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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Ukraine in final phase of nuclear disarmament



U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy and Threat Reduction, Dr. Edward Warner (second from left) looks into a Ukrainian SS-24 missile silo in Pervomaisk.

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

PERVOMAISK, Ukraine — The town of Pervomaisk, near the seafport city of Mykolaiv in southern Ukraine, is surrounded by gently rolling fields that produce the grain and sugar beet that once made the country the agricultural center of the Soviet Union.

Until recently, a different sort of seed was buried alongside the fields in the same rich black soil: 30-meter-long SS-24 nuclear missiles pointed at Western

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## Verkhovna Rada deputies protest Russian Duma leader's remarks

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Pandemonium erupted on the floor of Ukraine's Parliament on September 29 after the chairman of the Russian State Duma, Gennadii Selezniiov, called for Ukraine to enter into a political union with Belarus and Russia. The reaction forced the Russian politician to cut short his presentation.

Mr. Selezniiov, on a two-day visit to Ukraine, had been invited by Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko to address a general session of the legislative body.

After a warm greeting by Mr. Tkachenko, in which he called Mr. Selezniiov's appearance "a bright manifestation of Russian-Ukrainian friendship," Mr. Selezniiov began a critique of Ukraine's foreign and domestic policy. Angered Ukrainian national deputies hooted, hollered and stomped their feet at various moments throughout the speech, but became particularly incensed when Mr. Selezniiov told the general session: "We would enthusiastically greet Ukraine's accession to the union between Russia and Belarus."

The statement by Mr. Selezniiov, who belongs to the Russian Communist Party, caused many to rise to their feet with clenched fists and pointed fingers and was followed quickly by a walkout by the center-right Rukh faction.

Rukh members, who along with many non-leftist national deputies, had heckled Mr. Selezniiov and pounded their tables in disapproval several times during his presentation in response to his inflammatory statements, apparently had enough after the call for a Slavic union and left the session hall chanting "provocation, provocation."

The reaction from the Communist faction, which had greeted the Russian State Duma leader's appearance before Ukraine's legislative body with a standing ovation, was quite different. As the Rukh faction stormed out, the Communists rose from their seats chanting "friendship, friendship."

With chaos overcoming the proceedings, a break was called, after which the session resumed with the State Duma leader no longer in attendance.

Mr. Selezniiov irked non-leftist national deputies even before his pronouncement for the need for a Russian-Ukrainian-Belarus union with statements that denounced any move by Ukraine toward membership in NATO.

"Expansion of NATO is not an appropriate reaction to new realities in Europe and will inevitably lead to the emergence of new dividing lines," he said, echoing Russia's official line in opposing the alliance's expansion.

Mr. Selezniiov also criticized Ukraine's move away

from the Russian language. He suggested that Ukraine's ethnic Russian minority should be entitled to educate its children in Russian. Many Russian-language schools still operate in Ukraine, although the official language is Ukrainian.

More catcalls and boing greeted his explanation for the Russian State Duma's failure thus far to ratify the Russian-Ukrainian Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, which he said is due to concerns over the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada's refusal to ratify the Black Sea Fleet agreement and Ukraine's unclear stance toward NATO. The Russian-Ukrainian treaty has already been ratified by the Verkhovna Rada.

In addition, he called on Ukraine to join the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States

After the aborted presentation, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma moved quickly to respond to Mr. Selezniiov's words and dismiss any suggestion that he supports a move toward a Slavic union. The president told Interfax-Ukraine that he is "strongly opposed" to a union between the three countries and that the Belarus-Russian union "has flopped."

"The Belarusian-Russian Union and the Customs Union created by the CIS's individual members showed that nothing has come of this idea," said President Kuchma.

The call for union with Moscow was the central theme of Mr. Selezniiov's two-day visit to Kyiv. During his first day in Kyiv, at a meeting with the Verkhovna

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## Bishop Pasichny installed as new eparch of Toronto

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — About 600 people filled the cavernous Slovak Byzantine-rite Catholic Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Markham, just north of Ontario's provincial capital, on September 24, to witness the liturgical installation of the new Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Toronto and eastern Canada, Bishop Cornelius Pasichny.

Ukrainian Catholic bishops and clergy from across Canada, led by Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, were joined by Bishop Julian Gbur, auxiliary of the Lviv Archeparchy; outgoing Eparch of Toronto Bishop Isidore Borecky; the Vatican's emissary to the country, Cardinal Carlo Curis; the head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto, Cardinal Aloysius Ambrozic; and Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada; to mark the occasion.

Cardinal Curis and Metropolitan Bzdel performed the act of installation together and read the papal bull, dated June 16, appointing Bishop Pasichny as "the Bishop in Toronto for Ukrainians." The Revs. Taras Karpiuk, Michael Luchka and Myron Stasiw led the service, with the Rev. Roman Galadza conducting a specially assembled choir.

The hierarchs, clergy and faithful then sang "Axios" (Greek for "He is worthy"), the newly invested eparch was seated in the episcopal throne, and assembled clergy and members of monastic orders lined up to offer their obeisance.

Since Bishop Pasichny had already been given episcopal status upon his appointment as eparch of Saskatoon in 1995, it was not an ordination, but merely

(Continued on page 5)

## Udoenko ends term as General Assembly president

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK — The 53rd session of the United Nations General Assembly convened here on September 9, electing Dr. Didier Opertti of Uruguay as the new president of the General Assembly and ending the one-year term of Ukrainian diplomat Hennadii Udoenko.

The new president praised Mr. Udoenko's tenure as one in which great progress had been made in implementing U.N. reforms, a goal that Mr. Udoenko had set for himself at the beginning of his term. Similar praise was offered by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Mr. Udoenko had given his closing remarks at the final plenary of the 52nd session on September 8.

Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N. hosted a farewell reception for Mr. Udoenko at the Mission on September 16. Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N., Volodymyr Yelchenko, said Mr. Udoenko, who is greatly admired by his diplomatic colleagues, received numerous accolades during the reception for his efforts in pushing forward the U.N. reform process. [During recent budget discussions, members of the U.S. Congress noted that the U.N. had made substantial progress recently in implementing much-needed reforms, resulting in greater budgetary efficiency, and, as a result, the U.S. should acknowledge the U.N.'s progress by paying a certain per-

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Poland calls on Ukraine to control its borders

by Jan de Weydenthal  
RFE/RL Newsline

Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Bronislaw Geremek has called on Ukraine to impose full control over its eastern borders as an important step toward preserving visa-free travel to Poland and providing for easier contacts with the West.

Speaking at the Kyiv Institute of International Relations on September 16, Mr. Geremek said Poland intends to resist Western pressure to introduce visas for Ukrainians. But, he said, Ukraine must take firmer steps to counter the smuggling of weapons and drugs from the East across Polish territory.

Poland has been under pressure from the European Union to tighten control over its eastern border. German Interior Minister Manfred Kanther told Polish officials during a visit to Warsaw last month that the government should bring its visa policies into line with those of the EU. He added that this is a condition of Poland's membership in the EU.

Warsaw has signed agreements with Kyiv on visa-free travel and on the readmission of illegal migrants. But it has restricted entry for Russians and Belarusians, whose governments failed to reach similar accords.

Ukraine has been concerned that any restriction on travel to Poland would adversely affect its economy. Poland is an important source of trade and employment to thousands of Ukrainians. During a meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Geremek, Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said that Kyiv might set up several free economic zones along the border with Poland to further promote economic contacts.

Polish-Ukrainian bilateral trade turnover reached almost \$1.7 billion (U.S.) in 1997 and has grown rapidly so far this year.

Trade with Poland has become even more important for Ukraine since the onset of Russia's economic crisis. Russia is Ukraine's main trading partner, accounting

Jan de Weydenthal is an RFE/RL senior correspondent.

## Tkachenko expresses interest in CIS parliament

Eastern Economist

KYIV – An official delegation from the Russian Duma headed by Chairman Gennadii Seleznirov arrived in Ukraine on September 28. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko said the countries' ability to end the current economic crisis depends on the extent of the "countries' integration with each other."

Mr. Seleznirov stressed during the meeting with his counterpart that, although the Ukrainian and Russian production systems are very closely connected, trade turnover between the two countries continues to shrink.

Mr. Tkachenko said he could see no "objective reasons" for diminishing trade between the two countries, contending that ratification of the pending large-scale Ukrainian-Russian agreement would resolve many economic problems in both countries. Mr. Tkachenko, who appealed to Mr. Seleznirov to help accelerate the approval process, also said that Ukraine's entry into the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly would help both countries' economies.

Mr. Seleznirov told Mr. Tkachenko that Russia is interested in Ukraine joining its

for 40 percent of trade turnover, and Russia's financial crisis has disrupted those ties with Ukraine

Mr. Geremek emphasized in his speech that the Russian crisis provides a reminder of the need for speeding up reforms and expanding contacts with the West. He said that Poland would like to see Ukraine in all European institutions and is ready "to support Ukraine at this difficult moment."

The economic decline in Russia is certain to affect Ukraine's economy. In addition, the continuing political uncertainty in Moscow does not augur well for many unsolved problems in Ukrainian-Russian relations.

The Russian State Duma has failed to ratify a Ukrainian-Russian friendship treaty recognizing Ukraine's independence. And there is still no agreement on delimiting borders between the two states, seven years after Ukraine's declaration of independence. Influential Russian politicians still talk about what they call the "inherent" unity of the two countries within Russian-dominated Slavic nationhood.

This state of affairs has not been lost on Ukrainian leaders. During Mr. Geremek's visit to Ukraine there were frequent mentions of a strategic partnership between Kyiv and Warsaw. Stricter control over Ukraine's borders with Russia and Belarus appears to be an important element in the future development of such a partnership.

Following talks with Mr. Geremek, Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, said, "We have to stop the smuggling of drugs, stop organized crime and illegal immigration through our eastern border."

Such a program would have important political implications in reinforcing Ukraine's national and territorial separateness from Russia.

Poland is to enter NATO next year and is currently in accession talks with the European Union. Mr. Geremek said Poland's membership in these institutions could benefit Ukraine. Currently, the main problem is visas, and resolving that problem depends on how Ukraine seeks to tighten its eastern borders, he said.

union with Belarus. Green faction head Vitalii Kononov, who took part in the meeting, said that while Russia would support Ukraine's attempts to join the union, Mr. Seleznirov is less enthusiastic about Ukraine joining the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

After the meeting, National Democratic Party leader Oleksander Yemets said he has concluded that "ratification of the large-scale agreement between Ukraine and Russia is impossible in the near future." Mr. Yemets said the Russian Duma will discuss this treaty in tandem with a package of Black Sea Fleet (BSF) agreements under review and this will delay its ratification.

Mr. Seleznirov said after his meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk that the Duma will approve the agreement this year only if certain conditions are met. He confirmed that it will be considered in a package with the BSF agreements and that its ratification depends on the Russian Black Sea Fleet remaining on Ukrainian territory.

Mr. Seleznirov added that Ukraine's close relations with NATO are an obstacle to ratifying the document or engaging in any sort of meaningful strategic partnership.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian financial crisis deepens

KYIV – National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko on September 28 pledged to keep the national currency within the new exchange rate corridor of 2.5-3.5 hrv to \$1, which was introduced earlier this month, the Associated Press reported. However, Mr. Yuschenko gave no hint as to how he intends to prevent the currency from further devaluation. He had announced earlier that the NBU will not use its hard-currency reserves to support the hryvnia. The hryvnia exchange rate fell to 3.37 to \$1 on September 25, compared with 2.25 to \$1 at the beginning of the month. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### EBRD pledges to continue cooperation

KYIV – The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is determined to continue long-term cooperation with Ukraine despite the country's financial troubles. "The EBRD has a long-term commitment to Ukraine; we will remain involved in Ukraine," Reuters quoted EBRD First Deputy Chairman Charles Frank as saying. He added that the bank will focus on support for Ukrainian small and medium-sized businesses, the energy sector, and the privatization of telecommunications and energy companies. Mr. Frank noted that Ukraine, unlike Russia, has not defaulted on its debt payments and has not permitted an insolvency crisis in the banking sector. He said Ukraine can count on \$1 billion from the EBRD for various projects currently under consideration. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russian economy worst of CIS

MOSCOW – The CIS Interstate Statistical Committee reported that during the first eight months of the year the Russian economy performed worse than that of any other CIS countries. Interfax reported on September 28 that from January to August, according to the committee, the Russian GDP fell by 2.1 percent and industrial output slipped 2.6 percent, compared with gains in GDP of 0.2 percent in Ukraine and 9.2 percent in Azerbaijan. The committee seems to be relying on the CIS nations' own economic reporting, since the GDP in Belarus is recorded as having risen an unbelievable 11 percent, while Tajikistan registered a 6.5 percent growth in GDP. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kuchma meets with Kwasniewski

KYIV – At an informal meeting in Crimea on September 28, President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and his Polish counterpart, Aleksander Kwasniewski, discussed

the Russian financial crisis and a wide range of bilateral and economic issues. DINAU reported on September 28. President Kwasniewski assured the Ukrainian president that Poland, following its entry into the European Union, "will not turn its back on Ukraine." According to Polish Radio, President Kuchma assured that the reconstructed cemetery in Lviv for Polish youths who fell while fighting against Ukrainians in 1918 will be reopened this year. The cemetery was recently desecrated with paint smears and anti-Polish slogans, provoking a note of protest from the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Government says MPs block reform

KYIV – In a letter to the Verkhovna Rada, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko have accused opposition parliamentary deputies of blocking fiscal austerity measures and economic reforms needed to stabilize Ukraine's finances, Reuters reported on September 25. The letter – which singles out the Socialist Party and the Hromada Party for criticism – stresses that further opposition will lead to the complete depreciation of the hryvnia, a political crisis, Ukraine's isolation in the international arena and heightened social tensions. The Parliament has thus far vetoed three of President Leonid Kuchma's eight economic decrees issued last month to meet the International Monetary Fund's requirements for obtaining a \$2.2 billion loan. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### N-plant employees protest unpaid wages

KYIV – Employees at Ukraine's five nuclear power plants staged protests on September 26 to demand back wages for the past five months, the Associated Press and ITAR-TASS reported. Demonstrations took place in satellite towns built near the nuclear plants, which continued to operate normally. Ukraine's nuclear power plants account for some 50 percent of electricity produced in the country, but they can barely make ends meet because of huge debts owed to them by electricity consumers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kyiv kids recognized as Chernobyl victims

KYIV – The Kyiv City Council decided to grant the status of Chernobyl victims to all children born in the second half of 1986, the year of the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

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## Colorado congressman appoints Ukrainian as legislative assistant

WASHINGTON – U.S. Congressman Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) announced the appointment of Xenia Horczakiwskyj as legislative assistant in his Washington office.

"Xenia is an outstanding addition to our Washington operations," said Rep. Schaffer. "She has worked in Colorado's state legislature and has state-wide campaign experience, so she is extremely knowledgeable in legislative and constituent issues."

Ms. Horczakiwskyj gained experience as a legislative assistant for the State Colleges in Colorado advocating higher education initiatives in the Colorado State Legislature. Her campaign experience includes work as events coordinator assistant for Colorado Attorney General Gale Norton's U.S. Senate campaign and deputy campaign manager for Doug Anderson's Colorado State House campaign. Ms. Horczakiwskyj received a bachelor of science in political science from the

University of Colorado at Boulder.

Ms. Horczakiwskyj is a member of Plast and the Chortopolokhy Plast sorority. Before moving to Washington, she had been a youth group leader in Colorado since 1994. Her Ukrainian involvement also included working as a counselor at summer camps in East Chatham, N.Y., and Middlefield, Ohio. She continues her involvement as a youth group leader in the local Maryland/Washington Plast chapter.

Rep. Schaffer's family hails from Ukraine. He was elected to Congress in November 1996 and is co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was unanimously elected president of the Republican Freshman Class and chairman of the Western Caucus Water Working Group. He is also a member of the National Security Caucus in the House and serves on the Agriculture Committee, Resources Committee, and the Education and the Workforce Committee.

## Rep. Rothman of Jersey joins Congressional Ukrainian Caucus

WASHINGTON – Rep. Steve Rothman (D-N.J.) announced on September 3 that he has joined the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus in the U.S. House of Representatives in an effort to increase ties between the U.S. and Ukraine. In becoming only the second New Jersey member of the 25-member Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Rep. Rothman noted that he looks forward to playing an active role in building stronger U.S.-Ukraine bilateral ties, as well as increasing trade.

"Joining the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus will not only keep me informed on issues affecting Ukraine, it will also give me the ability to influence American policy to spur increased trade between the two countries," said Rep. Rothman who sits on the House of Representatives' International Relations Committee and on its Subcommittee on Economic Policy and Trade.

"Keeping informed of the current political, social, economic and cultural events occurring in Ukraine is important to me and to my constituents. I have the good fortune to represent such a large and active Ukrainian-American community."

The congressman represents the 9th District, which encompasses parts of Hudson, Bergen and Passaic counties.

Before joining the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Rep. Rothman also co-sponsored H.Con.Res. 295, a congressional resolution that commemorates the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933. The resolution honors the memory of the millions of Ukrainians who died as a result of oppressive policies instituted by the Soviet Union. The resolution has been referred for action to the House International Relations Committee and currently has bipartisan support from 66 Members of Congress.

"The Ukrainian Famine was a dark and horrible chapter in world history that for too long has gone unnoticed by the American people," said Rep. Rothman. "By addressing the horrible injustice suffered by the Ukrainian people from 1932 to 1933, the Congress can bring attention to this tragedy and help heal the emotional scars of those who suffered through it. I will work with the members of the Ukrainian Caucus to gather the votes needed to pass this important measure."

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Approximately 320,000 children born between January 1, 1979, and June 30, 1986, had already been officially recognized as Chornobyl victims. The new decision adds another 25,000 children born between July 1 and December 31, 1986, to that category. The decision notes that the classification does not cover children of parents who moved to Kyiv after June 30, 1986, or children born between 1979 and 1986 who arrived in the capital for permanent residency after June 20, 1986. (Respublika)

### Kyiv creates state broadcasting giant

KYIV – In accordance with a recent presidential edict, the Ukrainian government on September 24 announced the establishment of Ukrainian Television and Radio Broadcasting, a state shareholding company that will unite state-run broadcast media, the Associated Press reported. Several national television channels and radio stations, as well as 27 regional state-run television and radio companies that are not subject to privatization, will be united in the new entity. The Cabinet of Ministers appointed Mykola Kniazytskyi as the company's board chairman. Information Minister Zynovii Kulyk said the government is currently able to finance only some 20 percent of broadcasters' needs. "It is entirely possible that we shall cut the national radio broadcasts, for instance, from 22 hours a day to seven or eight hours," he said. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Leaders to calm fear of financial collapse

KYIV – Ukraine's regional government leaders agreed on September 24 to launch a nationwide information campaign to restore confidence in the national currency, the Associated Press reported. In the wake of the Russian crisis, the Ukrainian hryvnia has fallen from 2.1 hrv per \$1 (U.S.) in mid-August to 3.25 hrv per \$1 on September 24. Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko told regional leaders that "psychological factors" have played a "most significant role" in Ukraine's current economic slump. National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko added that panic among the population is the only obstacle to stabilizing the hryvnia and curbing inflation. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Romanian minister comments on minority

BUCHAREST – Romania's Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei Plesu on September 16 appealed to journalists to display more

"seriousness and responsibility" when reporting on the situation of the Romanian minority in Ukraine, RFE/RL's Bucharest bureau reported. Referring to the campaign in the media on alleged infringements of that minority's rights, Mr. Plesu said reports are often "exaggerated, based on insufficient evidence and even groundless." He said the Romanian minority in Ukraine is "unfortunately divided into numerous rival factions" and that it was one of those groups that proposed changing the official designation of its language from "Romanian" to "Moldovan." Ukrainian authorities, he noted, have not acted on that proposal. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Russian fleet commander charges abuse

SEVASTOPOL – Vice Admiral Vladimir Komoedov, commander of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, has sent an open letter to the Sevastopol city administration accusing it of "abusive actions" against Russian sailors. ITAR-TASS reported on September 17. Vice Admiral Komoedov said that sailors are discriminated against by the city authorities, who have deprived them of the right to use city transportation free of charge. He also points to increased pressure on the fleet to pay taxes and threats to confiscate property and cut off water and electricity supplies unless the fleet pays its debts. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### World Energy Congress praises Ukraine

HOUSTON – A Ukrainian delegation headed by Energy Minister Oleksii Sheberstov and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak is participating in the World Energy Congress here. According to the Embassy of Ukraine, the congress noted that Ukraine had made the greatest progress among all the CIS states in reform of the energy sector. The Ukrainian delegates expressed satisfaction at the cooperation with the West that has been achieved and submitted proposals on plans for further cooperation. (Eastern Economist)

### McDonald's to open Sumy restaurant

SUMY, Ukraine – McDonald's will add about 20,000 hrv annually to the Sumy city budget. Sumy's first McDonald's restaurant is expected to be opened on November 1. McDonald's had planned to open a restaurant in Sumy in 2002, but eventually decided to give the city preference over Odesa, Lviv, Cherkasy, Donetsk, Zaporizhia and Luhansk. McDonald's is now operating in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk. The company plans to invest about \$2 million (U.S.) in constructing the new restaurant. (Eastern Economist)

## BUSINESS IN BRIEF

### Denmark provides \$100 M credit line to Ukraine

KYIV – Danish Foreign Affairs Minister Niels Petersen and his delegation of officials and businessmen arrived in Kyiv on September 9. On the first day of his visit a protocol was signed calling for a \$100 million U.S. credit line to help develop the domestic energy and ship-building sectors. Mr. Petersen told a news conference after the signing of the document. Denmark hopes the credits will encourage necessary economic reform.

