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Ukrainian cosmonaut flies aboard U.S. shuttle



Payload Specialist Leonid Kadenyuk of Ukraine is flanked by Mission Specialists Takao Doi of Japan (left) and Kalpana Chawla of the U.S. during training at the Kennedy Space Center for the STS-87 mission of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Col. Leonid Kadenyuk, the first Ukrainian cosmonaut to fly on a U.S. spacecraft, met with President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine here on November 19 before the liftoff of the Columbia space shuttle. The 46-year-old Col. Kadenyuk is also the first Ukrainian to fly in space since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991.

The New York Times quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying, "When I felt the soil trembling, I immediately had a thought about the mightiness of the United States." The Times also reported that this was the first time the Ukrainian president, a former aerospace industry executive, had viewed a launch in the open; previously he had watched launches through a periscope from an underground chamber.

Eastern Economist reported that Col. Kadenyuk, an air force pilot who flew various kinds of jet fighters, informed Mr. Kuchma that he and the crew of four American and one Japanese astronauts flying aboard Columbia are fully prepared for the 16-day mission — the sixth time NASA has sent up a shuttle on time in 1997.

President Kuchma also visited the John Kennedy Space Center. In an exclusive interview with Ukrainian television (UT-1), the president said that the idea of a

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine's junior scientists attend launch

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Halyna Tkachenko would say only that she is considering a career in the cosmos. But one could think she is on the fast track to a life as a cosmonaut. The 16-year-old attends the Dnipropetrovsk School No. 107, which is associated with the Ukrainian National Space Center. She is also an active member of the Junior Academy of Sciences. And she is considered the best among the best of high school students, according to Volodymyr Nazarenko, vice-president of the Junior Academy of Sciences, an organization of high school students within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Now Miss Tkachenko can say that she has seen a space launch first hand. Her interests, hard work and talent have given her a once-in-a-life time opportunity for a Ukrainian student.

On November 19 she and nine other "best of the best" Ukrainian high school students attended the launch in Cape Canaveral, Fla., of the first U.S.-Ukraine collaborative space flight of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia. They were chosen to witness the launch of the Columbia

based on their achievements, explained Mr. Nazarenko: "First we chose the best schools, and then we chose the best students from those schools."

The U.S.-Ukraine collaboration, which is the 87th space shuttle flight, includes the first-ever joint projects in space between Ukrainian and U.S. scientists. On board is the first Ukrainian cosmonaut to fly aboard a shuttle flight, Leonid Kadenyuk, who was born in Chernivtsi in southwestern Ukraine. He is not the first Ukrainian cosmonaut to travel into space, however. That honor went to Maj. Gen. Pavlo Popovich, who traveled aboard the Soviet spaceship Vostok 4 in 1962.

The 10 students and their teachers, who are guests of NASA, flew to the U.S., on November 15, courtesy of Coca Cola Ukraine, Ltd., which along with Coca-Cola Amatil and the Coca-Cola Foundation invested \$75,000 in the trip for the students and for computers for 20,000 other high school students in Ukraine to take part in a series of experiments and computer link-ups with the shuttle astronauts and their U.S. high school counterparts living in 19 states. The computers are located in 22 regional Junior Academy of Science centers

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During stopover in Lviv, Hillary Clinton emphasizes U.S. commitment to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spent November 16-18 in Lviv, as part of her trip to the countries of the former Soviet Union, where she spoke of the need to keep working at economic reform, deepening democratic institutions and building a civil society.

In Lviv her appearances and pronouncements also paid tribute repeatedly to contributions by Ukrainian Americans to the well-being of Ukraine and the U.S.

At the monument to the victims of communist repression, the wife of U.S. President Bill Clinton mentioned the support and faith shown by the diaspora for those who battled against the Soviet system. "I have come here in the spirit of the 1 million Ukrainian Americans who, even when it was hard, always had faith that one day freedom would triumph in their homeland," said Mrs. Clinton.

Later in the same speech, she said: "Because America has faith and confidence in the people of Ukraine, and as we have learned from the many contri-

(Continued on page 14)

UNA executives meet at new headquarters

by Martha Lysko

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — For the first time, a quarterly meeting of the UNA's Executive Committee was held at the new headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association located here at 2200 Route 10.

