Thomas S. Noonan, University of Minnesota; Prof. John S. Reshetar, University of Washington; and Dr. Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The event is part of the national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, which is being held in Seattle this year. The Ukrainian community of greater Seattle is invited to attend.

Sunday, November 23

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Arts Society of Detroit presents the young pianist Darrett Zusko, first-place winner of the 1996 Music Competition at Guelph and finalist at the Saskatoon Festival, where he represented the province of Ontario and placed third in all of Canada, in a recital to be held at St. Josaphat Hall, Ryan Road, at 4 p.m. Tickets: \$12, adults; \$8, seniors; \$5, students; children under 13, free. For information call (248) 879-8167.

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Plaque to be unveiled in Manitoba

BRANDON, Manitoba - A plaque recalling the needless imprisonment of thousands of Ukrainian Canadians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 will be unveiled here on Thursday, November 27.

This is the eighth plaque placed by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, working with local community groups and financed entirely through public subscription. Other plaques have been installed at Fort Henry in Kingston, Kapuskasing, Vernon, Nanaimo, Jasper National Park and Banff National Park (at the Castle Mountain, and Cave and Basin sites).

The plaque will be installed on a Memorial Wall located near the Brandon City Hall by the UCCLA, working with the city of Brandon and the Ukrainian Canadian community of Manitoba. A grant-in-aid for the project was provided by the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Canadian Foundation. The original Brandon internment camp was located in the Brandon Agricultural Exhibition Building, which no longer exists. It operated between November 27, 1914-July 29, 1916.

Commenting on this unveiling, the

UCCLA's director of special projects, Borys Sydoruk, said: "We have been very fortunate to have enjoyed the support of both the Department of National Defense and the city of Brandon in our efforts to commemorate this unhappy episode in Canadian history. By placing a plaque in Brandon we hope to remind all Canadians of the tragedy that befell these Ukrainians and other Europeans during the first world war, hopefully to make sure that nothing similar ever happens to any other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority.

"By unveiling our plaque on the very same date on which the first internees were brought to Brandon, we will also be reminding all of those present of just how difficult an experience this was for these unfortunate men. Although they were completely innocent of any wrongdoing, they became the victims of a state that defined them, unjustly, as enemy aliens and forced them to abandon their families, friends and communities in the dead of winter, to be interned at Brandon."

The public is invited to the unveiling ceremony. For more information call (403) 251-5594.

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