The Ukrainians and Danes also signed an agreement on international highway links and a protocol on financial cooperation. The highway communication agreement, which addresses international automotive transit, conditions for transporting people and cargo, and transit within Ukraine and Denmark is expected to improve Ukraine's balance of payments and increase currency reserves.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said that in 1994 trade turnover between the two countries totaled \$86 million U.S.; in 1998 the figure reached \$181 million. Ukraine's National Agency on Economic Development and Integration also signed an agreement with the Danish Investment Fund for Central and Eastern European Countries.

The Danish businessmen accompanying Mr. Petersen met with government officials to discuss opportunities in Ukraine's agricultural and energy sectors.

Messrs. Tarasyuk and Petersen discussed the Ukraine-European Union summit scheduled for October in Vienna. The Danish foreign affairs minister's schedule also included meetings with President Kuchma, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Serhii Osyka, as well as Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukraine wins tender to supply T-84 tanks to Turkey

MOSCOW – Sources in the Russian Defense Ministry report that Ukraine has won a tender to supply T-84 and MBT-2000 tanks to Turkey. The T-84's design is based on the popular Soviet T-80U.

According to the same sources, Ukraine's prices were six times lower than the usual asking price for a tank on the international market. The Russians, who also submitted a bid, are reportedly upset by what they consider "dumping prices" on the part of Kharkiv's Malyshev factory. Such low prices, they contend, are attempts on the part of Ukraine to muscle its way into traditionally Russian markets.

The sales to Turkey coincide with Ukraine's efforts to reduce the size of its fleet of tanks; Russia, however, continues to keep huge tank units and cannot afford to match these prices.

The Turkish deal comes in the wake of a similar 1996 sale to Pakistan. Under this agreement, which is considered a breakthrough for Ukraine as a tank exporter, Ukraine has committed to supplying 320 T-80UD tanks at a total cost of \$620 million U.S., with most revenues from this sale earmarked for modernization of the tank.

The Russians, angered by Ukraine's success in Pakistan, refused to supply cannons for the tanks, forcing Ukraine to begin production of its own cannons. Despite expressions of shock and "betrayal" by Russian military leaders over this transaction, Ukraine continues to build its relationship with Pakistan.

A Pakistani defense ministry delegation led by the country's general staff commander, Jakhangir Karamat, studied the MBT-2000 during a recent visit to the Kharkiv factory. The delegation has given its preliminary approval to a three-way Ukraine-Pakistan-China agreement for joint production of the new tank. Pakistan has also reportedly assured Ukraine that it is prepared to buy 100 MBT-2000 tanks. (Eastern Economist)

## OBITUARY

# The Rev. Petro B.T. Bilaniuk, 66, prominent Catholic theologian

by **Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – The Rev. Petro Borys Tereshkovych Bilaniuk, a widely respected Ukrainian Catholic theologian and clergyman, died at the Copernicus Lodge Chronic Care Facility on September 8 after a lengthy battle with cancer. He was 66.

Born on August 4, 1932, in Zalischyky, Galicia (about 40 miles east of Kolomyia), he emigrated to Canada in 1949, settling initially in Toronto, then studied at the University of Montreal's theological seminary, graduating in 1955.

He continued his studies in Rome at the Pontifical University Urbanianum and the Pontifical Ukrainian Seminary until 1956, then traveled to Germany, where he earned a doctorate in theology from the University of Munich in 1961. He returned to Munich in 1971-1972 and earned a doctorate in philosophy from the Ukrainian Free University.

Dr. Bilaniuk joined the faculty of St. Michael's College at the University of Toronto in 1962 with the department of theology and religious studies, and was soon recognized as a leading authority on the theology, history and culture of the Eastern Christian Churches, with interests in interpretations of cosmic and biological evolution. He became a full professor in 1974.

He also served in various executive and administrative capacities of the college's Institute of Christian Thought beginning in 1969 onward.

Prof. Bilaniuk was a visiting professor of church history and theology at the John XXIII Institute for Eastern Christian Studies in New York, the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and the St. Clement Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

The Rev. Bilaniuk was ordained as a priest in April 1981 by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and as mitrophoric archpriest in November 1988 by Bishop Isidore Borecky, and served as assistant pastor at the St. Nicholas parish in Toronto. In October 1985, he was appointed honorary canon of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy in Lviv by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

A staunch defender of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's particularity, both as a member of the Toronto Eparchy's clergy and as a member of the University of

Toronto faculty, he arrayed scholarly canonical arguments in support of the Eastern Rite (such as the institution of married priesthood), and his Church's right to a patriarchate.

The Rev. Bilaniuk was also one of the most vocal of those clergymen who defended Bishop Borecky's decision not to step down as Eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada in 1989 and 1995. Prior to his death the Rev. Bilaniuk was visited by Bishop Roman Danylak, the apostolic administrator for Toronto with whom he'd feuded, and the two formally reconciled.

In the 1990s, as a matter of principle, he served as an expert witness at trials in Québec defending the Church of Scientology in its claims to assert itself as a Church, and added his voice to protests against the German government's efforts to abridge its rights.

He authored over 160 articles and 13 books, including his first thesis, "De Magisterio Ordinario Pontificis" (1966); a two-volume collection of essays, "Studies in Eastern Christianity" (1977, 1982); "The Fifth Lateran Council (1512-1517) and the Eastern Churches" (his second thesis, 1975); "The Apostolic Origin of the Ukrainian Church" (1988); "The Spirituality of Eastern Churches" (1993); "Chronos and Kairos, Secular and Sacred Time in Relation to the History of Salvation and Eternity" (1994); and "The Notion of Religion of Christian and Pre-Christian Slavs, Fifth to 13th Centuries" (1994).

In 1966-1974 he was editor-in-chief of the journal *Za Ridnu Tserkvu*. He also served as an editorial advisor to the *Journal of Ecumenical Studies*, *Horizons and Our Canada*.

From 1993, Prof. Bilaniuk was a member of the editorial board of *Logos*, the journal of Eastern Christian Studies published by the Sheptytsky Institute at St. Paul University in Ottawa. He bequeathed his considerable personal library collection of about 10,000 titles to the institute's library.

In 1991, the University of Toronto Press published a monograph examining Prof. Bilaniuk's eschatological thought, and in the following year, a festschrift in his honor was published in Graz, Austria.

The Rev. Dr. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Sheptytsky Institute, delivered

(Continued on page 19)

## Volume I of Hrushevsky's history celebrated with book launch in Kyiv

KYIV – A book launch for the English translation of the first volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" was held at the Building of the Teacher, where Hrushevsky presided over the Central Rada in 1917-1918. The launch was organized by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences Committee to Support Scholarship and Culture, and the Building of the Teacher.

Held on August 24, the launch was a celebration of Ukrainian independence, including concerts and a reception. Among those attending were members of the academy: Mykola Zhulynsky, Mykola Chumachenko, Pavlo Sokhan, Kostiantyn Sytnyk, Oleksii Onyshchenko, Petro Shpak, Liubomyr Pyrih and Serhii Riabchenko; deputies to the Verkhovna Rada: Viacheslav Chornovil and Les Taniuk. Also present were professors of the National University Kyiv Mohyla Academy and Kyiv University: Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, Petro Kononenko, Petro Kovalenko, Vitalii Strikha, Volodymyr Telniuk-Adamchuk; and numerous members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia of Kyiv.

Academician Iaroslav Yatskiv, head of the academy's Committee to Support Scholarship and Culture, opened the event with a discussion of the importance of Hrushevsky, Ukraine's first president, and the four Universals of the Central Rada for Ukrainian state-building. He saw the English translation as strengthening the international position of the renewed Ukrainian state. He then introduced the main speaker, Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Jacyk Center and editor-in-chief of the Hrushevsky Translation Project.

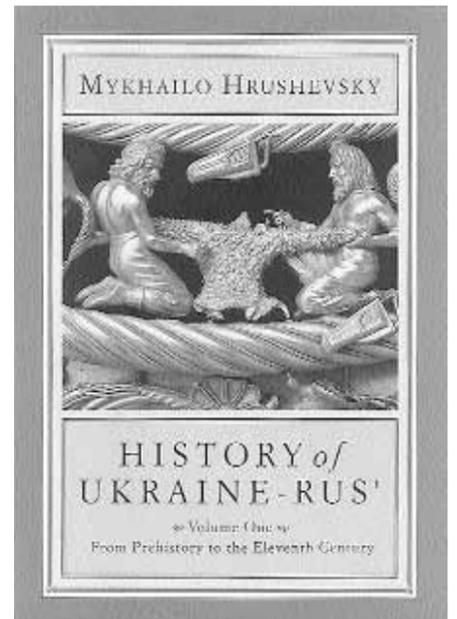
Dr. Sysyn said that although there had already been more than a dozen launches of Volume 1 in North America and Europe, the Kyiv launch was of paramount importance, as it was being held in the city and the very building where Hrushevsky lived and worked.

He discussed the great changes that have taken place in Ukrainian historical studies since Ukrainian independence. Ukraine has again become the center of research and writing on Ukrainian history, which requires a rethinking of what historians abroad should properly do. While they now have the opportunity to work in the archives and libraries of Ukraine, they should redouble their efforts to utilize archival materials abroad that are not always readily accessible to scholars in Ukraine.

Dr. Sysyn also emphasized the role of historians abroad in writing for a Western public and carrying on projects of translation of Ukrainian works into Western languages.

Dr. Sysyn outlined the reasons for translating Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'." He maintained that this classic and authoritative work should reach an international audience: it had been Hrushevsky's wish that his history appear in an international scholarly language and Ukrainian independence has greatly increased international interest in Ukraine, he added.

The generosity of donors in the Ukrainian community and the commitment of the University of Alberta to Ukrainian studies have made the project possible. The matching funds program of the Province of Alberta and the million-dollar donation of Mr. Jacyk of Toronto made it possible to establish a Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the



Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in 1989. Individual donors, notably the five sponsors of volumes who have donated \$100,000 each, as well as a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, have greatly aided the project. Six translators and a team of editors are working on the 10 volumes (11 books).

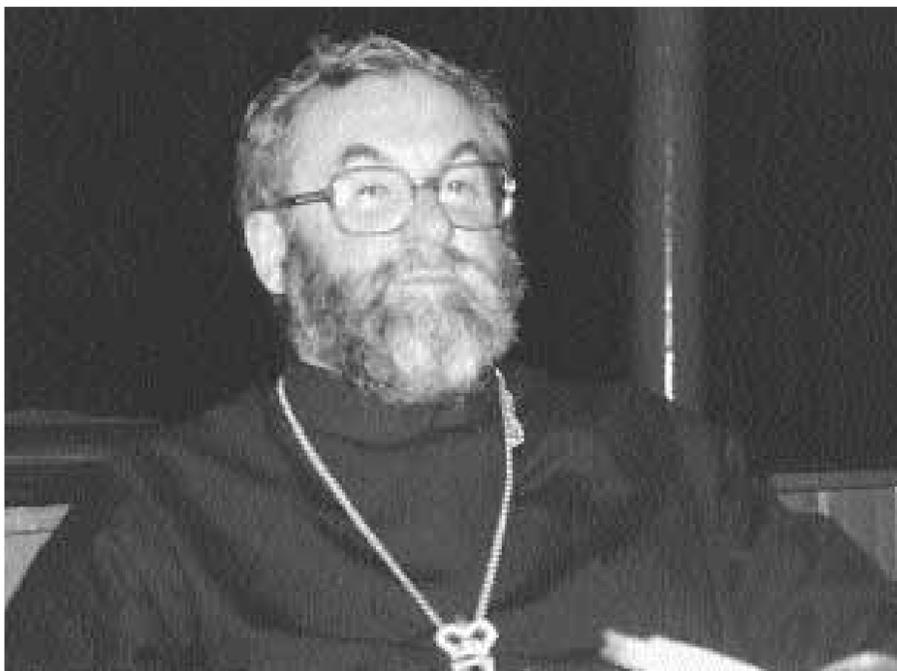
Turning to the volume being feted, Dr. Sysyn praised the excellent translation by Marta Skorupsky of New York, who rendered Hrushevsky's text fluently and accurately. He also lauded the consulting editor, Prof. Andrzej Poppe of Warsaw University, especially for assembling a bibliography of the 1,700 items of literature used by Hrushevsky. He expressed his special thanks to Petro and Ivanna Stelmach for sponsoring the volume, to CIUS Press for its superb publishing product, and to the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies for providing a publishing subsidy.

In conclusion, Dr. Sysyn discussed the dissemination of the volume and the positive reactions to date. He noted the special booklet on the volume, which includes a statement by President Leonid Kuchma. At the end of his talk he presented copies of the volume to representatives of Kyiv libraries, including Larysa Melnyk, director of the Building of the Teacher.

Scholars and political leaders who spoke on the importance of the translation included Vladyslav Verstiuk, Dr. Kononenko, Taras Hunczak, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, Dr. Sokhan, Les Taniuk and Viacheslav Chornovil. The executive director of the Hrushevsky International Scholarly Foundation, Leonid Reshodko, stressed the great significance of the dissemination of Hrushevsky's legacy for the Ukrainian state and promised to secure support for the Hrushevsky Translation Project.

Dr. Sysyn expressed thanks for this offer and hope that the Ukrainian government would sponsor a volume. Those assembled also expressed their conviction that the Ukrainian government should erect a monument to Hrushevsky on European Square in Kyiv.

Before the launch, the orchestra of the Ukrainian Armed Forces greeted the public with a medley of marches and Ukrainian patriotic tunes. Afterwards a concert was held to celebrate the occasion. Participants included soloists Nina Matviienko and Taras Shtonda, actress Nila Kriukov, who read works by Lina Kostenko, the Levko Revutsky Male Chorus under the direction of Bohdan Antkiv and the Kyiv Camerata ensemble.



The Rev. Petro Borys Tereshkovych Bilaniuk

## Ukrainian Catholic Church concludes Sobor and Synod in Lviv

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – During the period of August 23 through September 10, both a Sobor and Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church were held in Lviv, the metropolitan see of the Church in Ukraine.

According to information released by the office of Major Archbishop and Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the goal of the Second Patriarchal Sobor (Council) during the week of August 23-30 was to focus on the role of the laity in the life of the Church.

More than 170 delegates from 12 countries representing each of the 24 eparchies and exarchates of the Church, as well as more than 40 representatives of religious organizations, publications, educational institutions and other guests attended the Sobor.

The plenary sessions of the Sobor were held on the premises of Lviv State Polytechnic University. At the opening of the Sobor, greetings were read from the Lviv Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church, the Lviv Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, and from the apostolic nuncio in Ukraine, Cardinal Antonio Franco, who came midway through the Sobor and brought the blessing of Pope John Paul II.

The delegates to the Sobor voted that its final document, "The Place and Role of the Faithful in the

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church" be published no later than March 1999. Materials will be submitted to the Permanent Synod of Bishops for their comments in December 1998 and for final approval by the Permanent Synod by March 1999.

The Sobor is an advisory body of the Church comprising clergy and laity. This was the second session of a five-part Patriarchal Sobor designed to take place over several years. The third session is scheduled for the year 2001 on the topic "Social Teachings of the Catholic Church and their Realization."

The Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a began its conclave on September 1 at which "the place of our sui juris Church in the Universal Church and its role as a sister Church in the family of sui juris Churches" was to be the main topic of deliberations, according to the office of the major archbishop. Five reports concerning the historical, theological, canonical, liturgical and ecumenical aspects of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the identity of the Church, its role and purposes were discussed by the approximately 40 hierarchs attending.

The Synod convened at the monastery of the Basilian Fathers in Krekhiv, outside of Lviv. Of the 38 resolu-

tions accepted by the Synod, none made reference to the request of March 4, from the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Angelo Sodano, that Ukrainian Catholic married priests must not serve in Poland. [Cardinal Sodano visited Kyiv in June for the opening of the Apostolic Nunciature and later met in Lviv with Bishop Lubomyr Husar, auxiliary to the major archbishop and chief administrator of the Church.]

Both the Sobor and the Synod discussed the types and venues of events planned by the Church for the celebration of the second millennium of Christianity in the year 2000.

According to Bishop Husar, the Ukrainian Catholic Church will participate in three events in Rome in the year 2000: in May, at the celebration of the Day of Martyrs, a veneration of those persecuted in the 20th century for their faith; in the summer, during which Ukrainian youth will participate in the World Youth Congress; and on October 1, at the Church of St. Mary at Minerva, where a divine liturgy will be concelebrated by bishops of Byzantine-rite Catholic Churches. Other events will take place in Ukraine, including the Assembly of Ukrainian Youth, dedicated to the 2,000th anniversary of Christianity and to be held in Kyiv.

## Bishop Pasichny...

(Continued from page 1)

an investiture. Only Metropolitan Bzdel changed vestments, and Bishop Pasichny was not ceremonially dressed in new robes. (This subsequently led to confusion in the minds of the Toronto Star daily's editors, who in their September 26 issue ran a photograph of the event misidentifying Metropolitan Bzdel as Bishop Pasichny.)

The special liturgy was also marked by the times in which it took place – it was largely bilingual, in Ukrainian and English, with the latter language used for important sections of the liturgy, such as the Anaphora of Christ's offering of His Body and Blood for the remission of sins.

Bishop Lawrence Huculak, eparch of Edmonton, who delivered the homily mostly in Ukrainian and ended in English, emphasized the role of a bishop as a symbol of Church unity. "The success or failure of a bishop's tenure is dependent on the council of the eparchy's clergy and on its faithful," Bishop Huculak said, adding that the Second Vatican Council of 1964 reaffirmed the importance of ties between the episcopal office and the faithful.

Cardinal Curis added a word of encouragement to resolve differences, saying that "the new bishop, clergy and faithful must work together to bring back those who wandered away in disillusionment." He also expressed assurances from the Roman Curia that Bishop Borecky is in their prayers, adding, "may the Lord reward Bishop Isidore for his long years of service."

The papal nuncio also recognized that the Toronto Eparchy, as it enters the second half of its first centenary, would continue to play a leading role in supporting the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine "in terms of personnel formation and practical assistance."

In his own brief remarks, Bishop Pasichny expressed thanks to the pope and the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for choosing him for the post of Toronto's eparch, and quoted the Epistle of St. Peter, who enjoined Church elders to "tend the flock of God, which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly, not for recompense, but of a ready mind. Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock." (I Peter: 5)

Bishop Pasichny declared his readiness to "work with all priests, members of monastic orders and faithful for the greater glory of our Lord."



Andrij Wynnyckyj

Flanked by clergy, Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs seated during the pontifical divine liturgy for the installation of Bishop Cornelius Pasichny as eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada at the Slovak Byzantine-rite Catholic Cathedral of the Transfiguration. Seated (from left) are Bishop Pasichny, Metropolitan Michael Bzdel and Auxiliary Bishop Julian Gbur of Lviv.

The tone of the ceremony was part muted celebration, part bated relief, as it marked the official end of the eparchy's nine-year overt standoff against the Vatican. The standoff began in 1989, when Bishop Borecky, the eparch since 1948, refused Pope John Paul II's order that he resign in accordance with newly adopted regulations stipulating that bishops give up their posts upon reaching the age of 75.

In December 1992, the pope appointed the Rev. Roman Danylak as apostolic administrator of the eparchy. His ordination as bishop triggered a firestorm of defiance and ill-will among the eparchy's clergy and faithful, which was intensified when Bishop Danylak attempted to browbeat clergymen into accepting his authority.

In time, the intensity of resentments has faded, enabling the acting leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Bishop Lubomyr Husar, to broker a solution to the impasse at last year's Synod in Lviv. As a result, Bishop Borecky has retired, Bishop Danylak has been reassigned to Rome, and Bishop Pasichny is in place to heal divisions.

The day's events were rounded out by a banquet held at the Regal Constellation hotel in Toronto.