The November 5 meeting was attended by President Ulana Diachuk, Vice-President Nestor L. Olesnycky, Director for Canada Peter Savaryn, Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, secretary Martha Lysko and the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Stepan Hawrysz.

Alexander G. Blahitka, the UNA's treasurer, is ill and has been hospitalized since October 5. Although no longer hospitalized, he has not been able to resume his duties due to poor health. The Executive Committee confirmed Stefan Kaczaraj as acting treasurer in Mr. Blahitka's absence. As the UNA is a financial organization, it is unable to carry on its activities without a treasurer.

During the first nine months of this year Executive Committee members were primarily occupied with the sale of the UNA's headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., and the purchase of new office space. The Jersey City building was sold on September 14 and new facilities were purchased on September 28 of this year, as approved by the General Assembly. The UNA's business operations were relocated on Saturday and Sunday, the weekend of October 11-12, and on Monday October 13 we were already operating in Parsippany. (The official opening ceremonies of the new building were held on Sunday, November 9, with the participation of the General Assembly, which held its meeting at Soyuzivka on November 6-8.

The Executive Committee reviewed the contracts pertaining to the proposed merger of the Ukrainian

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NEWSBRIEFS

Senate approves \$225 million for Ukraine

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has approved foreign aid totaling \$13 billion for 1998. A total of \$225 million has been allocated for Ukraine — the same amount as in 1997. Certain restrictions concerning the funds for Ukraine will be applied. One restriction is that only \$112.5 million has been guaranteed to the Ukrainian government. This sum has been allocated to ensure the safety of nuclear objects and facilitate the election campaign. The rest will be given to Ukraine only after President Bill Clinton confirms to the Senate that major progress has been made in resolving problems experienced by U.S. businessmen in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Yeltsin, Kuchma meet in Moscow

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin concluded informal talks with his Ukrainian counterpart, Leonid Kuchma, on November 17. The two leaders endorsed quotas on duty-free imports of Ukrainian sugar, agreed on by Russian First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Chubais and Ukrainian Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko in Kyiv. They also discussed holding regular talks between the presidents and prime ministers of both countries. On November 16, Mr. Yeltsin told journalists that he and Mr. Kuchma had agreed the two countries would stop charging a value-added tax on each other's products. Kyiv has objected to Moscow's decision in 1996 to charge a 20 percent VAT on most Ukrainian goods, although Russian officials maintain that Kyiv imposed VAT on Russian goods first. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukrainian-Russian sugar war ends

KYIV — Visiting Kyiv on November 14, before President Leonid Kuchma's summit with President Boris Yeltsin, Russian First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Chubais resolved the disagreement between the two countries over Russian imports of Ukrainian sugar, Russian news agencies reported. Meeting with Mr. Kuchma and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, Mr. Chubais agreed that in 1998 Russia will buy 1 million tons of Ukrainian sugar, of which 600,000 tons will be exempt from the 25 percent tax Russia introduced in May. Russian participation in completing construction of two unfinished units at the Khmelnytsky and Rivne nuclear power stations was also discussed, Interfax reported. Speaking at a press briefing on November 18, Vladimir Solovei, the head of the CIS Department at the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry, positively assessed the outcome of Mr. Chubais' visit. He also praised the results of the November 16-17 summit in Moscow between Presidents Yeltsin and Kuchma. Mr. Solovei said Russian-Ukrainian relations are increasingly dominated by a pragmatic, calm and rational approach. He said the agreement reached by presidents on abolishing the value-added tax will contribute to increasing bilateral trade turnover. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Polish foreign affairs minister in Kyiv

KYIV — Meeting in the Ukrainian capital on November 15 with President Leonid Kuchma and National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin, Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Bronislaw Geremek affirmed that Poland considers relations with Ukraine a priority and will support Kyiv's aspirations for closer integration with Europe. Messrs. Geremek and

(Continued on page 19)



Evgeniy Savilov

Photo above: In Kyiv, U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller greets representatives of the Junior Academy of Sciences selected to travel to Cape Canaveral to witness the space shuttle launch. Halyna Tkachenko, 16, is fifth from the left.