Papal Nuncio Cardinal Carlo Curis greets Bishop Cornelius Pasichny, seated on the episcopal throne during his installation. Seen in the foreground are Metropolitan Michael Bzdel (left) and the Rev. Taras Karpiuk (right).

## Foreign affairs minister leads Ukraine's delegation at new U.N. session

NEW YORK – A delegation from Ukraine led by Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk attended the 53rd session of the United Nations General Assembly here on September 21-24. According to the Embassy of Ukraine, during the first day of the Ukrainian delegation's work at the session, Mr. Tarasyuk met with his Chinese counterpart, Tan Xiasuang; Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs Rosario Green; and U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, and held brief private meetings with representatives of a number of U.S. companies.

On the same day, Mr. Tarasyuk attended a roundtable held by the Eurasian Group, which unites political experts and economists from 40 countries. Addressing the guests, Mr. Tarasyuk informed them about the foreign policy of Ukraine, emphasizing Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures, and stressed Ukraine's role as a strategic



Yaro Bihun

Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk

connection between different regions of Europe and Asia.

On September 23, Mr. Tarasyuk addressed the General Assembly. Mr. Tarasyuk praised the reforms taking place within the U.N. and confirmed Ukraine's commitment to the reforms initiated by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and implemented during the previous session of the General Assembly, which was presided over by Ukraine's Hennadii Udoenko.

Outlining the positive and negative aspects of globalization, Mr. Tarasyuk stressed the United Nations' responsibility for international stability and sustained development. He reminded the assembly of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's call for the establishment of a U.N. Economic Security Council during his address before the General Assembly in 1995.

Mr. Tarasyuk also drew attention to the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. He noted Ukraine's unprecedented contributions to nuclear disarmament and called on other states to further reduce their nuclear arsenals with the goal of ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. He urged the so-called threshold countries to renounce their nuclear ambitions.

Mr. Tarasyuk presented Ukraine's vision of the future European security architecture, one that should be based on the principles of comprehensiveness, indivisibility and partnership. He praised the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as an important pan-European mechanism for preserving stability on the continent. He called for closer cooperation between the OSCE and the U.N. and pointed to the need to coordinate activities.

Mr. Tarasyuk briefed the General Assembly about the outcome of the first round of consultations in Kyiv, conducted by delegations from several Black Sea nations, aimed at drafting mechanisms for promoting trust and security in the Black Sea region. He also reported on the broad acceptance of Ukrainian President Kuchma's initiative on convening a sum-

mit in Yalta in September 1999 on the topic "Baltic-Black Sea Cooperation: Into an Integrated Europe of the 21st Century without Dividing Lines." The Ukrainian minister called upon U.N. member-states to work harder to achieve progress in creating a more reliable and predictable world, and promote economic prosperity, social justice and ecological security. In conclusion, Mr. Tarasyuk underlined that the drive for a reformed and renewed U.N. must result in an organization that will cater to people's interests and human needs and be proven through actions.

Mr. Tarasyuk also met with U.N. Secretary-General Annan. Mr. Tarasyuk delivered to Mr. Annan a personal message from President Kuchma and renewed an invitation for Mr. Annan to pay an official visit to Ukraine. Mr. Tarasyuk expressed Ukraine's full support for Mr. Annan's programs for reforming the U.N., and confirmed Ukraine's intention to remain one of the most active members of the organization.

In response, Mr. Annan thanked the Ukrainian leadership for the invitation, and noted Ukraine's active role and constructive contributions to various aspects of U.N. activities. He also gave a high appraisal of Mr. Udoenko's presidency of the 52nd session of the General Assembly and expressed his hope for continuing cooperation between Ukraine and the U.N.

Mr. Tarasyuk met with German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel on September 23. The Ukrainian foreign affairs minister urged more active support on the part of Germany for Ukraine's integration with European and Euro-Atlantic institutions. The two diplomats exchanged opinions about the global financial crisis, its regional and national repercussions, and the situation in Russia. They discussed ways to minimize the adverse effects of the global financial crisis on individual nations.

Also on September 23, Mr. Tarasyuk attended a ministerial-level session of the Third International Conference of

Emergent or Restored Democracies held at the U.N. The session focused on progress made in implementing the Third Conference's recommendations, which were endorsed in Bucharest, Romania, on September 2-4, 1997. Mr. Tarasyuk's remarks at the session focused on Ukraine's advances toward a socially oriented market economy, the rule of law and establishment of democratic institutions inherent in a civil society.

Addressing delegates from over 80 countries, Ukraine's foreign minister focused on Ukraine's praiseworthy record on inter-ethnic harmony. Ukraine's experience may well be applicable in the global community's effort to resolve and prevent ethnic strife, which jeopardizes international peace, stability and security, he noted.

Mr. Tarasyuk's move to give the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSECO) U.N. General Assembly Observer Status received full approval from the BSECO member-states. The BSECO delegations held a meeting on September 23 during which Mr. Tarasyuk called upon the meeting's participants to scale down naval activity in the Black Sea, to set up the BSECO's bank and to promptly ratify the BSECO Charter.

On September 24, Mr. Tarasyuk met with Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Janos Martonyi. The two men agreed to hold deeper consultations on specific issues of bilateral and international relations during Mr. Martonyi's visit to Ukraine this autumn. Hungary was one of the first countries to recognize Ukraine's independence, and open an embassy in Kyiv.

On September 24, Mr. Tarasyuk also met with his counterpart from the European Union, and a meeting was planned as well as with representatives of American Jewish organizations.

On the evening of September 23, a small reception was held for the Ukrainian delegation at Ukraine's Mission to the U.N., hosted by Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko.

## Udoenko ends term...

(Continued from page 1)

centage of the more than \$1 billion in back dues that the U.S. owes the international organization.]

In addition to touching upon Mr. Udoenko's tenure at the U.N., at a press conference held at Ukraine's Mission on September 17, Mr. Yelchenko discussed the visit of Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk to the U.S., planned for September 21-24 (see related story above) and Ukraine's agenda at the U.N. for the upcoming year.

## Ukraine establishes Committee on Bioethics

Agency of Religious Information

KYIV – On initiative of the Ukrainian National Commission of UNESCO Affairs at the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Committee on Bioethics was established, and Academician Yuriy Kundiyiv was appointed its chairman. Its work will be overseen by the National Scientific Center of Medical and Biological Problems, and experts in various fields will be invited to collaborate with the newly established structure. The committee will evaluate new achievements in the realm of cloning methods and human genetics; its regulations will be elaborated in the nearest future. Committee members are currently discussing whether to engage representatives of Ukrainian Churches in its work.

Among the key issues of importance to Ukraine is a greater emphasis on worldwide nuclear disarmament. According to Ambassador Yelchenko, the era of nuclear containment as a strategy is over, and the issue now is how to best stop this new process of rapid nuclear armament and proliferation. Ukraine, which was the first and, to date, the only state that voluntarily gave up its nuclear weapons has the right to demand that this proliferation be stopped and to be included in discussions of disarmament strategies.

Also on the agenda for the year is Ukraine's involvement in efforts to combat international terrorism, and a continued push for U.N. reforms.

In particular, Ukraine seeks ways to more judiciously assess its U.N. dues and debt. Ukraine owes the U.N. about \$200 million, approximately two-thirds of which is old Soviet debt. Ukraine is willing to pay off some of the Soviet debt, but not all. Ukraine is also appealing the unilateral increase in Ukraine's fee enacted by the U.N. in 1992.

The Mission will continue to push for Ukraine to occupy one of the rotating chairs in the U.N. Security Council (a position for which Slovakia is Ukraine's chief competitor) and to participate in U.N. peacekeeping missions. Ambassador Yelchenko predicted that a complete reform of the five-member U.N. Security Council – a permanent expansion aside from the possible inclusion of Germany or Japan – will not take simply a few years, "more likely 20 than five."

In Ukraine, the foreign policy is to

stay the course: moving toward integration of Ukraine into Euro-Atlantic structures. Much work remains to be done administratively: ministries need to be organized to better work together towards this goal and legislation must be enacted to reflect Ukraine's continuum in relations with international organizations, according to Mr. Yelchenko.

The recent visit of French President Jacques Chirac to Ukraine was a great success, stated Mr. Yelchenko, noting that it reflected a 180-degree turnabout in France's stance to Ukraine, which had declared shortly after Ukraine's inde-

pendence that it would never accept Ukraine into pan-European structures. Mr. Yelchenko speculated that France's original position probably reflected Russia's then-still powerful influence, France's fear that Ukraine would be a competitor, combined with the traditional conservatism and wariness of France.

"Personally I am very pleased," said Ambassador Yelchenko, "within a day we felt the change, as our U.N. colleagues from France immediately became more open, more approachable, began to consult with us. Now we must act upon and solidify all these changes."



Irene Jarosewich

Ambassador to the United Nations Volodymyr Yelchenko at a press conference at Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. On the left is Oksana Boyko, the Mission's second secretary.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Northern New Jersey District raises funds via garage sale

by Maria Oscislawski

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, which unites 21 UNA branches, decided to try something new to raise funds for its local fraternal activity.

District officers decided to organize a garage sale on Saturday, September 12, in the parking lot of the UNA's Corporate Headquarters on Route 10 in Parsippany, N.J.

The event raised funds for the activity of the district, which is one of 27 such bodies within the UNA structure in North America. Funds will support such upcoming events as a Christmastime "Yalyinka" for children in the geographical area covered by the district – the area covered by three districts, Jersey City, Newark and Passaic, before they merged at the beginning of 1997 into one Northern New Jersey District.

The garage sale was conducted with the assistance of 10 branch secretaries, members of the UNA General Assembly, district officers and other UNA'ers who donated their time to run the sale and/or items that were sold. The district executive committee expressed thanks to the following secretaries: Oksana Trytjak, Branch 25; Irene Lapychak, Branch 27; Olga Oseredczuk, Branch 37; Julian Kotlar, Branch 42; Maria Haluszczak,

Branch 70; Jaroslaw Leskiw, Branch 133; Stephan Kosonocky, Branch 172; Eugene Oscislawski, Branch 234; and Lon Staruch, Branch 371.

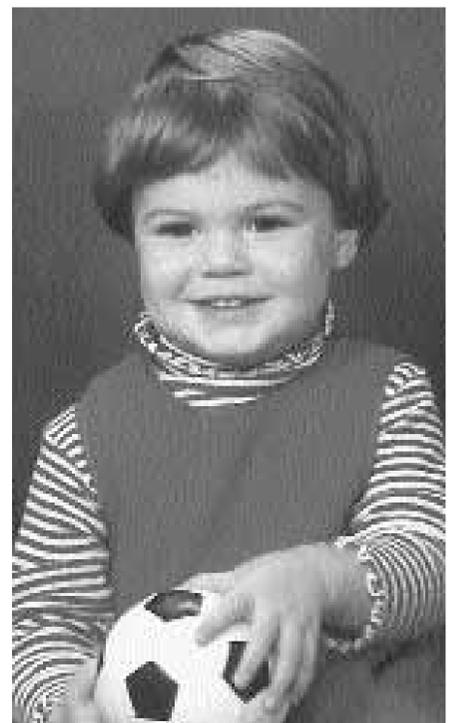
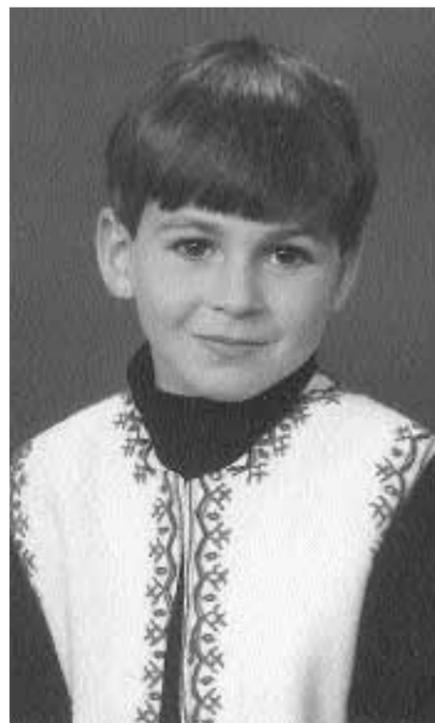
The district executive includes: Advisor Eugene Oscislawski, chairman; Mr. Kotlar, first vice-chairman; Advisor Andre Worobec, second vice-chairman; Mark Datzkiwsky, secretary; Mr. Staruch, treasurer; Mr. Kosonocky, Ukrainian-language press; Roma Hadzewycz, English-language press; Ms. Trytjak, events; Maria Oscislawski and Dana Jasinski, organizing; Daria Semegen, Halyna Bilyk and Ms. Haluszczak, members at large. Auditing Committee members are: Ivan Pelech, Gregory Klymenko and Stephan Welhasch. Honorary chairmen of the district are Wolodymyr Bilyk and John Chomko.

The next event organized by the Northern New Jersey District is a presentation by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas on Sunday, October 11. Dr. Kuropas, immigration historian and author of "Ukrainian Citadel: The First Hundred Years of the Ukrainian National Association," will speak on the topic "The UNA's Past, Present and Future." The lecture begins at 3 p.m. at the UNA Corporate Headquarters, 220 Route 10 (westbound), Parsippany, N.J. Also featured will be an exhibit of art works by Roman Demko. Admission is free, and refreshments will be served.



Among the volunteers at the garage sale were: (from left) Daria Semegen, Maria Haluszczak, Maria Oscislawski and Andre Worobec.

## Young UNA'ers



Andrew Connor Lang and Catherine Ryan Lang, children of Miroslawa Mucha Lang and J. Thomas Lang Jr., are new members of UNA Branch 194 in New York. They were enrolled by their grandparents Sofia and Wolodymyr Mucha.



Daniel Wanio, son of Oksana and Jaroslaw Wanio, is a new member of UNA Branch 94 in Hamtramck, Mich. He was enrolled by his grandparents Christine and Wsewolod Hnatzuk.

Maxim Hnatzuk, son of Martha and Myron Hnatzuk is a new member of UNA Branch 94. He was enrolled by his grandparents Christine and Wsewolod Hnatzuk.

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – AUGUST 1998

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – July 1998	8,074	17,632	4,421	30,127
Total Inactive Members – July 1998	7,408	18,012	0	25,420
Total Members – July 1998	15,482	35,644	4,421	55,547

#### ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

##### Gains in August 1998

New members	31	35	0	66
New members UL	5	7	0	12
Canadian NP	4	5	0	9
Reinstated	0	2	2	4
Transferred in	0	2	0	2
Change class in	8	0	0	8
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	1	0	1
<b>Total Gains:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102</b>

##### Losses in August 1998

Suspended	5	18	14	37
Transferred out	0	2	0	2
Change of class out	8	0	0	8
Transferred to adult	1	0	0	1
Died	2	53	0	55
Cash surrender	19	25	0	44
Endowment matured	18	14	0	32
Fully paid-up	17	24	0	41
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	1	0	1
<b>Total Losses</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>221</b>

<b>Total Active Members – August 1998</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>17,547</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>30,008</b>
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#### INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

##### Gains in August 1998

Paid-up	17	24	0	41
Extended insurance	2	3	0	5
Lapsed	3	15	0	18
<b>Total Gains</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>

##### Losses in August 1998

Died	2	29	0	31
Cash surrender	10	12	0	22
Reinstated	0	2	0	2
Lapsed	3	15	0	18
<b>Total Losses</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>

<b>Total Inactive Members – August 1998</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>17,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,411</b>
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<b>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – August 1998</b>	<b>15,467</b>	<b>35,543</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>55,419</b>
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## NEWS AND VIEWS

**A delegate's view of the UOC's 14th Sobor and the "omophor" issue**

by Peter Paluch

Having followed the discussion on this newspaper's pages concerning the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, I would like to refer to the piece that evoked such a great response over the past several months: the Rev. John Nakonachny's letter to *The Weekly*. He and others have been invoking the 14th Sobor held in October 1995 and claiming that the fate of our Church was deliberated and decided in the affirmative at that conclave. Many readers accept this "logical" supposition because it was so often claimed by South Bound Brook. Readers, and especially the faithful of our Church, need to know that the issue of accepting the omophor of Constantinople itself was never debated, nor was it approved by the 14th Sobor.

When word of the omophor first leaked out in 1995, some individuals questioned not the omophor itself, but the terms and means of its implementation. Our leaders remained silent and, when pressed, they responded through proxies. The response was always imperious and caustic – never explanatory nor conciliatory. Instead of providing a clarification, the designated hitters hurled names and accusations at anyone who dared to seek an explanation, labeling them mavericks, traitors to the Church, perennial troublemakers, collaborators with Ukraine's enemies, heretics, and worse.

A loyal opposition was reluctantly formed. Activities of the loyal opposition were not commenced in glee, as the Rev. Nakonachny once expressed. No one then, nor anyone now, seeks to inflict harm. We simply seek an explanation and an accounting of the facts.

The process began with a letter to Metropolitan Constantine, that asked him to clarify rumors circulating among the faithful. Unfortunately, our metropolitan did not think us worthy of a response. The long silence and subsequent vituperative response drew the attention of others who, until then, showed no concern over the issue. As time passed, news leaks began to trickle out, the silence of our

*Peter Paluch of Rutherford, N.J., was a delegate to the 14th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.*

Church leaders became telling, and the tales they told were very troubling indeed. The circle of concerned faithful began to grow, and still, the nagging questions went unanswered. Our Church leaders grew even more obstinate.

A group of faithful at the two Clifton, N.J., parishes organized an ad-hoc committee to seek answers. The Rev. Nakonachny's casual dismissal of that group as being longtime troublemakers for our Church leadership is a feeble effort to dodge the essence of this controversy, which is: Are the faithful of our Church entitled to an answer, honest and forthright, from their leaders? Is our metropolitan beyond reproach; should he be inaccessible to his flock; is he infallible?

If this omophor was all that our previous leaders had sought, if it was good and desirable, then why not parade it through all our parishes, on a pedestal, giving us all an opportunity to praise the Lord and thank our leaders? And further, if all that was circulating throughout the Eastern Orthodox community was indeed false, then why not lay the facts bare? This would stop the debate cold in its tracks.

The Rev. Nakonachny's name-calling is painfully cruel. Most of us who are involved in this quest for truth welcomed the initial news that there was a rapprochement between our Churches. Because I had close friends in the delegation that traveled to Istanbul in early 1995 for a meeting with the ecumenical patriarch, I saw them off at Newark International Airport. We were all flush with expectation. My fellow faithful and I had no idea that our venerable entourage would return, Trojan horse in tow, violating their oath and our collective sanctuary.

So, then, who did what to whom? Who is entitled to object, and who deserves an explanation? Throughout our period of activity, we went to great lengths to avoid extremes. All our work was public and forthright. No one in South Bound Brook or beyond was excluded, regardless of their alignment. All mailings were sent to every priest, every parish; and a copy of all our mailings went to the Consistory. Often we first mailed the contents to the Consistory and waited for a response before we distributed our information to the broader public. We felt that if our Church leaders were not up to the task, if

it was inconvenient for them to spearhead the debate, then they should not object to someone else fulfilling that responsibility on their behalf. It would provide our faithful the opportunity to examine the issue.

Not so! The Rev. Nakonachny's reference to the clandestine meeting in Clifton illustrates his quandary. If indeed it was meant to be an evil, conspiratorial plot, then how is it that the Consistory was so well represented at that Clifton meeting of "mavericks?" An invitation was sent to the Consistory, Metropolitan Constantine and Archbishop Antony. In attendance were the president of the Consistory, the Rev. William Diakiw; a member of the Metropolitan Council and an executive of the Senior Ukrainian Orthodox League, Emil Skocypec; the Rev. Myron Oryhon's wife, Linda, and the Rev. Oryhon's mother-in-law. They did their level best to defend the circled wagons.

The Rev. Nakonachny's reference to shoddy treatment or underhanded tactics is intentionally malicious. He knows full well that if the Consistory's point of view emerged battered and torn, it was not because someone blind-sided it at the church hall but, rather, because it fell flat on its face. They made a great effort, but like the Rev. Nakonachny, they had nothing more to offer than the references to uncanonical status and the mantra "trust our leaders." They had ample time and opportunity to argue their case – far more than the loyal opposition was given at the 14th Sobor. So, unable to have their way, shepherds of the flock threatened both clergy and laity with expulsion if anyone broke ranks.

\* \* \*

I went to the 14th Sobor cheered by the prospect of an imminent forum for our cause.

Spotting me from the dais, Archbishop Antony made a beeline to meet me at the entrance. The archbishop shook a fistful of papers in my face and in a fit of anger declared, "if you don't stop passing this stuff around, I'll have you thrown out of the hall. I responded with "Slava Isusu Khrystu" and suggested that he do what he must do because I will do what I must.