Photo on the right: Kyiv Botanical Institute Director Konstantyn Sytnyk with Denys Bilko, 15, one of the 10 students chosen to attend the launch of the Columbia carrying Ukrainian cosmonaut Leonid Kadenyuk. Mr. Bilko holds a plant similar to the ones students and Mr. Kadenyuk will grow both on earth and in space to determine how weightlessness affects crop growth.

Junior scientists...

(Continued from page 1)

throughout Ukraine.

Miss Tkachenko said she has had previous contact with U.S. students. "I have been involved with U.S. students for five years now through various UNESCO programs," explained the 11th-grader.

The students are participating in botanical experiments growing "astroplants," and tracking their growth and development. The series of 12 experiments was set up and is being coordinated by Ukrainian scientists at the National Academy of Sciences.

The Ukrainian cosmonaut, Mr. Kadenyuk, is responsible for executing the experiments in space, which includes a complex study of different stages of the growth and development of plant cells and molecules under the influence of micro-gravitation. In one experiment Mr. Kadenyuk will artificially pollinate the plant brassica rapa while in orbit in an almost gravity-free environment on the space shuttle and then track its development. On earth students will replicate the experiment as the control group. The scientists and the students are hoping to determine the influence of microgravity on the growth and reproductive functions of plants.

Through the computers provided by Coca-Cola, students who belong to the Junior Academy of Science in Ukraine are able to input data and communicate via the Internet with students in the U.S. and with the shuttle astronauts via NASA at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

In addition to the 10 Ukrainian students and their teachers, who are scheduled to spend one month in the U.S., Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma was on hand for the launching of the Columbia, as were other members of



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Шановні читачі

Щиро вітаємо вас із історичною подією – першим польотом громадянина незалежної України у космос. Нехай вам усім щастить! Слава Україні!

Космонавти НКАУ

Леонід Каденюк Ярослав Пустовий



The crew of the STS-87 mission: (from left) Mission Specialist Kalpana Chawla, Ph.D., Pilot Steven Lindsey, Mission Specialist Winston Scott, Mission Specialist Takao Doi, Ph.D. of the National Space Development Agency of Japan, Commander Kevin Kregel and Payload Specialist Leonid Kadenyuk of the National Space Agency of Ukraine.

Reproduction of a greeting faxed to readers of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly by Ukrainian cosmonauts Leonid Kadenyuk and Yaroslav Pustovyi. It reads: "Esteemed Readers: Sincere greetings on the occasion of this historic event: the first space flight by a citizen of independent Ukraine. Good luck to all of you! Glory to Ukraine! Cosmonauts of the NSAU, Leonid Kadenyuk, Yaroslav Pustovyi."

Ukrainian cosmonaut...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian astronaut's participation in a shuttle mission was discussed with President Bill Clinton back in 1994.

Although Col. Kadenyuk had trained as the leader of a Mir and Buran rescue mission team for two years after the collapse of the USSR, he never made it to the station. Aboard the Columbia he is the payload specialist and will conduct a series of microgravity science experiments called the Collaborative Ukrainian Experiments.

Col. Kadenyuk and his back-up for the mission, Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi, were both selected to take part in the mission by the National Space Agency of Ukraine.

The November 19 launch went ahead as scheduled at 2:46 p.m. New York time (9:46 p.m. Kyiv time).

President Kuchma traveled from Cape Canaveral to New York, where he was to attend on November 20 the meeting of donor countries that aims to raise an additional \$500 million (U.S.) for the Shelter Implementation Plan at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.



The shuttle crew members participate in a simulated walk-out from the Operations and Checkout Building before entering a van to take them to the launch pad during the Terminal Countdown Demonstration Test.



Crew members during the Terminal Countdown Demonstration Test at the Kennedy Space Center: (from left) Winston Scott, Yaroslav Pustovyi (back-up payload specialist from the NSAU), Leonid Kadenyuk, Steven Lindsey, Kevin Kregel, Takao Doi and Kalpana Chawla.



Col. Leonid Kadenyuk in the cockpit.

Seventh congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations held in Toronto



Ukraine's Minister of Youth and Family Valentyna Dovzhenko (center) receives a gift, a painting by the late Liudmyla Morozova, from Oksana Sokolyk (right) and Volodymyra Luchkiw.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TORONTO – A confederation of 22 Ukrainian women's organizations in nine countries, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organization held its Congress in Toronto on October 22-26.