The Rev. Nakonachny's claim that the issue of the

(Continued on page 22)

**One year later: the Canadian government vs. Wasyl Odynsky**

by Olya Odynsky

On August 26, 1997, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police paid a surprise visit to my father, Wasyl Odynsky. One year later, on August 24, I escorted him into the examination for discovery. It has been a tremendously difficult year, and yet, the court hearings themselves still await my father and our family.

From September 24, 1997, (the date the letter from the minister of citizenship and immigration arrived, stating that my father had 30 days in which to decide whether he would leave Canada voluntarily, or appeal the charges) until January 18 of this year, we did not know the details of the charges.

Once the minister's summary of facts and evidence finally arrived, I read this 50-page document with intense apprehension. Surely, if the government was intending to deport my father they must have very substantial evidence. To my relief there were no accusations of any alleged criminality or wrongdoing. But to my dismay, I thought: "This is it?" The Canadian government claims that because Wasyl Odynsky was in the Trawniki and Poniatowa labor camps, he should not have been accepted for immigration into Canada after the war. They claim he could only have arrived in Canada by misrepresentation.

During the months of February and March I wrote letters to politicians, organizations – and anyone I could think of. I appeared on a local radio talk show, and on the "Kontakt" and "Svitohliad" TV programs, and gave several speeches. I very naively believed that the truth was the truth and it should be easy to prove. I certainly did not think that I had to revisit the second world war. How wrong I was.

While our lawyers worked away during April and May, I read voraciously. There is so much to research. The Ukrainian position during World War II, the displaced persons (DP) camps, the post-war immigration process ...

I also began the search for witnesses who went through the DP camps and immigration process similar to my father. Many people remember very little. Most have thrown out their old documents. There were many dead ends.

In June I flew to Ukraine for the first time in my life to look for witnesses who could corroborate my father's story. I traveled to his village, near Kolomyia, where the family I had only known through pictures and letters greeted me. In two days, with the assistance of Myroslava Oleksiuk-Baker, I interviewed (while she videotaped) many witnesses. Their words gave me great encouragement, but they also broke my heart.

They told me about their life while under the occupation of Poland, Russia, Germany and the Soviets. They told me how my father, along with four other boys in the village, was arrested and thrown into jail for running away from German military conscription. They told me how helpless they felt, how little control they had over their lives, how they cried. And I cried as I listened.

Their stories helped give me the resolve to continue the battle. On the third day I traveled to Lviv for myriad interviews and meetings. My mission was to make sure that the people of Ukraine knew that Canada wanted to deport one of their own expatriates. And for what? Allegations of misrepresentation. In two days I did a radio interview and a television interview,

attended several meetings and gave interviews to three newspapers. I attended a huge rally commemorating the many martyred Ukrainian political prisoners. I stood among the crowd, singing "Vichnaia Pamiat" with great emotion. And before I left Lviv, I made time to go to St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church to say a prayer for my father before a magnificent icon.

We took the overnight train to Kyiv. There, in one day, I met with the editors of *Vechirnyi Kyiv* and *Shliakh Peremohy*, and with a journalist from *Literaturna Ukraina*. I was interviewed by "Studio 1 + 1" television and had a meeting with Serhii Holovaty, the former deputy of the Verkhovna Rada and former minister of justice. I even found a historian for whom I was looking. Everyone I spoke with said the same thing: "It is not possible that Canada could be doing something so unjust. Not Canada!"

But it is true. And even worse: Canada is prosecuting my father, with my tax dollars. The government has vast resources. My father does not. Nor do I.

Let me tell you about the pre-hearing examination for discovery process. The government had the opportunity to question my father for four and a half days. Three of those days were spent covering the details of the second world war and one and a half days were spent covering the immigration process. And the government maintains that this is solely an immigration case.

The statements of the witnesses in Ukraine are vital to my father's case. The minister has offered to cover only part of the costs of the taking of commission evidence in Ukraine. We are struggling to cover these costs on top of the other mas-

sive legal and court bills. One would think that the government which is prosecuting a man (who has done no wrong in Canada or anywhere else) would take full responsibility for collecting commission evidence. The government has taken my father to court. They should have to prove their case. But, unfortunately, in this civil hearing, my father – at his own expense – has to defend himself and prove his innocence.

The summer months have flown by. My one reprieve was going to Verkhovyna and Soyuzivka to visit my youngest daughter, who was safely tucked away under the caring wing of Roma Pryma Bohachevska at dance camp. This was a great relief for me as our household often functions as what feels like a command center, and is not conducive to a teenager who is terrified for her grandfather.

To date, the support of many people from many parts of the world is truly appreciated. The Committee for Justice of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (Toronto Branch), as well as the assistance of many friends has helped to raise awareness regarding this issue.

So, one year later, my father and mother have aged before their time. It appears that they may have to sell their home to afford the escalating research and legal costs. They are frightened and apprehensive. So am I.

They have not given up hope. Neither have I. Neither should you.

\* \* \*

If you would like to assist the Odynsky family with their efforts, you may send contributions to: Wasyl Odynsky Defense Trust Fund, c/o 5289 Roebuck Court, Mississauga, Ontario L5R 2J5.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Response to Kuropas criticism of Harvard

Dear Editor:

Even the most detailed response to questions that Dr. Myron Kuropas puts to Harvard's Ukrainian studies program (September 20) will likely be unsatisfactory if he insists on quarreling with Harvard. Most of Dr. Kuropas' queries relate to the past, i.e., issues that have already been aired and assessed. It's like questioning the merits of a black and white television at a time when everyone already has color. What's the point, if not just to settle a personal score with Harvard?

Although Dr. Kuropas does not address the substance of the responses to his previous criticism, he now raises new ones, unfortunately, replete with incomplete and questionable comparisons.

Dr. Kuropas seems to feel that Harvard should publish works that he deems fit, like popular histories of Ukraine. Authors do use various publishers, and it's not clear why other venues for presenting Ukraine to the general public should be avoided. Robert Conquest did his work on the Great Famine while affiliated with the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, and the institute and the Ukrainian National Association provided support for him, yet his monograph "Harvest of Sorrow" came out at Oxford University Press. More recently, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press published the very successful book "Ukraine Between East and West" by Ihor Sevcenko for the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian

Historical Research, even though Prof. Sevcenko is from Harvard and the lectures presented in the book originated at Harvard.

Dr. Kuropas' comparison of Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies' publishing record on Ukrainians in Canada and the U.S. is somewhat incomplete and assumes incorrectly that the two institutions have similar missions and comparable publication profiles. He overlooks the long-lasting cooperation that exists between the two institutions and the division of labor that they practice. He also comes up short in his graduate student assessment. A call to Cambridge, Mass., or to Edmonton would have spared us the invidious comparisons. With respect to studies of Soviet disinformation regarding Ukrainians: the Ukrainian Research Institute is developing a research program focusing on new documents from the 20th century, including the World War II period.

I hope Dr. Kuropas will explain what's shabby about the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine booklets to which he alludes. It's odd that he did not mention the institute's Millennium publications, but instead chose publications of the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF), the Ukrainian community organization founded by members of the Ukrainian student's organization SUSTA in 1957. Each booklet featured reprints of important (and hard-to-get) articles on Ukrainian history and culture.

The reason they were published was because: "the Ukrainian Studies Fund [sought] to make available interpreta-

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### Many unanswered questions re: UOC

Dear Editor:

Despite the coverage that has appeared in The Weekly regarding the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., an overarching question – as yet unanswered – presses to the forefront. Was all this an honest mistake, a result of good intentions gone awry, or was this a deliberate Trojan horse? Impolitic as it may be to pose the question, the upcoming UOC Sobor in October will have to ask and answer it.

One starting point is the glaring abyss between yesterday's promise of unity, strength and independence, and today's tortured reality. Does incompetence, ignorance or simple negligence adequately explain the chasm between stated goals and accomplished results?

A second, more sobering starting point is that what was "yesterday's" promise and what is "today's" reality in most cases were actually simultaneous events, the dichotomy between the two co-existing already three years ago and more. Our hierarchs promised things, made representations, at the very time that they knew the facts and circumstances were very contrary because they themselves created those facts and circumstances.

We know that Bound Brook endlessly assured the faithful that "nothing will change, that everything will remain the same," that "we will maintain our constitutional integrity," that "our Church never betrayed its independence." Yet we also know that, as assurances were being made that all this was conceived to promote the autocephaly of our Church, our bishops had simultaneously agreed – with disclosure to no one – to become bishops

of another Church based in Turkey, voluntarily surrendered our autocephaly in the diaspora and agreed not to support it in Ukraine (Protocol No. 937).

After years of silence, just recently our and Canada's hierarchs suddenly pleaded bewilderment about the very existence of the infamous Protocol No. 937. Yet we know that it had been published and disseminated worldwide under their aegis without denial, excuse or explanation.

We know that for years Bound Brook succeeded in convincing our Church leaders in Ukraine of the Christian grace of its cause. Thus, on April 11, 1995, Kyiv Patriarch Volodymyr Romaniuk abruptly reversed his public call for diaspora unity with the Kyiv Patriarchate (issued only a month before), and officially expressed his "joy" over Bound Brook's deal with Istanbul. Even Patriarch Volodymyr's successor, the "street smart" Patriarch Filaret, had been convinced, to the point of writing on September 28, 1995, the very eve of the 1995 Sobor, also expressing his support.

This allowed the Rev. John Nakonachny to broadcast in his March 22 letter to The Weekly that Patriarchate Filaret "expressed his joy at our recognition" by Istanbul. The Rev. Nakonachny further wrote that he proclaimed to seminarians in Ukraine that the autocephaly of our Church in the diaspora was "recognized" when, in truth it was voluntarily surrendered and our Church became subservient to a foreign Church irreconcilably opposed to ours. And he knew that.

Finally, we most certainly know that our bishops have endlessly repeated that the deal was approved by the last Sobor, when in fact the 1995 Sobor resolution specifically interposed two overriding preconditions to approval, neither of

(Continued on page 15)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Doing the dance diaspora: reflections on ethnonational survival

For over 30 years now, the diaspora has been dancing around the question of ethnonational survival in North America. The tempo, it seems, tends to pick up during the month of October.

Last October, for example, The Washington Group devoted its annual conference to the theme "We Can Do Better," suggesting of course, that our community was not doing well and needed to improve.

This October, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey is sponsoring the "The Year 2020 Conference." The major question to be addressed is: "Will there be a North American Ukrainian diaspora in the year 2020, and does it matter – to us, to our descendants, or to Ukraine?"

On October 29-31 the Ukrainian Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto are sponsoring an academic conclave devoted to the theme "Cross-Stitching Cultural Borders: Comparing Ukrainian Experience in Canada and the United States."

These conferences will, in one way or another, discuss the future of the Ukrainian diaspora. And, I'm sure, they will identify the reasons for our decline and what we must do to survive and, hopefully, thrive once again.

How serious is our descent as a community? Pretty sobering, I'm afraid. For me, the best indices of community health are Church and fraternal association membership statistics. Historically our Churches have created and maintained both our spiritual and a national identity, while our fraternal benefit societies have nurtured both. It is no exaggeration to say that what we are today we owe to our Churches and fraternal societies. Without these two institutions, we probably would have never shed our Rusyn past and established ourselves as a unique ethnonational entity on these shores.

How strong are these two institutions today? Numbers are still heading south. Ukrainian Catholic Church membership declined from 281,253 in 1967 to 117,741 in 1997. Unfortunately, reliable statistics are unavailable for Ukrainian Orthodox and Baptists, but I suspect that their numbers aren't much better.

How important are our Churches? Without them, we don't exist. Of all the institutions in our community, it is the Churches that still command a loyal, if somewhat older, following. Other organizations come and go, but when all else disappears our Churches will remain.

Religion has always been an integral part of our ethnonational identity, and that is why our Churches have survived in North America for over 110 years. And, in those areas where some accommodation has been made to the inevitability of assimilation, parishes are doing fine. Take a look at the Catholic churches of Mount Carmel, Pa., and Calgary, Alberta, if you want to see what our future holds. Church membership there is largely third- and fourth-generation Ukrainian, and many faithful are non-Ukrainians.

Our fraternal associations are in peril. Membership in the Ukrainian National Association, our largest mutual benefit society, declined from a high of 89,207 in 1967 to a low of 57,209

in 1997. Only 944 new members were organized in the United States last year and 208 in Canada. In 1990, the UNA boasted of a reserve totaling almost \$21 million. By 1997, this fell to less than 5 million.

I was unable to get reliable statistics for the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. The Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics is experiencing a drop in membership and reserves, while the Ukrainian National Aid Association (Narodna Pomich) is being forced to merge with the UNA because of its poor financial situation.

Although the UNA remains our strongest fraternal, consider this: During the last eight years, the UNA's 15-story "skyscraper" has been sold; Svoboda, a 105-year-old newspaper published as a daily since the 1920s, has been reduced to a weekly publication; Veselka, a magazine for children, has been discontinued; the UNA Washington Office has been terminated; dividends for individual policies have been suspended; Soyuzivka is now open for only three months a year and some are fearful that it may be sold; there is even a fear among some UNA'ers that The Ukrainian Weekly may soon become extinct.

Some UNA delegates argued at our last convention that all of these reductions were inevitable, that when we continue to lose members (2,142 members in 1997, replaced by an enrollment of only 944) we can't go on subsidizing various fraternal benefits as we did in the past. True enough. But no one bothered to ask why it is that the UNA is losing ground, while other ethnic fraternal associations are not.

Here's a little history lesson. Prior to World War I, most of America's first immigrants from what is today Ukraine identified themselves as Rusyns. They established two fraternal benefit societies in the early 1890s. The first was Soiedyneniie, founded in 1892, known today as the Greek Catholic Union (GCU). The second was the Ruskyi Narodnyi Soyuz, founded in 1894, today known as the UNA. The GCU remained largely Rusyn, the UNA did not.

One hundred years later, the UNA is declining, the GCU is growing. Of the top 40 fraternal associations in 1990, the GCU was 14th in terms of total assets, while the UNA was 36th. In terms of life insurance in force, the GCU was 38th, while the UNA didn't make the top 40. Between 1992 and 1996, GCU reserves increased from \$7 million to \$16 million, and total assets increased from \$175 million to \$200 million. GCU membership dropped slightly during this period, but dividends were continued. Question. Do the Rusyns know something we don't?

I believe that as our Churches and fraternal associations go, so goes the community. During the last 110 years of our existence, no institution has replaced the Church. Nor have any organizations supplanted our fraternal associations. Our federal credit unions may provide more fraternal benefits in the future, but that would mean a substantial expansion of their mandate.

So let's stop looking for alternatives. There are none. Our Churches and fraternal associations have a proven record; they're still around after 110 years; they remain our best hope for the future. You want to renew our community? Stop doing the dance diaspora and go to church. Join the UNA!

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## Continuing the mission 65 years later

On October 6 The Ukrainian Weekly celebrates the 65th anniversary of its birth as a newspaper with a dual mission: to keep Ukrainian American youth involved in the Ukrainian community and to tell the world the truth about Ukraine.

The newspaper was the brainchild of Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Luke Myshuha, who had the foresight to see that new generations of Ukrainian Americans were being lost to the Ukrainian community because the generations born in this country were different from their immigrant parents. Therefore, he proposed to delegates at the 18th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association in 1933 that an English-language news forum written and edited exclusively by youth be established by the UNA.

The UNA also realized that an English-language publication would be essential in disseminating the truth about Ukraine and Ukrainians in English-speaking America and beyond. This was especially critical at a time when the world knew next to nothing about the famine raging in Soviet-dominated Ukraine, at a time when certain elements – enamored of the USSR, which they perceived as a great social experiment – denied that there was any famine even as millions were dying of starvation.

On October 6, 1933, Editor Myshuha's idea became reality. The Ukrainian Weekly rolled off the presses as a four-page tabloid-size newspaper. (For a description of the contents of that premiere issue, see "Turning the pages..." below.) During the years that followed, The Weekly always remembered the mission for which it was born.

At its most basic, the newspaper was a communications vehicle that kept new generations in touch with each other and with their Ukrainian heritage. But it was also a pioneer in propagating the idea that one did not have to speak, read and write Ukrainian to be Ukrainian, that what mattered most was what was in one's heart and mind. Thus, it preserved and sustained generations of Ukrainian Americans as influential members of our community.

The Weekly told the world about the plight of the freedom-loving Ukrainian nation: the Polish pacification campaign on western Ukrainian lands, demands for autonomy by Ukrainians in Czecho-Slovakia, the suffering of Ukrainians in Rumania. It gave the Ukrainian perspective at a time of world cataclysm, when Hitler revealed his designs on Ukraine and the Soviets invaded western Ukraine. It was the voice of Ukraine at a time when Ukraine could not speak for itself. In 1941, for example, it was The Weekly that outlined "Our Stand" – Ukrainians' opposition to both Hitler and Stalin. Later it bemoaned the outcome of the Yalta Conference as a disaster for Ukraine since the Ukrainian question had now become an "internal problem" of the USSR. For decades The Weekly wrote about the subjugation of Ukraine by the Soviet Union, and it provided information about the persecution of Ukrainian human and national rights activists. Finally, it reported first-hand the rebirth of Ukraine's independence in this decade. (It was in January 1991 that The Weekly opened the Kyiv Press Bureau, the first full-time Western news bureau in Ukraine, which now is the beat of staff editor Roman Woronowycz.)

On the community front, The Weekly reported on the work of various national umbrella organizations that united Ukrainians through the decades. It wrote about efforts to help war refugees and their arrival on these shores, which changed the face of the Ukrainian community here. In 1967 it covered the establishment of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and later wrote extensively about the turmoil in our community in the United States when a fateful split occurred within the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. More recently, its headlines highlighted the Ukrainian diaspora's efforts to help Ukraine in any way possible, both prior to and after its declaration of independence in 1991.

And there were so many, many other significant stories and issues...

It seems like only yesterday that The Ukrainian Weekly celebrated its 60th anniversary. But that was five years ago! Since that anniversary celebration in 1993, The Weekly has tried to refocus on our communities here in North America while continuing coverage of newly independent Ukraine. Other developments since then include the following: In May 1995, we opened our Toronto Press Bureau and "installed" staff editor Andrij Kudla Wynnycyk as our chief Canadian correspondent. Our paper became available on newsstands in Kyiv in early 1995; next, we moved into cyberspace in July 1995, providing weekly excerpts of our top stories. In 1996 we traveled to Atlanta to cover Ukraine's debut at the Summer Olympics as an independent state; that same year we prepared two sets of special issues: one devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the other to the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

We created our own website, The Ukrainian Weekly Archive, originally unveiled on April 6 of this year with 3,300 articles – archival materials that have appeared in the paper since our founding in 1933. On August 21 of this year, The Ukrainian Weekly Archive moved to its own domain: www.ukrweekly.com. Now we've added a special section dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 (see story on page 11), and the grand total of articles on the Archive site has surpassed 4,000.

In short, during the past five years, thanks to our staff at the home office, first in Jersey City and then in Parsippany, N.J., and our two press bureaus, The Weekly has become even more visible on two continents and around the world. What remains the same is our commitment both to our communities in the United States and Canada, and to Ukraine, and this continues to be manifested on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly.

We pride ourselves on the fact that we have been faithfully serving readers for 65 years by covering news and issues of concern to our community, and serving as a forum for the exchange of ideas and as a newspaper of record. We like to think of ourselves as participating in a dialogue with our readers. We are your newspaper, thus, we want to hear your ideas and publish articles about your community events.

During the course of six and a half decades our community and its members have undergone tremendous changes, and The Weekly has grown and matured with them. It has changed to meet the needs of new generations – all the while continuing to work for the Ukrainian commonweal.

Where do we see ourselves at 65 and beyond? Continuing as the voice of our community and as a purveyor of information about Ukraine and Ukrainians wherever they may be. As long as there's a Ukrainian community, The Ukrainian Weekly will have a raison d'être.

October  
6  
1933

### Turning the pages back...

Sixty-five years ago, on October 6, 1933, The Ukrainian Weekly published its first issue, appearing as an English-language sister publication to Svoboda, then a daily Ukrainian newspaper which was already marking its 40th anniversary.

The periodicals' publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, was moved by the need for outreach to an increasingly English-speaking younger generation, and by anguish about news of the unfolding horror of Stalin's genocidal famine raging in the Ukrainian SSR.

And so, content matched purpose. The front page carried an editorial by Stephen Shumeyko, The Weekly's first editor-in-chief, in the form of an address "To Our Youth," a youth which "dreams, and then goes to work and makes the dreams come true." The front page also included a statement from UNA President Mykola Murashko about the opportunities presented by the appearance of such a publication, and Mr. Shumeyko's brief survey of the history of Ukrainian immigration to the U.S. titled "Progress of Ukrainians in America."