Fifteen of the organizations sent 59 delegates to the congress; there were also 62 registered guests. All of the nine countries – Canada, the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Poland, Argentina and Australia – were represented. Ukraine was not, as women's organizations from Ukraine do not belong to the federation.

The congress program consisted of organizational business as well as numerous panel discussions on topics such as the importance of language, the successes achieved by Ukrainian women at international gatherings, and the future – both of the diaspora and of women's organizations. It was noted by many present that gray was the hair color of the majority of the delegates at the congress.

Oksana Sokolyk was re-elected to head the federation for another five years.

The banquet, held on Saturday evening, drew about 300 guests. The guest speaker was the Valentyna Dovzhenko, Ukraine's newly appointed minister of family and youth. A former mayor of Ordzhonikidze, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Ms. Dovzhenko had been plucked from the Union of Ukrainian Women, a mainstream women's organization, to replace Suzanna Stanik, who was named minister of justice.

In her speech, the minister painted a rather grim picture of the social consequences of the economic crisis in Ukraine: the fact that women are the primary victims of unemployment, the stress that the economic situation causes to the family

unit, the deterioration of health care for women and children. She described, in general terms, some of the social programs that the government is developing to address these problems.

Although the banquet attracted a large number of guests who were not delegates, the organizers of the congress did not use this opportunity to publicize the work of the federation and a large part of the banquet program was taken up by the presentation of citations and certificates with almost no information was provided on the reasons they were being given.

Minister Dovzhenko was presented with a gift, a painting by the late artist Liudmyla Morozova who was identified only as a Ukrainian artist. Ms. Morozova, who died recently in the United States, was born in Kyiv, studied there at the Academy of Art under Vasyl Krychevsky, played a part in the documentation of the Sobor of St. Michael before it was destroyed by the Soviet government in 1935 (the book "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" acknowledges her contribution of rare photographs of the Sobor) and was buried in Kyiv – all details that would have been interesting information to pass on to the minister.

The results of the 26th Mary Beck Literary Contest were announced at the banquet. The topic had been "Let us pass on to our descendants our treasure: our language," and all the top prizes were won by submissions from Ukraine. This seemed to catch the organizers by surprise and there were one or two attempts to find humor in this situation ("we'll have to run a separate contest for the diaspora"), but this only underlined the fact that Ukrainian organizations' programs have not fully absorbed the fact of Ukraine's independence, in spite of the fact that the slogan of the congress was "In Strengthening the Diaspora, We Shall Strengthen Ukraine."

Udoenko criticizes Congress decision to hold back payments to United Nations

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Criticizing the recent decision by the U.S. Congress to again hold back the payment of the \$1 billion the United States owes the United Nations, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister and President of the U.N. General Assembly Hennadii Udoenko called on Ukrainian Americans to ask their members of Congress to reassess their action.

Addressing the Ukrainian American Bar Association at its 20th anniversary conference here on November 15, Mr. Udoenko said this decision not only pushes the United Nations to the verge of bankruptcy, but it also harms the interests of the United States as well as those of Ukraine.

"I would like you to know that this is a very dangerous decision for the future of the United Nations," he told Ukrainian American lawyers during the UABA gala dinner at Washington's posh Metropolitan Club. As for what they could do, he added, "at least tell your senators and congressmen that they made a very bad [decision] – for themselves also, because it is very important at this time, when the United States is actively seeking the support of the Security Council in the situation concerning Iraq."

At the insistence of a number of countries, and especially the United States, which had conditioned future financial support for this international organization on its implementation of financial and administrative reforms, the U.N. secretary-general put together a reform proposal.

"And it's symbolic that the United States and the U.S. Congress were very much interested in adopting the reforms suggested by the U.N. secretary-general," Mr. Udoenko said.

After more than a month of very difficult negotiations, the General Assembly passed a resolution, calling on the secretary-general to implement his reforms.

On the following day, November 12, however, the U.S. Congress made its surprising decision, he added, "which now creates an extremely difficult financial situation for the United Nations, and it is almost on the verge of a very deep financial crisis."

Mr. Udoenko suggested that the future viability of the United Nations is very much in Ukraine's interest as well. The United Nations has been "a kind of protector" of Ukraine's independence, he said.

Ukraine was fortunate to have been accepted as a founding member of the United Nations in 1945, he explained, and its active participation in the organization enabled Ukraine to create very quickly a diplomatic service for independent Ukraine and establish more than 60 embassies abroad within four years after independence.

"History has not seen a similar case," he said, "and thanks to this very quick development, Ukraine became known to the world as an independent country."

"At this stage we consider the United Nations as a kind of protector of our inde-

pendence. Certainly with some shortcomings," he added, "but when in 1993 the Russian Duma adopted the resolution declaring Sevastopol a Russian city, we sent a delegation to the U.N. Security Council to ask for its support and intervention, and the Security Council adopted – while not a decision – a statement of the president, which was very helpful to us."

"Therefore, even now we consider the United Nations as an important organization for our national purposes, aside from its importance for world affairs," he said.

Mr. Udoenko expressed Ukraine's gratitude to the Ukrainian American community for its active support of Ukraine prior to its independence and for its assistance – especially its political support – since independence.

Mr. Udoenko also discussed the development of Ukraine since independence and the growth of its ties with the United States into what is now called a "strategic partnership."

The conference luncheon speaker, Carlos Pascual, director for Russia, Ukraine and Eurasia at the National Security Council, gave the U.S. government perspective on developments in Ukraine and its relations with the United States.

He noted that it is in the U.S. interest to

(Continued on page 13)

New York banquet to honor Udoenko

NEW YORK – An organizing committee of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) chaired by Myroslav Shmigel and Evhen Stakhiv on November 14 announced the details for a banquet honoring Hennadii Udoenko, president of the 52nd session of the U.N. General Assembly and Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs.

Members of the committee include: Stephanie Charczenko, Lesia Goy, Eugene Iwaskiw, Andrew Lastowecky, Damian Lischynsky, Wolodymyr Procyk, Nadia Tatchyn and Walter Sochan.

The reception will take place on December 6 at the Sheraton Hotel on Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street in New York City at 6:30 p.m. Tickets at \$100 may be purchased in New York City at the national offices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 203 Second Ave.; the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, 142 Second Ave.; as well as at Molode Zhyttia, 308 E. Ninth St.

For further information call the offices of UACC, (212) 505-1765; UCCA, (212) 228-6840; or Molode Zhyttia, (212) 673-9530.



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PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: Kyiv rallies mark October Revolution anniversary

The 80th anniversary of the October Revolution was marked in Kyiv on November 7 with competing public manifestations. The photos on this page show a rally held in support of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, and a memorial service and public meeting held by national democrats to recall the victims of the USSR. Proceeding clockwise, beginning with top right, the photos show: Communist supporters at a rally in European Square holding a sign that reads "Yankees out of Ukraine"; the Communists' rally in front of the former Lenin Museum (today the Ukrainian Home); the national democrats marching down Volodymyr Street (from St. Sophia Square to the Shevchenko monument near Kyiv University), carrying a banner reading "Remember the Fusilladed Renaissance" and photos of communism's victims; participants of a memorial rally for victims of the 1937 purges, including (front row, from left) Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate, Ivan Drach of the Congress of Ukrainian Intelligentsia, Pavlo Movchan of the Prosvita Society, Slava Stetsko of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and National Deputy Ivan Zayets of Rukh.



Roman Woronowycz



Peter Lishchynski, NATO official in Kyiv, killed in car accident

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The Canadian and European diplomatic communities have been stunned by the tragic passing of one of their most outspoken and self-assured members. Peter Roman Lishchynski, a career diplomat recently appointed as chief of the NATO information service in Ukraine, was killed in an automobile accident near the village of Bohdaniivka, in the Kirovohrad region (about 160 miles south of Kyiv), on November 13. Mr. Lishchynski was 56.

Born on May 24, 1941, in Zuellichau, Germany, Mr. Lishchynski never saw his father, who was killed in Voronezh that year. His mother, Eda née Antonovych, brought him to Canada in 1949 and settled in Toronto. Active in the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, he joined the Vovkulaky fraternity.