Inside, an item titled "Ukrainians protest deliberate starvation of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks," made plain the outrage at "the barbaric attempts of the Bolshevik regime to deliberately starve out and depopulate the Ukrainian people in Ukraine," and suggested that the outside world was aware of what was going on: "Practically all of the leading press of England and the [European] Continent has been filled for the last four or five months with descriptions of the pitiful scenes throughout Ukraine."

The article noted the Soviet regime's attempts to "screen this deliberate starving by declaring that poor crops are responsible for this great famine," and that while "Ralph B. Barnes of the Herald Tribune, W. H. Chamberlain of the Christian-Science Monitor, [Malcolm Muggeridge] the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, and many other leading corre-

spondents," had been barred from the stricken republic, "only a few extreme Bolshevik sympathizers such as Walter Duranty of The New York Times are permitted to [gain entry]. Even Duranty has admitted that the famine has decimated the Ukrainian population." He did so, it must be noted, after at first denying that there was any famine, and only after others had already reported on its consequences.

In The Weekly's maiden issue Mr. Shumeyko inaugurated a survey of U.S. press references to Ukraine and Ukrainians. "The motive which has inspired me to prepare these articles is to make the young American Ukrainians realize that the Ukrainian people and their never-ceasing struggles for freedom are not unknown among the American people, as some of our pessimists are inclined to believe at times. On the contrary, the Ukrainian cause has many sympathizers, particularly among the so-called intelligentsia," the editor wrote.

Mr. Shumeyko's activism was highlighted in an article by Marian Adams, detailing a meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, of which The Weekly's editor was president.

1933 was also the year of the "Century of Progress" world's fair in Chicago, where Ukrainians set up a pavilion. It was, as chronicled by The Weekly's coverage, visited by former U.S. President Herbert Hoover.

Other items included a description of the ongoing "pacification" campaign directed at Ukrainians in Poland; an odd diptych about the arrival of two individuals in Hollywood – Ukrainian choreographer Vasily Avramenko and Sholom Schwartzbard, the man who assassinated Ukrainian National Republic President Symon Petliura; a notice of a certain John Bilinsky's intentions to run for public office in Cleveland; and articles about the establishment of a Ukrainian theater ensemble and an opera troupe.

The paper was already "previewing events," including a "Lithuanian Day" at the aforementioned Ukrainian pavilion and a youth rally organized by the Ukrainian Institute in Philadelphia.



Front page of the first issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Last but not least, it could hardly go without mention that The Weekly carried its first "Turning the Pages" (although not under that rubric) in its first issue – an account that marked the 150th anniversary of "one of the greatest events in the entire history of Europe": how the Ukrainian Kozak Yurii Kulchytsky saved Vienna from Turkish forces in 1683.

Source: The Ukrainian Weekly, October 6, 1933, Vol. 1, No. 1; from our website at <http://www.ukrweekly.com>.

# The Weekly unveils collection of materials about Great Famine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian Weekly has unveiled the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

The special section was opened on October 2 in conjunction with The Weekly's 65th anniversary as the newspaper's birthday gift to the community.

Located at [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com), The Weekly's official website, the special section includes a chronology of the famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the famine, transcripts of testimony on the famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as the full text of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine published on March 20, 1983. That issue was reprinted several times and its circulation exceeded 43,000 copies worldwide.

Containing 151 articles related to the famine, the Soviet-perpetrated genocide that resulted in the deaths of between 7 million and 10 million in Ukraine, the section is completely searchable, making it an invaluable resource for anyone interested in learning about the famine.

With the addition of the special section



Front page of The Weekly issue covering Washington commemorations of the Great Famine's 50th anniversary.

on the Great Famine, The Ukrainian Weekly Archive now contains 4,004 complete articles. That number does not include the excerpts of the newspaper's top stories that are posted on the site each week.

Materials are prepared by Serge Polishchuk and Awilda Rolon of The Weekly's production staff, and selected by the newspaper's editorial staff.

## Opportunity

Following are excerpts from UNA President Nicholas Murashko's statement published in the premiere issue of The Ukrainian Weekly on October 6, 1933.

For the past 39 years Ukrainian immigrants in America have been building up the Ukrainian National Association, together with its organ, Svoboda – the first newspaper edited in the Ukrainian language in America.

From a humble beginning, the Ukrainian National Association has grown during these years into a nationwide \$3 million fraternal organization, with 35,000 members; and the Svoboda from a weekly issue to the largest Ukrainian daily in America.

Coincident with this growth of the Ukrainian National Association and its Svoboda, has been the growth of the younger generation of American Ukrainians. ... The time has come when this youth must begin to take over the reins of the association from its builders.

... the Ukrainian National Association, with the cooperation and help of its Junior Department, is sponsoring The Ukrainian Weekly, edited in the English language. This paper shall serve as a medium through which the American Ukrainian youth can build up not only the Ukrainian National Association, but also institutions of commercial, industrial and cultural nature.

I am sincerely convinced that with the highest cooperation and interest of the young American Ukrainians, The Ukrainian Weekly shall grow and flourish. I, as the president of the Ukrainian National Association, wish the paper the best of success.

### Members of The Ukrainian Weekly editorial staff

Stephen Shumeyko	1933-1959
Helen Perozak Smindak	1957-1958
Walter Prybyla	1959-1960
Walter Dushnyck	1959-1965 (intermittently)
R.L. Chomiak	1960-1961
Zenon Snylyk	1962-1978
Ihor Dlaboha	1973-1980
Roma Sochan Hadzewycz	1977-present
Ika Koznarska Casanova	1980-1981, 1990-present (part time)
George B. Zarycky	1980-1985
Marta Kolomayets	1982-1984, 1988-December 1996
Natalia Dmytrijuk	1984-1985
Michael Bociurkiw	1985-1987
Natalia Feduschak	1985-1987
Chrystyna Lapychak	1986-1992
Marianna Liss	1987-1988
Khristina Lew	November 1990- February 1998
Tamara Tershakovec	1991-1992
Roman Woronowycz	June 1992-present
Andrij Wynnyckyj	June 1992-present
Irene Jarosewich	December 1996-present

## The Weekly Questionnaire

Dear Readers:

On the occasion of its 65th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly is interested in your reactions to the news and features carried in The Weekly, and the amount of coverage devoted to them. We ask you to fill out the questionnaire below and return it by November 15.

The questionnaire is designed to evaluate our performance so that we may better serve you.

I. Listed below are categories of news and features regularly carried by The Ukrainian Weekly. Please indicate next to each category how much coverage you would like to see devoted to it (much more, more, same, less, or much less) by placing an X in the appropriate space.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
arts/culture					
books					
business					
Church affairs					
columnists					
commentaries					
editorials					
For the record (documents)					
international relations					
interviews					
Kyiv Bureau reports					
letters to the editor					
local community news					
national news – Canada					
national news – U.S.					
Newsbriefs					
new releases					
Notes on People					
Preview of Events					
scholarship, education					
Soyuzivka events					
sports					
Toronto Bureau reports					
Turning the pages...					
UNA Forum					

II. I regularly read the following news or features in The Ukrainian Weekly:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

III. I most enjoyed The Ukrainian Weekly's features on (list any particular features that you especially enjoyed; please be specific):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

IV. I least enjoyed the following features published in The Ukrainian Weekly (please be specific):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

V. Additional comments/suggestions:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

VI. I am a (please check one):

- subscriber (since \_\_\_\_\_)
- regular reader
- occasional reader

VIII.  I am a member of the UNA (Branch \_\_\_\_\_)  
 I am not a member.

VIII. Age: \_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_ City, state of residence: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 If student:  
     field of study: \_\_\_\_\_  
     school: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

IX.  I have visited The Weekly's website.  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

I have not visited the website.

**PLEASE CLIP OUT AND RETURN BY NOVEMBER 15 TO:  
 The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054  
 Thank you for your cooperation.**

## ART SCENE: Works by Makarenko and Kapschutschenko at The Ukrainian Museum

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – On Sunday, October 11, following a summer hiatus, The Ukrainian Museum will open its fall season of activities with an exhibition of the art works of Volodymyr Makarenko and Petro Kapschutschenko. Featured will be paintings and sculptures of these noted Ukrainian artists. The exhibition opening is planned for 2 p.m., and will be followed by a wine and cheese reception. The works of Messrs. Makarenko and Kapschutschenko will be on view at the museum through October 25.

Messrs. Makarenko and Kapschutschenko (Enko) are artists who have in their individual creative expressions produced art that has been admired and respected in many parts of the world.

Mr. Kapschutschenko was born on September 27, 1915, in Ukraine. In 1940 he graduated from the Dnipropetrovsk art school where he studied sculpture. He worked as a sculptor for several years and as a creator of theatrical decorations.

In 1943, while Ukraine was under German occupation, Mr. Kapschutschenko was sent to Germany to work as part of a forced labor contingent. After the war he lived in displaced persons camp, and in 1949, immigrated to Argentina.

It was difficult to make a living and there was little time or energy left for the pursuit of his art. However, Mr. Kapschutschenko continued to sculpt, refining and perfecting his craft, and utilized every opportunity to take part in art exhibitions.

As his work became known, Argentineans appreciated his creative ingenuity and he quickly gained recogni-

tion within the art circles of their country. One Argentinean art historian said the following about Mr. Kapschutschenko: "The works of Enko, this exceptional artist, remind us of the art of ancient Egyptians with their concept of the immortality of the soul ... His works come alive before the viewer, they tremble with feelings, they embody the spirit and the integrity of the great artist." For his artistic excellence and contribution to the culture of Argentina, Mr. Kapschutschenko was presented with an honorary membership in the Free University of the Humanities in Buenos Aires.

In 1963 he came to the United States where he continued to work in his craft and to exhibit in various art museums and galleries. Mr. Kapschutschenko infused each of his pieces with the dynamics of life, creating bronze and clay figures and scenes reflecting the timber of the time – lyrical or full of discord. He created sculptures of heroic historical figures, as well as of figures or theme works from Ukrainian folk culture. Among his more notable works are the memorials to Princess Olha and to Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky, which are found on the grounds of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.

In 1996 Mr. Kapschutschenko exhibited his sculptures for the first time in Ukraine in the Taras Shevchenko National Museum in Kyiv and later in several other museums throughout the country.

Mr. Makarenko was born in 1943 in the village of Pushkariivka. He studied art in Dnipropetrovsk and in Leningrad, where he became affiliated with a group of non-conformist artists called "Petersburg." From 1973 until he immigrated to the West in

1980, Mr. Makarenko lived and worked in Estonia, where he was a frequent exhibitor in art shows. He received the first prize for one of his works in the biennial of graphic art in Yugoslavia in 1975, and in 1976 he exhibited his paintings in an individual exhibit in Paris.

Mr. Makarenko's association with the non-conformists, as well as his familiarity with the creative processes in the West gave him the impetus to forge ahead and seek his own ways of expression. Surrealists such as Giorgio de Chirico, Picasso and Marc Chagall had a great influence on Mr. Makarenko's work, as did the Renaissance artists and Ukrainian painters of the 19th century. Hence, his paintings are elegant intellectual and emotional puzzles that draw the viewer in as deep as he will allow himself to go.

The artist sees the world through his feelings and emotions. These he places on the canvas with impeccable technical mastery, in images that are symbolic of things and emotions that are real to him. The metaphysical and the abstract are important factors in Mr. Makarenko's paintings and the element of time is not an accountable or measurable fact, but is often superimposed on itself, where several activities are occurring in different time spheres.

Mr. Makarenko's paintings are comparable to lyrical poetry. The resonance emanating from his work is a harmonic tonality, that aside from a measure of sadness, is always uniformly calming. Aesthetically seeking perfection, Mr. Makarenko shuns the brutality and discord of the modern world and hides within the confines of his own fantasy, his own feelings.

The artist's application of color is akin to his harmonious theme presentations. Mr.

Makarenko utilizes warm earth tones and, although the colors are intense, they are never loud or overbearing. His canvases never reveal brush strokes or the imprints of the spatula. He covers the entire surface with shellac, which is reminiscent of the techniques used in the creation of traditional icons.

In his paintings Mr. Makarenko interprets Ukrainian history and traditions, but in ways that are unusual. He never proposes standard Ukrainian symbols in any of his works, but creates his own symbols that represent the landscape of his native Ukraine, wheat fields, the black soil of the land. In many compositions the artist includes writings, either of Ukrainian writers and poets, or simply his own.

The exhibition of the works of Petro Kapschutschenko and Volodymyr Makarenko was organized by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 67 in Philadelphia. Each year the branch invites the community to celebrate "Ukrainian Museum Week," which not only raises funds for the museum, but also introduces the institution and its work to new audiences. The above discussed exhibition is this year's main feature of the traditional event. Before coming to The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, the exhibition will be on view at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia on October 2-8.

For information about the exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum, please utilize the following: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 228-0110; e-mail, UkrMus@aol.com; website, [http://www.brama.com/ukrainian\\_museum](http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum).

## BOOK REVIEW: "Eyewitness" books for children ... in Ukrainian

WILLOW GROVE, Pa. – If one were to walk into any bookstore in the U.S., one would be particularly impressed with the "Eyewitness" series of children's books published by the venerable London publishing house Dorling-Kindersley. These individual volumes are mini-encyclopedias that cover over 60 different topics. The books fascinate young and old alike, and provide hours of educational stimulation. Hard covered, richly illustrated, printed on enamel stock, copiously annotated with detailed, authoritative and informative texts, these books invigorate all of the senses.

How nice it would be to find books like these in ... Ukrainian. A pipe dream, you say? Well, no longer! A Lviv publishing house, Art Media, under license from Dorling-Kindersley, has published the first Ukrainian

translations of some of the most popular "Eyewitness" titles: „Ссавці“ (Mammals), „Собаки“ (Dogs), „Автомобілі“ (Automobiles), and „Породи“ (Rocks and Minerals). Published under the logo „Дивлюсь, Дивуюсь, Дізнаюсь“ (I observe, wonder and learn), these publications have changed the face of Ukrainian children's books forever.

The books are identical in quality to the English versions in every respect. The wonderful part is that they are all completely in Ukrainian.

To the purist, these books are mere translations and some will argue that they are not a real contribution to Ukrainian literature. However, when one considers the complete lack of any current writing in Ukrainian for children, and the constant re-publication of old-time fairy tales, the Art Media series presents a truly refreshing alternative. More to the point, these books are now the standard by which others will be measured.

To those readers who have strived to maintain their Ukrainian language skills, these books are a tremendous opportunity to fill those devilishly unnerving vocabulary gaps – mammals (ссавці), anteater (мурашкоїд), mole hill (кратовин). An automobile gearbox is a „коробка передач“ and an "in-line 6" engine is a „шість уряд.“ These are but a few examples of some very interesting and satisfying linguistic adventures.

One need not be a language scholar to appreciate these books. The stunning photographs and illustrations of each 64-page edition are a delight in and of themselves as they help guide the reader through detailed presentations of interesting topics. Even the youngest of children will enjoy the graphics. Older children and young adults will be drawn to them as well because they look and feel just like the books they encounter every day and are treasure troves of valuable information about the real world. Parents and grandparents will appreciate the fine Ukrainian language. Those less comfortable with the vocabulary may find it appropriate to buy the English-language versions as handy translation companions. Readers with greater Ukrainian skills will find that the numerous illustrations allow them to intuitively understand words they may be encountering for the first time.

The publisher, Art Media, has taken great care to present Ukrainian translations that are extremely accurate and do not run afoul of Russian-rooted words that

have crept into modern Ukrainian. The publisher engaged the services of the most senior linguists and academicians with expertise in each particular topic and mandated them to prepare books in as pure a Ukrainian language as is possible. By all accounts, they have succeeded.

Regardless of which reason ultimately convinces you to buy these books, one thought stands out above all: there is a simple, inner pleasure in realizing that Ukrainian-language publishing has come of age, that Ukrainian, as a language, will not be relegated to the dusty old tomes, and that Ukrainian has never been more fun to read, learn and understand. All of these qualities have caused some parents who have seen these books in the U.S. to say that they should become standard texts for upper grades of Ukrainian Saturday schools.

All four beautiful books are available to readers in the U.S. by mail order only. Exclusive U.S. distribution is being handled by Ukiebooks, a Philadelphia area venture that specializes in bringing the finest in contemporary Ukrainian language children's books to the U.S. These books will not be sold in stores or through catalogue outlets. "The direct mail order marketing medium was chosen as the primary retail vehicle because it gives the customer maximum value. We want the reading public to enjoy these truly wonderful books at prices that are the same as those at Barnes and Noble," notes a release from Ukiebooks, "and the only way to accomplish this goal is to control both the import and the retail process ourselves."

Each mail order book sells for \$17, the same discounted price readers pay for the English-language books at major retail outlets. A complete set of four Ukrainian language titles sells for an additionally discounted price of \$65. Send your check or money order payable to: Ukiebooks. No credit cards accepted. Specify which titles you would like. Postage and handling is an additional \$5.75 for one or two books and \$8 for three or four books. All orders will be shipped by USPS Priority Mail. Allow eight weeks for processing and delivery. However, all orders received before November 20 will be delivered by December 15, in time for the Christmas holidays. Send all orders to: Ukiebooks, 2015 Richard Road, Willow Grove, PA 19090.



Cover of "Automobiles," one of four new Ukrainian-language books from the "Eyewitness" series.

## DATELINE NEW YORK: A new season beckons

by Helen Smindak

The Ukrainian cultural season of 1998-1999, which promises a host of interesting events, was launched last month with two outstanding presentations. The Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the only private choral-orchestral group in Ukraine, performed for the first time at Carnegie Hall, appearing there on September 15. An exhibition of selected portraits by one of our most distinguished artists, Jacques Hnizdovsky, previewed on September 24 at the Ukrainian Institute of America before beginning a 10-day public showing.

During the autumn months, coming events will bring Paul Plishka to the Metropolitan Opera stage in "Aida" and Vladimir Grishko in "La Bohème." They are scheduled to return in 1999, with Mr. Plishka performing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Il Trovatore" and "Simon Boccanegra," and Mr. Grishko in "Khovanschina," whose cast at some point will also include Vladimir Ognovenko. Maria Guleghina, who is of part-Ukrainian-ancestry, is currently appearing at the Met in "Aida"; later in the season she will take on a role in "Tosca."

In her sixth season at the New York City Opera, Oksana Krovtytska will sing the title role in a brand-new production of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" that will open on November 17.

Bass Vassili Gerello, who appeared here last May with the Kirov Opera in "Mazeppa" and "Prince Igor," will be in New York on November 8 when the Kirov Orchestra and Opera Chorus present Tchaikovsky's "Iolanta," Op. 69, at Carnegie Hall. He is expected to sing also with the Kirov Opera Chorus when it presents Rachmaninoff's "Vespers" at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola on November 6.

This season's Bard Music Festival at Alice Tully Hall will focus on "Pyotr Tchaikovsky and His World" on October 31. Part of a package are a morning symposium, afternoon lecture and chamber music concert, and an 8 p.m. concert by the American Symphony Orchestra, all reassessing this romantic composer. For specific information on the Great Performers series, call Lincoln Center at (212) 875-5020, 5030 or 5050.

The Duquesne University Tamburitzans, returning to New York City on October 17 with their annual celebration of Central and East European folk music, dances and traditions, will perform a suite of Hutsul dances, including the line dance "Arkan," a ritual walking dance or "khorovid" and the traditional Hutsul "Kolomyika." Their concert begins at 8 p.m. at the Haft Auditorium, Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 W. 27th St.

Ballet dancers Vladimir Malakhov and Maxim Belotserkovsky are scheduled to appear in the American Ballet Theater's opening night gala at the City Center on October 27. They will perform in the revival of Anton Dolin's "Variations for Four."

While The Ukrainian Museum's folk art exhibition spotlighting the village of Uhryniv in the Sokal region continues through November 1, its autumn program begins in earnest on October 11 with the opening of an exhibition of works by two Ukrainian-born artists, Volodymyr Makarenko and Petro Kapschutschenko. Mr. Makarenko, a resident of Paris, specializes in surrealist paintings, while Mr. Kapschutschenko, a longtime resident of Argentina now living in New Jersey, is a sculptor whose work includes the statue of Princess Olha



The Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

in South Bound Brook, N.J., at the Ukrainian Orthodox complex.

Other events at The Ukrainian Museum will include a lecture/slide presentation on Ukrainians in Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and the Solovetsky Islands by John Luchechko, a former president of the museum; a lecture on medieval Khersones by Dr. Olenka Pevny of The

Metropolitan Museum of Art; and a silent auction to be held October 18 at the Ramada Inn in East Hanover, N.J., with the Eric Mintel Jazz Trio featuring George Hrab Jr.; a humoresque presented by the Lydia Krushelnytsky Drama Studio; art exhibitions and the annual Christmas bazaar.