After a stab at studies in engineering, Mr. Lishchynski graduated with a major in political science from Waterloo University in 1967, and then earned a master's degree in international relations, specializing in Soviet studies, from the University of Toronto in 1968.

Soon after, Mr. Lishchynski began serving with the Ontario provincial government's Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat, and in 1969 secured an appointment as Ontario representative to the Federal Privy Council Office's Constitutional Secretariat.

Mr. Lishchynski joined the Canadian diplomatic service in March 1971, and was initially assigned to the USSR/Pacific Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) in Ottawa.

His first foreign posting came in 1972-1974, when he was placed in Trinidad and Tobago as third and later second secretary of Canada's High Commission there. Back in Ottawa, Mr. Lishchynski's first experience in NATO affairs came with the DFAIT's Defense Relations Division, and until 1977 he also worked at the Bureau of Finance and Management and the Canadian Forces Language School (Russian language training).

In 1977 Mr. Lishchynski arrived in Moscow, posted as the Canadian Embassy's second secretary and vice consul for administrative, security and political matters. He was expelled two years later by the Soviet government as a persona non grata, when the Kremlin retaliated for Ottawa's exposure and expulsion of two Soviet spies.

He was immediately assigned to a similar post in Ankara, Turkey, where he served until 1981. That year Mr. Lishchynski was appointed first secretary and deputy head of mission of the Canadian delegation to the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna.

In 1985 Mr. Lishchynski returned to the Canadian capital to assume the deputy directorship of the DFAIT's Political Intelligence Division and to head its Soviet section, where he worked until 1989.

In 1989 Mr. Lishchynski was given a front-row seat to history with his posting as head of the public affairs section of the Canadian Embassy in Bonn, Germany, as the Soviet bloc began to crumble.

In September 1992 he arrived in Kyiv to serve as the first counselor in political, security and public affairs, at the mission set up by Canadian Consul General Nestor Gayowsky.

When Canada's first ambassador to Ukraine, Francois Mathys, stepped down from his post in June 1995, Mr. Lishchynski was made chargé d'affaires, effectively serving as Canada's acting ambassador to Ukraine until Christopher Westdal arrived in January 1996 to assume the top job in Kyiv.

On January 6, 1996, Mr. Lishchynski was assigned from the Canadian diplomatic corps to head the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) mission in Ukraine, overseeing operations in Kyiv and establishing an outpost in Symferopol in Crimea.

During his visit to Kyiv on May 7 this year, NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana appointed Mr. Lishchynski as director of the newly established NATO Information and Documentation Center at the Ukrainian Institute of International Relations, whose goal was to inform the broader Ukrainian public about NATO and counter suspicion about the alliance that lingers in Ukraine due to the legacy of Soviet propaganda.

Mr. Lishchynski was en route to Odessa, where a seminar called "NATO as Guarantor of Commerce and

(Continued on page 21)

OBITUARY: John Kolasky, former Communist and writer

by Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON — John Kolasky (Ivan Koliaska), a writer and educator who worked tirelessly for Ukraine's rebirth and independence, died in Kyiv on October 20. He was buried near Kyiv in the village of Khotiv, Kyiv-Sviatoshyn raion, on October 22.

Mr. Kolasky had a remarkable, productive and distinguished life and career. He was born on October 5, 1915, in Cobalt, a mining town in northern Ontario. Like many other young men searching for work, John Kolasky rode freight trains during the Great Depression. Like many of his generation, this experience radicalized him: he became a Marxist and joined the Communist Party of Canada.

In the post-war period, Mr. Kolasky studied at the universities of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as at the University of Toronto, where he received an M.A. in history in 1950. He subsequently taught high school in Manitoba and Ontario.

In 1963, the pro-Communist Association of United Ukrainian Canadians sent him to Ukraine to attend the Higher School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Here, Mr. Kolasky's illusions about the Soviet Union were shattered. He soon realized that it was not a workers' state, and also recognized the harmful effects of Russification on the Ukrainian language and culture.

It is not common for a middle-aged man to break with strongly held convictions, as well as to have the courage and honesty to state openly and unequivocally that he was mistaken. Yet that is exactly what Mr. Kolasky did. While still in Ukraine, he became aware of the growing movement of dissent against Soviet policies, and soon befriended activists of the young Ukrainian intelligentsia (Shestydesiatnyky). He also began to gather information on Russification policies and practices in Ukraine. When it was discovered by the authorities that he was sending this information abroad, Mr. Kolasky was arrested, imprisoned, interrogated for several weeks and then expelled from Ukraine in 1965.