The Ukrainian Institute of America,

which began commemorating its 50th birthday and the 100th anniversary of its landmark building last spring, is extending this observance to the end of the year. A season-opening black-tie reception takes place this very weekend (October 3). The institute board, with Walter

(Continued on page 21)



"Guggenheim Museum," 1960, oil on canvas (30 by 36 inches), by Jacques Hnizdovsky.



A U.S. defense official (left) speaks with a Ukrainian colleague in front of the Ukrainian SS-24 ballistic missile in Pervomaisk.

## Ukraine in final...

(Continued from page 1)

Europe and the United States – a few of which could have destroyed entire metropolia had they ever been ordered out of their protective silos; ultimately they could have sowed the destruction of humankind.

Today the missiles are being uprooted and dismantled as Ukraine moves into its final phase of nuclear disarmament.

Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, the U.S. has spurred an effort to remove nuclear weapons stockpiles from the countries of the newly independent states. In January 1994, in a trilateral agreement with the U.S. and Russia, Ukraine agreed to rid itself of the 176 nuclear warheads inherited from the defunct Soviet Union in return for nuclear reactor fuel from Russia and financial and technical support from the U.S.

The warheads came off the missiles in 1996. Today the rockets are being removed, the silos destroyed and the land returned to its earlier, natural state. Financing for the effort comes entirely from the United States through the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, also known as the Nunn-Lugar program, named for Sens. Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar who sponsored the program in the U.S. Senate.

The SS-24, and the older generation SS-19 missile, which had less firepower, were buried in two locations in Ukraine: outside the town of Pervomaisk here in southern Ukraine and near the city of Khmelnytsky in central-western Ukraine. After Ukraine declared independence in 1991 the nuclear rockets came under the control of Ukraine's 43rd Rocket Army, which today is overseeing their dismantlement.

The removal of 46 SS-24 missiles, the largest and most lethal in the former Soviet

arsenal, is the second phase of the effort to eliminate Ukraine's nuclear arsenal, which is scheduled for completion by December 2002. The second phase began last month, after the last of 130 SS-19 nuclear missiles had been removed and disassembled. Also just beginning is the phase-out of Ukraine's strategic bombers and cruise missile arsenal.

Thus far, two SS-24 missiles have been removed from their silos and sent for dismantling. On September 29, the second uprooting was witnessed by U.S. officials, including Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy and Threat Reduction Dr. Edward Warner. Col. Gen. Volodymyr Mikhtiuk, commander of the 43rd Rocket Army, escorted Dr. Warner and a U.S. Defense Department delegation to watch the removal of an SS-24 rocket, followed by the destruction of a silo site.

Afterwards, both men expressed their overall satisfaction with the program. Dr. Warner credited close cooperation between Ukraine and the United States in making the effort a success thus far. "All of this has been possible because of the extremely successful cooperation between the armed forces of Ukraine and the United States and U.S. contractors, as well as with a whole slew of Ukrainian subcontractors," said Dr. Warner.

After Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council officially petitioned the U.S. in May 1997 for assistance in proceeding with SS-24 removal, the Defense Department Cooperative Threat Reduction Office was tasked with developing a plan and finding a prime contractor to oversee the project. In September 1997 Bechtel Corp., the world's largest international construction company, was awarded the project. Bechtel has shown its confidence in the technological expertise of Ukrainians by subcontracting much of the

work to domestic construction firms.

An unnamed Bechtel worker told a Ukrainian television crew at the Pervomaisk site that without the support of local subcontractors the work would have been much more difficult. "I am pleased to be working with Ukrainians with such a high degree of technical expertise," said the worker.

The procedure for the elimination of the missiles began with the removal of the warhead, which was completed in all 176 nuclear missiles on Ukraine's soil by July 1996.

Today the procedure continues in a step-by-step process. After each missile is removed from combat duty, its instrumentation is disassembled. The projectile then is raised from its silo into a huge tube that has been elevated from a truck bed and sits vertically over the silo hole. After the 15 minutes it takes to lift the missile into the protective shell, the tube is hydraulically lowered back onto the truck bed.

After removal from the launch silo the missiles are transferred to railroad cars and taken to special liquidation sites, where the liquid propellant is removed, after which they are transferred again to a final site for elimination. Col. Gen. Mikhtiuk explained that Ukraine has had problems with financing the technology for reprocessing rocket fuel for commercial use and with the recycling of the missile hulls. However, he asserted that the entire process would be completed before the program is done.

After the missiles are gone, the launch silos and launch control centers are disassembled and prepared for destruction, which takes approximately 30 to 36 days. The holes are then set with explosives to destroy the first six meters of the launch silo.

In the final stage of the elimination effort, the sites are restored to their natural contours and the debris is carried away.

According to Assistant Secretary of Defense Warner, the deactivation of each site, including removal of the missiles and destruction of the launch silo, costs U.S. taxpayers about \$1 million each, which includes U.S. equipment and construction vehicles.

Although the removal of the rockets and the destruction of the silos has been proceeding smoothly and with little protest from Ukrainians, that does not mean that there is anything near unanimity in Ukraine that giving up the nuclear warheads was the right thing for this country to do. Politicians on the left and the right, including Communist leader Petro Symonenko and Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil, have repeatedly questioned the 1994 decision by Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, to relinquish its nuclear status.

Many of Ukraine's citizens also feel there is no good justification for throwing away the "nuclear card" that Ukraine could have used in international relations.

The move, however, opened up relations with the United States and helped Ukraine negotiate a strategic partnership with Washington, which has allowed Kyiv to receive billions of dollars in financial aid.

Col. Gen. Mikhtiuk, while addressing a group of journalists during the visit of the Defense Department delegation, took pains to squelch a persistent rumor that Ukraine is dismantling the sites in roughshod manner. "I would like to emphasize that we don't just blast away the silos and then leave. These rumors are unfounded and untrue," he said.

The press conference was held at one completed restoration site, where the silo hole had been capped, the debris removed and the land graded.

The general also expressed frustration at a contract requirement that the land should be restored to a certain biological level. "Why must Ukraine expend money and

effort when no such requirements exist in the United States [for their nuclear reduction program]?" asked Col. Gen. Mikhtiuk.

The 43rd Rocket Army, its mission nearing completion, is scheduled to be decommissioned in full sometime after 2002. Already many of its officers are either opting for retirement or being forced to go that route, which has caused more problems.

To head off a foreseen lack of housing for discharged officers and enlisted men, the United States agreed to build 866 apartment units to house military personnel demobilized in connection with the elimination of strategic nuclear weapons, which it completed in 1996.

Although the 43rd Rocket Army promised its officers those private quarters, some officers say those promises have been broken.

Three former officers of the 43rd Rocket Army, who were discharged during the last few months, told *The Weekly* they are still awaiting their apartments, and have been told by their former superiors that they should not expect anything.

"We have been told that some day we will get an apartment, but nobody will give us a guarantee," said Valerii Baranovych, who had been a lieutenant colonel before his discharge in July.

Mr. Baranovych's situation, as well as that of his two colleagues, Oleksander Kuzmych, a former major, and Volodymyr Havlitsky, a former lieutenant colonel, is complicated by the fact that the strategic nuclear forces under which they served initially were not under the command of the 43rd Rocket Army, but under a joint Russian-Ukrainian command.

"The commander [of the 43rd Army] would not see us. His assistant said we were not a part of their command," explained Mr. Kuzmych. "But he underscored that we were not being refused an apartment."

Although a press spokesman for the Ministry of Defense said that "the soldiers and officers of the 43rd Army probably have the best terms and treatment as far as their return to civilian life," the 43rd Army commander, Col. Gen. Mikhtiuk, acknowledged that problems exist with the distribution of living accommodations. "Unfortunately, not all officers of the 43rd Army have received the apartments they were promised," said the general.

"But if you compare the number of so-called homeless officers at the time the program started to the number that exist today, you will see that the numbers are way down," he added.

He explained that the Ministry of Defense purchased nearly 100 apartment units for officers just this past year.

But, according to the three ex-officers of the 43rd Rocket Army, who live with their families in a "closed" military city outside of Kyiv that only existed to be a transfer point for new or outdated rocketry, the promise of an apartment in the future holds little value at the moment, especially because they have no opportunity to work or money to purchase their own housing.

"We were on the lists; we were shown the lists. We want to know what happened," said Mr. Baranovych. "Who received the apartments we were promised?" he asked.

An information official at the United States Embassy in Ukraine, who acknowledged that the Embassy is aware of the complaints by the three ex-officers, said that Ukraine's Ministry of Defense holds ultimate responsibility for distribution of the apartments, although the U.S. checked distribution procedures for the 866 U.S.-built units after construction was completed. The official said that the U.S. retains the right by agreement to audit and examine the results of the program. The first audit is scheduled for 1999.

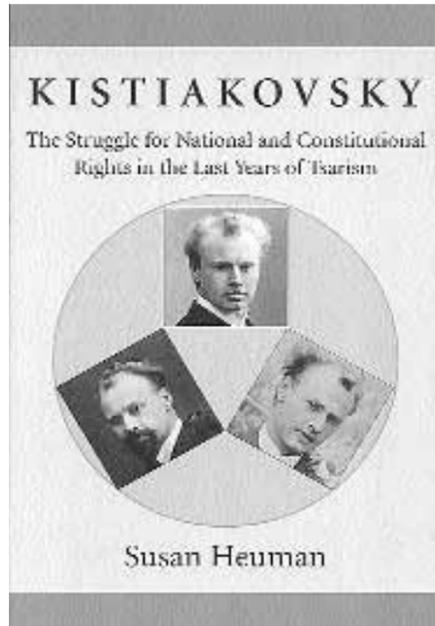
BOOK NOTES

Harvard release on Kistiakovsky focuses on national rights struggle

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is scheduled to release on October 15 the latest addition to its Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, "Kistiakovsky: The Struggle of National and Constitutional Rights in the Last Years of Tsarism" by Susan Heuman, associate professor of history at Manhattanville College.

As Prof. Heuman writes in her introduction "Transforming the study of Kistiakovsky's life and work into a book has taken many years. When I first worked on the subject of his life in Germany, Russia and Ukraine, there was little interest in a turn-of-the-century liberal who advocated national rights, constitutionalism and human rights. This was before the era of Gorbachev and perestroika, when revolutionary ideas were still in vogue and issues of national autonomy had not yet reached the consciousness of most historians specializing in the region."

Bogdan Kistiakovsky (1868-1920) was one of three sons of a prominent Ukrainian family and was raised among the Kyiv intellectual elite of the late 19th century. This environment along with the work of his father, a respected legal scholar, influenced and shaped Kistiakovsky's lifelong commitment to individual rights, constitutionalism and federalism, a philosophical and political commitment at odds with both the waning power of the despotic Russian monarchy and the beginning of Lenin's vanguard party that would lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat.



Marginalized as a liberal, bourgeois theorist in Soviet historiography, Kistiakovsky was an articulate advocate of a Ukrainian national rights, as well as a society based on rule of law.

The 218-page book is being distributed by Harvard University Press for \$18.00, paperback; \$32.95 cloth. All applicable taxes and shipping and handling charges are extra. To order, contact: Simone Alpen at telephone, (617) 496-6269; fax, (617) 496-2550; e-mail, [simone\\_alpen@harvard.edu](mailto:simone_alpen@harvard.edu) or visit the university press web site at <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>.

Many unanswered...

(Continued from page 9)

which have been accepted by Patriarch Bartholomew and, safe to say, never even presented to him. This leaves the Points of Agreement a dead letter as far as any Sobor approval is concerned. Yet, for the last three years Bound Brook has been deliberately publicizing a "done deal" even though operating without authority and in direct violation of its own Constitution.

Yet a third starting point for the question is that our bishops swore loyalty to, and chose as their supreme hierarch, a person whose stated position they know was and remains that of an enemy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and, concomitantly, the proponent of a murderous, hypocritical institution that presses its stranglehold in Ukraine, both east and west. They understood quite well what they embraced, and therefore endorsed. There never has been any secret about it. Predictably, after Patriarch Bartholomew's statements in Odesa, Bound Brook nonetheless loudly trumpeted a counterfeit surprise. Suddenly, it's "news".

The clincher will be Moscow's and Istanbul's grant of "autocephaly" to Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan, Moscow's janissary in Ukraine. Our bishops, who have already elected to be "in communion" with Patriarch Alexei (a successor of Stalin's original appointee) will come under Sabodan's jurisdiction. After all, Bound Brook's Council of Bishops itself approvingly quoted Patriarch Bartholomew's intention that it be "united" with Kyiv. And what happens to Bound Brook's memorial for 7 million famine victims? Back into the hands of the perpetrator.

One should think, hard, about the June 1971 decision of Moscow's Synod of

Bishops decision to bring the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the diaspora within its jurisdiction. Moscow's newly elected Patriarch Pimen well knew that, with Metropolitan Mstyslav at the helm, it would take a generation or more. And now? After initially professing devotion and commitment (including money; remember the much-touted fund-raising?) for the Kyiv Patriarchate, "our" bishops have now anathemized it.

On June 30, the Rev. Frank Estocin, dean of the Philadelphia Deanery and secretary of the Consistory, derisively referred to the UOC-Kyiv Patriarchate, not as a church, but as a mere "ecclesiastical jurisdiction," and declared it "an insult to holy Orthodoxy." He added that "it is an obvious fact of life that the interests of authentic Ukrainian Orthodox Christianity will not be served in Ukraine, Canada, the U.S.A ... by groups who spread schism" [read: the Kyivan Patriarchate].

I previously wrote briefly about the mind-bending Russian influence in Bound Brook since Patriarch Mstyslav's death. How about the fact that "Bozhe Velykyi, Yedynyi" is being squeezed out of our services? Want to commemorate Alexander Nevsky, declared a "hero of Russia" by Stalin? Now you know where to go to get your handout specifying the "holy" day on which to do that. The Rev. Estocin's son, Andrew Estocin, preps the "raby" (serfs) by writing in his regular column in The Orthodox Word that we abandon "secular provincialism" and in The Weekly that Metropolitan Sabodan is a nice guy.

The cat's out of the bag. (Or, if you prefer, the "shylo" just poked through the "mishok.") This all comes to pass by accident? Mistake?

Victor Rud  
Ridgewood, N.J.

The Northern New Jersey District Committee

of the Ukrainian National Association

invites the public to a meeting with

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

well-known author of the new book

"Ukrainian American Citadel: The First Hundred Years of the Ukrainian National Association"

Meeting's topic:

"UNA past, present and future"

The meeting will be held on

Sunday, October 11, 1998, at 3 p.m.

at the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

2200 Route 10

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Also on the agenda: an exhibit of art works by Roman Demko.

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## Verkhovna Rada deputies...

(Continued from page 1)

Rada leadership, he told faction representatives, "This would be hailed by our people as the most important event of the 20th century."

He explained that he had reason to believe that a majority of Ukrainians would support a referendum on a return to Moscow. "If you held a referendum," said Mr. Selezniiov, you would become convinced that this is what the people want."

He added, "We are ready to consider Ukraine as part of a future union of Slavic nations."

After his Verkhovna Rada appearance, he attended a meeting with local government officials, he continued to pound on the need for a Moscow-Kyiv-Miensk union. "Without Ukraine we don't feel comfortable," explained Mr. Selezniiov.

From the way individual Ukrainian national deputies responded to Mr. Selezniiov's words, it was clear that the democratically-oriented factions in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada did not feel at ease with the Russian speaker's comments.

The leader of the Rukh Party, National Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, told reporters after his faction walked out during the Selezniiov speech, "How would you react after someone insulted your mother, your brother, your family?" He called Mr. Selezniiov's words an intrusion into the internal affairs of Ukraine.

Former President Leonid Kravchuk, who belongs to the Social Democratic (United) faction of Parliament, also criticized the speech, as well as the leftist Ukrainian legislators who supported it.

"I am amazed that our so-called leadership was so pleased. Instead of representing the dignity of the nation and its people, they applaud and jump about in their seats because Moscow acknowledged them," Mr. Kravchuk told the newspaper Den.

National Deputy Oleh Bilorus of the Hromada faction, who was Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States, said that Mr. Selezniiov's comments were an attempt at undermining the Ukrainian Constitution and the principles of full Ukrainian sovereignty.

By September 30 more than 150 Ukrainian national deputies had signed a petition sponsored by the Rukh faction that condemned Mr. Selezniiov's presentation. The petition has not been signed by any legislators from the Socialist, Progressive Socialist, Agrarian or Communist parties.

Before his return to Moscow, Mr. Selezniiov said he was non-plussed by the political uproar caused by his words and that his visit was a success. "We reached full mutual understanding and our dialogue will go on," said the State Duma leader, according to ITAR-TASS.

Mr. Selezniiov explained that his proposal for a union of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine was "acceptable" to Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Tkachenko, while President Kuchma "got interested" in the idea. Commenting on the Rukh deputies' reaction to his speech, Mr. Selezniiov said it was "normal," adding that "complete unanimity of opinion in the Parliament is bad," according to Reuters.

An official communiqué signed by Mr. Selezniiov and Mr. Tkachenko states that their talks took place in an "atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, mutual understanding and confidence."

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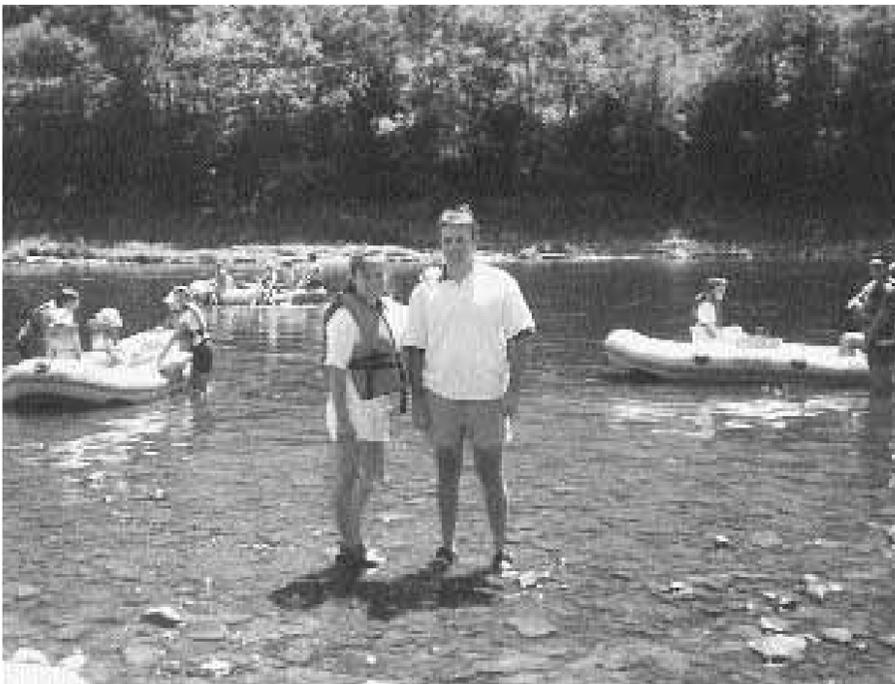
## COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

### Parma parish sponsors youth program



PARMA, Ohio – With 1998 designated as the “Year of Youth” by the Permanent Council of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops outside Ukraine, St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here sponsored a vacation school program for the parish youth on August 10-14, as part of its youth program. Sixty-one children between the ages of 4 and 13 participated. Pictured in front of St. Vladimir’s Cathedral are the participants of the school.

### Jersey parishioners enjoy Delaware rafting



HILLSIDE, N.J. – The Young Adults Group of St. John’s (Newark, N.J.) and Immaculate Conception (Hillside, N.J.) Ukrainian Catholic parishes and their guests rafted a segment of the upper Delaware River on August 1. The group of 18 included the Rev. Leonid Malkov CSsR and Alex Plokhotiuk, a guest for the summer from St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington. Everyone had a fun-filled day. Along the rafting route, the group stopped numerous times to swim and share conversations with other groups passing by. The Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River comprises over 70 miles of the river stretching from Hancock, N.Y., to Matamoras, Pa. The river offers a variety of challenges ranging from long clam eddies to Class II rapids. The American Indians and early settlers used the upper Delaware River as an important transportation route. Above, the Young Adults Group stops riverside to relax prior to navigating the final rapids of the trip.

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\*Offer ends Saturday, October 31, 1998

### Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

### Chicago, Ill., District Committee of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces that its DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

**Sunday, October 18, 1998 at 12:30 p.m.  
at Ukrainian Cultural Center  
2247 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and Convention Delegates from the following Branches:

**17, 22, 107, 114, 125, 131, 139, 157, 176,  
220, 221, 259, 379, 399, 423, 452, 472**

The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to organizational matters and will update the information about UNA's various insurance plans. All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

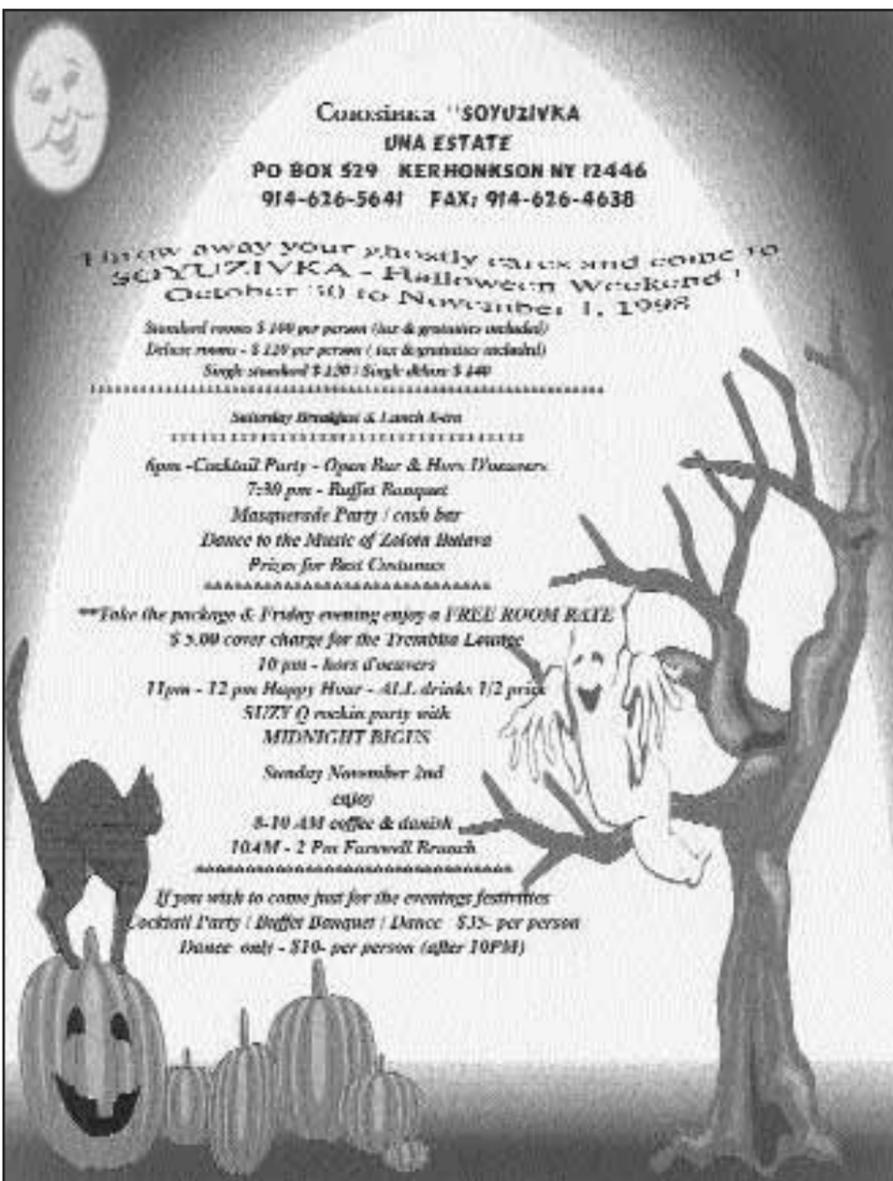
THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

**Stefko Kuropas, Vice-President  
Andrij Skyba, Advisor**

HONORARY MEMBERS OF UNA GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

**Stepan Kuropas  
Myron Kuropas, Ph.D.**

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
**Stefko Kuropas, Chairman  
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## Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

## District Committee of UNA Branches of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

announces that its

### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

**Saturday, October 17, 1998 at 12:00 noon**  
**at UNA Branch 120 Meeting Hall**  
**2152 Sheffield Rd., Aliquippa, Pa.**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and Convention Delegates from the following Branches:

**53, 56, 63, 96, 113, 120, 126, 161, 264, 296, 338, 481**

The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to organizational matters and will update the information about UNA's various insurance plans.

All UNA members are welcome as guests of the meeting.

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

**Martha Lysko, National Secretary**  
**Nicholas Diakiwsky, Advisor**

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
**Nicholas Diakiwsky, Chairman**  
**Osyp Polatajko, Vice-Chairman**  
**Slava Komichak, Ukr. Secretary**  
**Angela Honchar, Eng. Secretary**  
**Elias Matiash, Treasurer**

## Response to Kuropas...

(Continued from page 9)

tions of the course of Ukrainian history from a perspective so lacking in most American history classes." This quote appears in the booklet titled "From Kievan Rus' To Modern Ukraine: Formation of the Ukrainian Nation" (1984) that featured Mykhailo Hrushevsky's classic piece "The traditional scheme of 'Russian' history ..."

The Hrushevsky essay appeared in English in The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1952 with a modest press run. The Ukrainian Studies Fund reprinted this and other articles, and disseminated about 30,000 copies at a time when the Ukrainian community did not have anything else that could highlight the approaching Millennium of Christianity as a Ukrainian commemoration. Purchase orders we received show that this "shabby" series was acquired by many non-Ukrainians.

Less obvious may have been the collateral benefit that these "shabby" booklets provided when an astute cataloger at the Library of Congress used them to expand the classification "Ukraine-Church History ...". It was time to displace the archaic, but still widely used classification "Russia-Church History," under which most older books about early Ukrainian history were catalogued. We are pleased that so much mileage came out of this "shabby" reprint series.

Dr. Kuropas should also be pleased to learn that the remedies he recommended are already practiced. The visiting committee of the Ukrainian Research Institute became a formal university body in 1974 and is composed of academics, donors and representatives of Ukrainian institutions. It meets every two or three years and its duty is to keep the university's Board of Overseers well informed about the state of Ukrainian studies program at Harvard. Its recommendations are carefully considered by the university.

Publicity and fund-raising are the responsibility of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, which is based in New York. We access a donor base of about 4,000 individuals, while others, like The Ukrainian Museum in New York and the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, maintain donor pools several times larger. Thus, support that Dr. Kuropas could generate for Ukrainian studies by publicizing some of the achievements of Harvard's Ukrainian studies program would help tremendously.

It has been common practice since 1973 for Ukrainian Studies Fund contributors to earmark donations for particular purposes. Actually, USF pioneered this concept in the Ukrainian community. For new named endowed funds and gifts for particular purposes, the Ukrainian Studies Fund follows guidelines estab-

lished by Harvard University. Stipulation carries much responsibility and is discussed beforehand with contributors.

Unrestricted donations made to the USF are usually accumulated as principal added to Ukrainian endowed funds at Harvard, with only the endowment earnings being available each year for Ukrainian studies. Funding Ukrainian scholarship with endowed funds was another innovation that the USF brought to our community. We should thank the "grunts" of the USF, past and present, for their vision and efforts, because their endowed approach is successful and has since been emulated by other Ukrainian institutions.

Dr. Kuropas probably knows that the Ukrainian community subsidizes not only the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard, but many academic institutions working with Ukrainian studies: Yale, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Ukrainian Free University (Munich), St. Basil's College, Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, Ukrainian Catholic Educational Foundation, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox College, Sheptytsky Institute and others. Statistics show that Harvard does not receive the most from the community all of the time, but that it did the best with what it received. For example, take the \$1.8 million of community donations entrusted by the Ukrainian Studies Fund to Harvard in 1968-1972. Harvard University's latest financial report (Fiscal Year 1997) lists the market value of these endowments at slightly over \$10 million i.e., a 460 percent increase in value of the community's investment in Ukrainian scholarship. And, during all of these years, the endowments produced income that was spent on Ukrainian studies each year since 1973. This is a great return for the community.

Representatives of the USF regularly participate in community meetings, present information on the latest happenings at Harvard University and convey to the Ukrainian Research Institute the interests and concerns of donors. For example, the UNA Senior's Convention has been kind enough to invite a Ukrainian Studies Fund representative to speak at Soyuzivka for the last three years. Attendees also get to view an exhibit of current institute publications.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund welcomes the opportunity to visit communities and will provide assistance with planning, publicity and expenses. We can be reached at: Ukrainian Studies Fund, Harvard University, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

**Roman Procyk**  
 Cambridge, Mass.

*Dr. Roman Procyk manages operations for the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) and has been with the USF since 1975.*

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Project Harmony, an innovative, not-for-profit professional and educational exchange organization based in Waitsfield, Vermont (USA) is seeking a Program Recruiter to support the Community Connections Program in Ukraine. This is one-year contract effective September, 1998. The position is based in Ukraine and involves travel throughout the country to promote, select and orient Ukrainian business people and professionals in the legal, agricultural and criminal justice fields as well as third sector professionals and government officials for the Community Connections Program sponsored by the United States Information Agency. Applicants must be fluent in Ukrainian; knowledge of Russian is a plus. Experience preferred. Must be a U.S. citizen or hold a green card. Applicants are to send letter and cover letter to: Jared Cadwell, Project Harmony, 6 Irasville Common, Waitsfield, VT 05673 or fax: (802) 496-4548.

# NOTES ON PEOPLE

## Participates in Greek and Scythian projects

COLUMBUS, Md. – For the last five summers, Lada Onyshkevych has been supervising an archeological project on Crete (Pseira and Chrysokamino sites) and working with an archeological electronic survey team from Temple University. Her group made topographic maps and architectural drawings with the aid of infra-red beam technology and specialized computer software. She used a Mercury II solar panel; a photograph of her with the instrument was recently featured several times on the Internet.

Ms. Onyshkevych is originally from



Lada Onyshkevych

Lawrenceville, N.J., where she graduated from high school, and also completed 11 grades of The Ihor Kalynets School of Ukrainian Studies in Trenton, and then attended the 12th grade and took her "matura" (final exam) at the Philadelphia Ridna Shkola. She received her B.A. in Classical Studies followed by an M.A. and a Ph.D. (1998) in Classical Archeology, all from the University of Pennsylvania, where, throughout her graduate studies, she was the recipient of the distinguished Kolb Fellowship. Her doctoral dissertation included an analysis of epigraphic material from the ancient Greek colonies of Olbia and Berezan, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, in Ukraine. The inscriptions, from the sixth to fourth centuries B.C., were on religious topics, addressing aspects of the Greek gods Apollo and Hermes and their cults. Since 1990, she has spent every summer at archeological excavations either in Greece or in Ukraine.

Currently Dr. Onyshkevych is involved in the preparation of an exhibit of Scythian gold from Ukraine (under the curatorship of Ellen Reeder of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore). The exhibit, the first of its kind in the U.S. since the 1970s, will open in the fall of 1999 at the San Antonio Museum of Art. In the spring of 2000, it will travel to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, and thereafter to the Los Angeles County Museum, and the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Dr. Onyshkevych is teaching at George Washington University and Georgetown University. Now a resident of Columbia, Md., she is married to Andriy Leshchysyn, is a member of Plast, the Pershi Stezhi sorority and UNA Branch 287.

## The Rev. Bilaniuk...

(Continued from page 4)

the eulogy at the Rev. Bilaniuk's funeral. The Rev. Chirovsky told The Weekly in a telephone interview that the Rev. Bilaniuk was "a pioneer of Ukrainian theological scholarship," pointing out that prior to the Second Vatican Council in 1964, Ukrainian Catholic scholars were enjoined to work within the Western theological tradition.

"At the time of the Second Vatican Council [the Rev. Bilaniuk] had begun his career as an instructor, and was the among those who took the first steps in re-establishing Ukrainian Catholic theology on its Eastern foundations," Dr. Chirovsky said.

"Many will remember him for his controversial stands and his eccentricities," Dr. Chirovsky added, "but it should be remembered primarily that he was a pioneer. He took the Second Vatican Council at its word in its call for a return to the wellsprings of Eastern Christianity."

The Rev. Bilaniuk was a member of over 35 secular and theological scholarly societies, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Medieval Academy of America, the North American Academy of Ecumenists, the Professors for World Peace Academy, the Global Congress of the World's Religions, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (as an associate), the

Canadian Theological Society, the Catholic Theological Society of America, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, the International Society for Political Psychology, and the European Society for the Study of Science and Theology.

In 1966, he received the Gold Commemorative Medal of Ss. Peter and Paul from Pope Paul VI; he was listed in the International Who's Who of Intellectuals in 1976 and the Marquis Who's Who in the World in 1976 and 1980-1981; he received the Silver Pectoral Cross from Patriarch Slipyj in 1982; and in 1991 received the Albert Einstein Academy Foundation Medal for Peace.

Due to increasing illness, Prof. Bilaniuk was on leave from the University of Toronto since 1996 with the title of professor emeritus.

Funeral services were held on September 16 at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, with Bishop Borecky and over 50 members of the clergy and monastic orders in attendance, with interment following at the Park Lawn Cemetery.

The Rev. Bilaniuk is survived by his wife, Marie Therese; sons Stefan, Nykolai (with wife Miroslawa), Michael and Joseph; grandchildren Olexa, Boris and Ksenia; brother, Jura; sister, Maria Dudas; and cousin, Olexa Myron Bilaniuk.

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# Harvard announces Jacyk Fellowship

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University has announced the inauguration of the Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies. This new fellowship is designed to bring talented scholars and professionals of exceptional promise to Harvard University for a period of three to 10 months. While in residence, Jacyk Fellows will use the university's unique resources to work on significant and innovative projects in Ukrainian studies, and in general to further their professional development.

The first Jacyk Fellow will be selected in 1998-1999 through an international competition. The competition will be open (but not limited) to policy-makers, artists, writ-

ers and journalists, scholars and scientists.

Starting in the 1999-2000 academic year, and in successive alternating years, Jacyk Fellows will interact with the Harvard academic community through such activities as giving lectures, readings or performances, writing articles or offering classes. Their availability to travel to other North American institutions will spread awareness of Ukraine beyond Harvard to other national and international communities as well.

This fellowship is being funded through the institute by the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation in Ontario. Mr. Jacyk, a prominent Canadian businessman who runs a successful construction and land development company, has been one of the institute's most generous benefactors. He also served on the Ukrainian Research Institute's Visiting Committee from 1980 to 1986. In addition to this most recent gift, he has endowed the position of the Petro Jacyk Bibliographer in Ukrainian Studies at the library of the Ukrainian Research Institute.

Acknowledging Mr. Jacyk's gift, the director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Dr. Roman Szporluk, said: "All of us at the institute are very excited about the Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies because it is very much in the spirit of the life and career of Petro Jacyk. Future Jacyk Fellows, we are sure, will uphold the same qualities of initiative, creativity and dedication to Ukrainian studies as the person for whom this fellowship is named. We feel that it will inspire some of the most promising individuals in Ukrainian studies as a challenging moment in Ukraine's history."

For further information and/or application materials, contact: Dr. James Clem, Executive Director, Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone, (617) 495-4081; fax, (617) 495-8097; e-mail, jclem@fas.harvard.edu.

# Marko Andryczyk selected as first recipient of Robert F. Clark Graduate Fellowship

by Yuriy Diakunchak



Marko Andryczyk

TORONTO – Tuition fees everywhere are rising, pushing the ideal of universal education further and further from the grasp of many students. However, a new fellowship provided out of a bequest left to the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (CFUS), will ensure that one deserving student each year will get a break from that financial burden.

The Dr. Robert Franklin Clark (CFUS) Graduate Fellowship in Ukrainian Language and Literature started with \$100,000 in seed money from the CFUS and matching funds from the University of Toronto and the Ontario provincial government. The total fund of \$300,000 will allow for a yearly fellowship of \$15,000 to be granted to a graduate student pursuing a master's degree or doctorate in Ukrainian language or literature at the University of Toronto.

The first recipient of this award is Marko Andryczyk, 29. Mr. Andryczyk holds a master's degree in Central and Eastern European studies from LaSalle University in Philadelphia. In the past five years he has spent a substantial amount of time in Lviv, where he has been working on a paper on that city's underground literary movement in the 1970s. In the course of his research, he met and befriended many of today's literary figures in Ukraine, such as Viktor Neborak and Yuri Andrukhovych, and has reported on the Lviv cultural scene for The Ukrainian Weekly.

"What I'm really interested in is contemporary Ukrainian literature," said Mr. Andryczyk. He is planning to apply that interest in his studies in Toronto.



Dr. Robert F. Clark

(Continued on page 23)

# World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers honors victims of Great Famine

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – The fourth World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers, which took place in Lviv on September 17-19, issued a statement marking the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine.

The text of the statement, accepted by the majority of Congress delegates, follows.

"The fourth World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers is taking place in the 65th anniversary year of the biggest tragedy of the Ukrainian nation, the Great Famine-Genocide carried out by the Communist regime of Stalin against the Ukrainian nation, especially Ukrainian landowners, to break the backbone of the nation and introduce collectivization. We bow our heads to the 7 million victims of this policy and blame the criminal Communist regime that is responsible for this cruel violation of human and national rights."

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## A new season...

(Continued from page 13)

Nazarewicz at the helm, has given the go-ahead to exciting fall events: the Music at the Institute series (the first concert is scheduled for the 24th of this month), café sessions (a new idea) on Friday nights and Sunday afternoons, art exhibits, the popular Christmas Around the World bazaar in December, and a New Year's Eve gala.

Having mentioned the institute's anniversaries, it behooves me to note anniversaries marked in recent months by a number of other Ukrainian organizations in New York. The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, for instance, recently pointed with pride to the 100th anniversary of its headquarters at 260 W. 100th St. Built in 1898 as a branch of the New York Public Library, nine years ago the building was designated a landmark by the City of New York Landmarks Preservations Committee.

Two other well-known institutions observed anniversaries in the past year. The Ukrainian Music Institute of America, founded in New York City by Roman Sawycky Sr. and Melanie Baylova, celebrated its 45th birthday and the Promin Vocal Ensemble's 25th with a gala concert at the Ukrainian National Home. Among the numerous performers were pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, president of UMI's New York branch, which hosted the celebration, Oles Kuzyszyn, Andriy Dobriansky Jr., Halyna Kolessa and the Promin ensemble, directed by Bohdanna Wolansky.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society is commemorating its 125th anniversary. A daylong conference at Columbia University on October 2 is to be followed by more sessions on October 3 at its building at 63 Fourth Ave. and a festive banquet on October 4.

### Making music at Carnegie

It may not be lauded as the grandest moment of Ukrainian musical history at Carnegie Hall, but the concert presented by the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus (KSOC) was quite dramatic and awe-inspiring in its breadth and intensity. Encompassing great works of Ukrainian, Russian and Western composers, as well as popular American classics and Ukrainian folk music, the two-and-a-half hour program was offered by a 100-piece orchestra and a 60-voice choir that seemed to put everything it had into the performance.

Roger G. McMurrin, the company's founder and artistic director, conducted most of the program and offered commentary throughout the evening. Victor Skromney, conductor of the Ukrainian National Radio Company Choir, took the podium as guest conductor for Rachmaninoff's "Solemn Vespers," a piece that brought to mind ancient singing styles. Edward Senko, KSOC's manager, and assistant choral conductors Helen Sedikh, Vika Konchakovska and Taras Mironiuk directed other choral selections.

Though the concert had its glorious moments, it did not quite match the exhilarating experience provided by Mr. McMurrin's company two years ago at Riverside Church. There, a slow, dignified processional by the choristers along two aisles, a nice blending of choral and orchestral music, a brief segment of Ukrainian folk music and some Gershwin favorites enthralled the audience.

A similar recipe this time around drew sustained applause and cheers from the Carnegie Hall audience, encouraging Mr. McMurrin to extend the program with several encores. However, many in the audience said they were not uplifted, citing such deficiencies as an uneven per-

formance quality, overuse of percussion instruments, over-amplification of some male solo voices, a meagerness of Ukrainian operatic music, and a jarring combination of hymns at the concert's end (the reverential hymn "Bozhe Velykyi, Yedynyi" was followed by a booming version of the patriotic hymn "America the Beautiful").

A few found fault with the "hayseed" characterization of the singers and musicians who came on stage in village dress with a segment of Ukrainian folk melodies and the popular Hryts and Odarka duet from the opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem."

Though the concert had its imperfections (perhaps due to the fact this was a much larger company of musicians, many of whom seemed to be fresh out of conservatory), the overall sound of thunderous music, dramatic drum rolls and clashing cymbals, as heard in Prokofiev's "Alexander Nevsky" Suite and the "Hallelujah Chorus" was pleasing to most in attendance.

The chorus was excellent, especially in such a capella Ukrainian classics as Leontovych's profoundly sacred "Viruii" (The Nicene Creed) and Bortniansky's Easter anthem, which forms the second section of the three-part Sacred Concerto No. 15. Also top-notch was the choral treatment of Ukrainian folk music – the wondrous "Carol of the Bells" and Rakov's arrangement of the merry folksong "Dub Duba."

Basso-profundo Vladlen Gritsiuk was highly impressive as the soloist in The Nicene Creed, the chorus holding long drawn-out hushed phrases of "Viruii" in the background. Fine solo performances were also turned in by soprano Irina Vezhnevets, tenor Genna Briginets, alto Luba Kanuka and baritone Dmitri Ageev. Soprano Ludmilla Tretjak, whose voice had a slightly dusky quality, offered a touching rendition of the "Summertime" lullaby from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." On the other hand, tenor Anatoly Glavin and baritone Yuri Mamchuk belted out Irving Berlin's "God Bless America" with so much energy that the sound was almost deafening.

Mr. McMurrin, a handsome, silver-haired gentleman with a dignified bearing, used his mellifluous speaking voice to acquaint the audience with Ukraine's musical riches and economic poverty. He took time to acknowledge the presence of several tour benefactors and to introduce a guest speaker, Oleg Timoshenko, rector of the National Ukrainian Music Academy (the Ukrainian translator, unfortunately, was not completely successful in repeating Mr. Timoshenko's remarks in English).

A college professor in Ohio, the conductor spent 23 years in the world of church music, serving large Presbyterian churches in the United States before moving to Kyiv in 1993 with his wife, Diane, and son, Marc, to establish a tax-exempt charity, Music Mission Kyiv. Registered in the state of Florida, the mission is funded through gifts from friends and churches in America and other countries, financing the work of the Kyiv Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and an independent church, the Church of the Holy Trinity. (A scale model of a proposed church center, including a fellowship hall, gymnasium, facilities for day-school, Bible college and seminary, and a hospital was displayed in the Carnegie Hall lobby for all to view.)

While KSOC members also work in state professional orchestras and choirs, Mr. McMurrin lectures at the Ukrainian Academy of Music (Tchaikovsky Conservatory) and devotes time to humanitarian work – a widows' charity and orphanage assistance – and to adult and children's Christian education and a youth ministry. A book relating the

adventures of Roger and Diane McMurrin in Kyiv, written by Mrs. McMurrin and titled "The Splendor of His Music," was offered for sale during intermission along with five new KSOC recordings.

### The art of Hnizdovsky

The work of woodcut master and oil painter Jacques Hnizdovsky (1915-1985) can be found in the permanent collections of many galleries and museums in the United States, including the White House, the Library of Congress and the National Museum of American Art in Washington. Woodcut prints and oil paintings by Mr. Hnizdovsky are prized by many collectors.

Yet a showing of Hnizdovsky art can always draw an animated crowd of admirers and devotees, as happened a few weeks ago at the Ukrainian Institute of America. Here, on creamy white walls in newly renovated rooms, were hung 17 oil paintings, 20 intriguing black-and-white woodcut prints and etchings, and three large tapestries woven by Barbara Corbett to Mr. Hnizdovsky's designs, each work appealing to be examined, studied and praised for its rich and original imagery.

The 10-day exhibition, curated by The Ukrainian Museum director Maria Shust and titled "Jacques Hnizdovsky – Selected Portraits," focused on portraits – studies of people, as well as of animals and forms in nature. Among the oil paintings were two portraits of the artist's wide-eyed daughter, a 1965 study of Harry Salpeter writing at a small table, and a 1960 view of Guggenheim Museum visitors viewing art work on several levels of the museum's spiral ramp. The artist's wife, Stephanie, known as Fanny, is seen in a 1961 silhouette, seated at work with needle, thread and cloth in hand.

Although Mr. Hnizdovsky explored various art forms, he developed his repu-

tation as a printmaker in the woodcut medium. While still in art school in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, he conceived the notion of creating a series of tree portraits in woodcut. The idea resulted in one of his first woodcuts, the 1944 work "Bush," on display at the institute.

Ms. Shust, who was present at the opening, pointed out the majesty of the ancient oak reflected in the 1974 work "Suicide Oak, New Orleans" and the gentle humor in the artist's 1961 interpretation of the large, woolly "Ram" with its curled horns and tiny legs as it gazes calmly at the viewer.

In her commentary on Hnizdovsky portraits, Ms. Shust explained that many elements influence an artist's work – his background, the circumstances of his life, the works of other artists, philosophers and authors that have touched his soul, and the epoch in which he lived. The rest, in Hnizdovsky's words, remains a mystery of the artistic personality and the creative process.

Ms. Shust wrote: "One can trace influences that formed Hnizdovsky as an artist – his childhood years spent in the village of his birth, among rolling hills and open fields that instilled in him his deep bond with nature; the rich folk art traditions of his native Borschiv region with their beautifully designed and exquisitely rendered embroideries and weavings, characterized by black color schemes often highlighted with small splashes of vivid color." She said these elements reverberate in Hnizdovsky's strong sense of special design, the intricacy and attention to detail, his use of color, particularly the incorporation of black into many of his paintings, and his affinity to the works of Dürer, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and El Greco.

Most of the work on display came from the private collection of Mrs. Hnizdovsky, who said that a traveling exhibit of Hnizdovsky art has been working its way across Ukraine for the past two years.

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## A delegate's view...

(Continued from page 8)

omophor was freely discussed and overtly accepted by the Sobor is disingenuous to say the least. He presided over the general session, and Dr. Anatolij Lysyj sat at the dais along with a distinguished panel of laity and clergy. I made a motion to allocate time for the deliberation of the omophor. The motion was met with a hue and cry of "no" by what seemed like a well-coordinated bloc of opposition. The motion was voted down quickly and the deliberation was relegated to a Committee on Inter-Church Relations, not as "the acceptance of the omophor" but rather as an earlier "resolution" from the Metropolitan Council and a statement of the Council of Bishops. It was on the strength of assurances from these two bodies that the Constantinople deal had been hyped to the faithful.

The Sobor "resolution" later incorporated those assurances as the preconditions to the omophor. There has been no evidence that Patriarch Bartholomew agreed to those preconditions, rendering the much-ballyhooed omophor void and canceled.

Meanwhile, at the sparsely attended meeting of the Committee on Inter-Church Relations, Archbishop Antony was featured as the authority on the subject. Over a protracted period of time in which the question of the omophor was to be explained, the archbishop did all he could to deny that any agreement had been signed in Istanbul and that the resolutions of the Metropolitan Council were to be the governing document in our church relations. There were no other documents of agreement, and nothing - he repeatedly emphasized, nothing - was signed in Istanbul.

If there were no other terms, and the governing agreement would be the council resolution, then why object? At that point, Metropolitan Constantine walked into the committee and announced that he was ready to answer any questions concerning the omophor, because he was one of the two principals in the agreement. I commenced with the same series of questions I had asked Archbishop Antony. The response was equally protracted and adamant. Exhausted, Metropolitan Constantine blurted out that we, the Sobor that is, must approve the omophor.

I raised my eyebrows and asked: Must? Why must? Besides, the committee was not deliberating the omophor, the committee was asked to review and approve the resolutions of the Metropolitan Council. It appeared to me to be the beginning of the process of negotiations, which if accepted by the ecumenical patriarch, would lead to the granting of the omophor.

The metropolitan responded with: No! We must approve this issue because we made commitments. We promised.

I suggested: You promised to do your best to lobby for this issue, committed to promoting it among your faithful. Surely Patriarch Bartholomew knows that our Church is "sobornopravna" (self-governing) and no agreement can be binding without the Sobor voting on it and passing it? He cannot blame you for trying and, if it does not pass, we can shake hands, part company and resume talks again at some later date. God knows, Your Eminence, you did your best.

At that point the metropolitan revealed a sense of panic and said: Well if you are going to be so difficult, you can talk as much as you like. It really does not matter what you decide here.

I followed: It doesn't matter what we decide here? Why not?

He responded: Because we made commitments and nothing you do here can change that.

I returned: I presume you mean a commitment to work for the agreement. To sell your people on the agreement. These things

take time, no one can be sure when and how they will pass. I'm sure that the ecumenical patriarch understands this. He is always negotiating with one or another group, and some negotiations take years to conclude.

The metropolitan, at this point, visibly anxious, said: It doesn't matter, I tell you. You can talk all you want. We are committed.

Finally, I said: If it does not matter what we say here, and what we decide here, Your Eminence, then why are we even here? If you claim that we are committed, then you must have reached a binding agreement in Istanbul. Your Eminence, I ask you once again, did you sign any document in Istanbul, regardless of what you call it?

At that point, Metropolitan Constantine dropped his head and mumbled: Yes, I signed. Archbishop Antony, seated next to him, dropped his head into his hands in disbelief. I thanked the metropolitan for his candor and sat down.

Unfortunately, this exchange confirmed the irrelevance of the earlier resolutions of the Metropolitan Council and Council of Bishops statement that were crafted to placate the masses.

The two most difficult issues for the ecumenical patriarch are our autocephaly and our "sobornopravnist" (self-governance). We are the only Church that has both independence and self-governance, with both clergy and laity having a say in how the Church is administered - the Church, mind you, not the faith. Churches that enjoy self-rule do not care about recognition, they understand the inherent contradiction, and they seek to satisfy the needs of their flock, not some distant potentate.

Ukrainians, after centuries of wrestling with the issue, are still unable to recognize this oxymoron.

This quandary appears to be a uniquely Ukrainian syndrome and afflicts other Ukrainian Churches as well. A patriarchate establishes autocephaly (independence). Independence in both Church and state is rarely granted, it is almost always won in conflict, bloody or bloodless. One doesn't ask for it, one takes it. Witness the Roman papacy braking away from the five patriarchates that constituted the original Church. They went on to build the Holy Roman Empire. Martin Luther ushered in the age of reformation. Henry VII who declared independence for his Church and proclaimed himself head of the Church of England. Tsar Theodore I of Moscow pilfered our legacy and constructed a huge empire with no small thanks to our very own mercenary clerics. All of the above were "samosviaty" - all were non-canonical at the time, and none the worse for their bold decisions. All went on to enjoy fantastic success both for their Churches and their people, and all, in due time, became legitimate, recognized and canonical on their own terms. Even poor battered Bulgaria eventually gained recognition and canonical standing.

The recognition of an independent ecclesiastical entity is a difficult issue for any patriarch. In our case, it is doubly so. The other sticky issue for any patriarch is our governance by clergy and laity. Many Churches are now struggling to adopt reforms that would give lay members a voice. Ours is the only Church that has a long tradition and a recognized precedent. We are not self-ruling with lay influence because of a recent trend, as the Rev. Nakonachny fallaciously implies in the little cameo at the end of his letter. We were such at the very beginning. When St. Volodymyr established our Church, he demanded and received that right from the Ecumenical Patriarchate in 988. For seven centuries we and our tradition of self-governance were recognized by all of Christendom.

One of the casualties resulting from the 1686 sale of our Church by the ecumenical patriarch to the Moscow

(Continued on page 23)

## A delegate's view...

(Continued from page 22)

Patriarchate was the destruction of our independence and our way of governing ourselves. The sale resolved a long-festering problem that the ecumenical patriarch could not resolve on his own. Our Ukrainian Church never fit the traditional mold required by Eastern Orthodox or Western Latin traditions. So why would the ecumenical patriarch agree to recreate this problem in 1995, after being free of it for over 300 years? Whatever the agreement reached in Istanbul, it would have to satisfy these concerns.

Considering the intricacies and the seemingly recondite nature of these issues, how is it possible that our clergy could wrap this all up in one brief trip to the Phanar? The answer is frighteningly obvious: They either did not understand the core issues of what our Church is all about, or they sold us out.

Notwithstanding the Rev. Nakonachny's claim that our 14th Sobor was a model of democracy, one would be hard-pressed to call it a Sobor at all. Furthermore, that specious parliamentary maneuver failed to draw a single note of protest from our dis-

tinguished panel of leaders and dignitaries. Proponents of the omophor rejoiced at the successful show of force, but few paid any attention to the blatant contradiction, a contradiction of both the letter and the spirit of our constitution. It was a betrayal of the mandate that every delegate carried into the Sobor and the mandate this generation received from its predecessor. To many at the Sobor this seemed innocent enough. Some may have viewed it as a mere flexing of the establishment's muscle.

It was not until well after the 14th Sobor that many of our faithful belatedly realized that the deal struck by our hierarchs was never meant to be deliberated, because it could not be. The defeat of the motion to debate the merits of the omophor was an absolute necessity, no matter the cost, manipulation or fraud practiced on the delegates and our Church. However, it is only the first installment of what is to come if the proposed changes to our Constitution are approved.

For all the doubting Thomases among us, and the blind who refuse to see, I refer you to the Greek Orthodox Church in America, and its blissful omophor under the ecumenical patriarch: see the Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 28, 1998, and the Chicago Tribune, March 22, 1998.

## Marko Andryczyk...

(Continued from page 20)

Dr. Clark, after whom the fellowship is named, served as CFUS director in 1978-1979, was active in Edmonton's Ukrainian community and was granted honorary lifetime membership with the local branch of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Association. Dr. Clark traced his Ukrainian roots through his mother.

A physician by profession, he served as executive director of the Alberta Medical Association and as a senior medical advisor to the Workers' Compensation Board Rehabilitation Center in the 1970s and 1980s. He was awarded a Special Award of Merit by the Alberta Medical Association, the Outstanding Service Award by the Edmonton Academy of Medicine and the Harrison Memorial Prize in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Clark died in January 1995.

Morris Diakowsky, past president of the CFUS and one of the activists who

arranged the fellowship with the university, said the foundation wanted the money earmarked for support of studies in Ukrainian language or literature, and a deal to this end was formally signed with the University of Toronto administration.

"If there is a point where that isn't feasible, they [the university] will have to get foundation approval [to redirect the money]," the CFUS past president added.

Dr. Clark's bequest actually totaled \$200,000. The remaining \$100,000 will be used to fund Ukrainian research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) in Alberta, according to Mr. Diakowsky.

The CIUS is proposing to use its share of the bequest to fund the final two volumes of a three-volume history of Ukrainians in Canada. The first volume, "Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years, 1891-1924," by Edmonton-based historian Dr. Orest Martynowych was published in 1991. The next two volumes will cover the periods 1924-1951 and 1951 to the early 1990s.

The vetting and selection of candidates for the fellowship is the responsibility of the University of Toronto department of Slavic languages and literatures. "Andryczyk is the best candidate at this time," said Prof. Danylo Struk, a member of the selection committee.

Mr. Andryczyk said he is very happy to continue his studies in Toronto. "I've heard it is a very good program, the resources are great, the library is great. I'm very grateful for the fellowship," he said.

## Correction

The September 6 story about the new release of Ukrainian folk music by the Cheres ensemble contained a typographical error in the address (i.e., in the suite number). The correct address is: Andriy Miliavsky, 24 Fifth Ave., Suite 919, New York, NY 10011. The CD is available for \$15 (shipping included).

## Michael Dutko

September 18, 1921 - September 10, 1998

Michael Dutko, 76, of Hicksville, N.Y., passed away September 10th at Memorial Hospital of South Bend, Indiana, after an extended illness.

He is survived by his wife of 51 years, Maria; son, Jerry of Hicksville, N.Y.; daughter, Joane Dutko Wachs and son-in-law, Joel Wachs of Granger, Indiana, and granddaughters Alyssa and Stephanie Wachs. Also Mike left behind sisters Kathryn Andrushko of Astoria, N.Y.; Slava and Eva in Ukraine and brother Fedir, also in Ukraine.

Mike was born in Ukraine and came to this country in 1949. He arrived in New York City and lived there until 1964. He was a very hard working man, a good husband and father. He loved working in his garden.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.

He was loved by his family and will be deeply missed.



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ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

will celebrate

90th Anniversary of its founding  
on Sunday, October 25, 1998,

~

Archhierarchical Divine Liturgy  
at 9:00 a.m.

will be celebrated by:

His Eminence Archbishop Antony - Ruling Bishop of Eastern Eparchy  
and President of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA

~

90th Anniversary Banquet

at 1:00 p.m. in Holiday Inn Conference Center, Lehigh Valley/Allentown  
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Very Rev. Protospresbyter William Czekaluk  
St. Mary's Pastor

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

**The Executive Committee**  
of the  
**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
*announces that its*  
**1998 JOINT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING**  
OF UNA DISTRICTS OF  
**CENTRAL NEW JERSEY AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY**  
*will be held on*  
**Friday, October 16, 1998, at 4:00 p.m.**  
at the UNA Headquarters  
**2200 Route 10, Parsippany, N.J. 07054**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 34th Convention Delegates.

The Fall District Meeting will aim to update the information about various insurance plans available through our association.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:  
**UNA Executives and Members of General Assembly**  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
**Michael Zacharko, Chair - Central New Jersey**  
**Eugene Oscislawski, Chair - Northern New Jersey**

Important!  
Advance notice of the number of persons planning to attend from each Branch should be reported prior to October 12th by telephoning 1-800-253-9862 Ext. 3055 (Andrew Worobec) or Ext. 3019 (Marijka Oscislawski)

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Monday, October 19

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, in cooperation with The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) invites the public to a forum with Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor to the U.S. Secretary of State on the New Independent States Stephen R. Sestanovich, who will speak on "The Current State of U.S.-Ukraine Relations." The presentation will be held at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, Kenney Auditorium, 1740 Massachusetts Ave. NW, at 7 p.m. (one and a half blocks east of Dupont Circle; Dupont Circle Metro South exit). A light reception will follow the presentation. For more information, contact Orest Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-3964, or Adrian Pidluskyy, (202) 667-1831.

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and visiting professor of history, Yale University, on the topic "The Question of Russo-Ukrainian Unity and Ukrainian Distinctiveness in Early Modern Ukrainian Thought and Culture." The lecture will be held at the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

**WINNIPEG:** The Fifth Annual J.B. Rudnyckyj Distinguished Lecture, sponsored jointly by the Department of Archives and Special Collections, University of Manitoba Libraries, and the department of German and Slavic studies, will be held at the University of Manitoba, 108 St. John's College, at 3 p.m. Distinguished lecturer will be Dr. Orest Subtelny, professor, history department, York University, and author of best selling "Ukraine: A History." (The book was translated into Ukrainian in 1991 and is currently being used as a textbook in schools in Ukraine). There is no charge for this event. The lecture will be followed by a reception. For additional information call (204) 474-9986; fax, (204) 474-7577 or e-mail, adnerson@cc.umanitoba.ca

### Wednesday, October 21

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture, as

part of its fall seminar series, by Dr. Tamara Hundorova, senior research fellow, Shevchenko Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and Fulbright visiting scholar, Columbia University, on the topic "Reversed Rome: Kotliarevsky's Aeneid as National Narration" (in Ukrainian). The lecture will be held at the University of Alberta, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m. For additional information call (403) 492-2972.

### Saturday, October 24

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Ukrainian National Home is holding its annual dinner-dance at 6 p.m., with music by the Lvivian orchestra; the program includes a performance by Zolotyj Promin. Donation: adults, \$20; students, \$10. Tickets can be obtained by calling the UNH office, (860) 296-5702.

### Sunday, October 25

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum will sponsor a lecture and slide presentation titled "In the Footsteps of Ukrainians - Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and the Solovetsky Islands," which documents a recent trip by John Luchechko, UM board member, to this remote region of Russia. The event will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., at 2 p.m. Refreshments will be available. Fee: \$10; \$8, for UM members with current museum membership card. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave.; telephone, (212) 228-0110.

**CHICAGO:** A Halloween masquerade ball for children through eighth grade will be held at St. Joseph's Church Hall, 5000 N. Cumberland, at 2 p.m. There will be food and entertainment with music by Lidan. All children should come in costumes. Parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles are cordially invited to attend. For more information call (773) 625-1735.

### ONGOING

**BEDMINSTER, N.J.:** The Somerset Art Association presents an exhibit by Christina Debarry titled "Images in Pastel" at The Johnson Gallery. The exhibit, which opened October 1, runs through October 31. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Saturday, 9:30 a.m.-noon. For more information call the gallery, (908) 234-2345.

### PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.



THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM  
cordially extends an invitation to an exhibition of

paintings by  
**VOLODYMYR MAKARENKO**  
and  
sculptures by  
**PETRO KAPSCHUTSCHENKO**

Opening reception:  
**Sunday October 11, 1998 at 2:00 PM**

The exhibition will be on view through October 25, 1998

The exhibition will be shown at the Museum through the efforts of UNWLA Branch 67. It was organized by the Branch to celebrate the "Ukrainian Museum Week" in Philadelphia.

The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10003  
Tel.: (212) 228-0110; Fax: (212) 228-1947 E-mail: UkrMus@aol.com  
Web site: [http://www.brama.com/ukrainian\\_museum](http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum)

Museum hours: Wednesday - Sunday 1-5 PM