Back in Canada, Mr. Kolasky used these materials to write his first two books. The first, "Education in Soviet Ukraine: A Study in Discrimination and Russification" (Toronto, 1968), made a strong impression on the Canadian and international public, including the academic community. The second, "Two Years in Soviet Ukraine: A Canadian's Personal Account of Russian Oppression and the Growing Opposition" (Toronto, 1970), is valuable as a memoir of the Khrushchev thaw in Ukraine and of the activities of the Shestydesiatnyky.

Following the appearance of his first study, John Kolasky wrote, compiled, translated or edited eight books. His first book was published after he had reached the age of 50.

In the above works, Mr. Kolasky made important contributions to the understanding of the Soviet system, especially as it related to the suppression of the Ukrainian language and culture. He also added to our knowledge of the history of Ukrainians in Canada with his books "The Shattered Illusion: The History of Ukrainian Pro-Communist Organizations in Canada" (Toronto, 1979), and "Prophets and Proletarians: Documents on the Rise and Decline of Ukrainian Communism in Canada"



John Kolasky

(Edmonton, 1990). The latter was published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS).

John Kolasky was an individual who lived by his convictions and worked hard to support causes in which he believed. He lectured widely over the years, exposing the tyrannical policies of the Soviet state to wide audiences. He was also active in Ukrainian church and community organizations, such as the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League. Especially notable was his recent work in support of Ukraine.

In 1990, along with two other Ukrainian Canadians from British Columbia, he established the Ukraine Exchange Endowment Fund at the CIUS. Money from this fund finances research visits of professionals and academics from Ukraine in Canada. Mr. Kolasky, though already an elderly and frail man in the early 1990s, was indefatigable in his efforts to collect monies for that purpose, and it is primarily because of his efforts that the fund has grown to be one of the most substantial at the CIUS.

Most recently, Mr. Kolasky's efforts were focused on supporting Ukraine's fledgling Republican Party, specifically on funding the purchase of desktop publishing equipment for the party's regional centers in Ukraine. Mr. Kolasky had spent months at a time in Ukraine in the past several years in his efforts to aid the Ukrainian Republican Party, and decided to spend his remaining days there working on its behalf.

He had been living most recently with the Lukianenko family in the village of Khotiv near Kyiv. Levko Lukianenko is well-known as a former dissident, first leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, and Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada (1992-1994).

UNA executives meet...

(Continued from page 1)

Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America with the Ukrainian National Association. Following approval of these contract proposals by the General Assembly, the matter of these mergers will proceed to the UNA's quadrennial convention, where they will be voted on by delegates.

The other significant point of discussion at the Executive Committee's meeting was the issue of the UNA's printing facilities. All the offices of the UNA, and the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly editorial staff and offices, were relocated to Parsippany. The printing press, however, remained in the old building. After reviewing basic trade-offs between continuing to

maintain in-house printing facilities and subcontracting to an outside printer, it became clear that the UNA would save in excess of \$51,000 annually on printing costs by pursuing the latter course, and an additional \$65,488 on rental costs. In addition, the transfer of old and largely outdated printing machinery to a new location simply makes no financial sense. Therefore, following a brief discussion, the Executive Committee decided to have the UNA's publications printed by Allied Web which will hire the UNA's three pressroom employees.

The UNA called its promissory notes dated October 1 on the Montgomery St. property, and issued new notes on the new building totaling \$4.2 million.

Before ending its session, the Executive Committee voted to donate \$2,000 from the Buczynskij Fund to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Krynysia, Poland.

Need a back issue?

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St. John's Parish in Newark, N.J., celebrates 90th anniversary

by Kristina Rak Locascio

NEWARK, N.J. – Distinguished clergy and parishioners gathered on Sunday, October 19, to celebrate the 90th anniversary of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. The festivities began with a liturgy in church, followed by a program and banquet in the school gymnasium. The past, present and future of the church were reflected upon in each component of the celebration.

The history of St. John's dates back to March of 1907, when a group of Ukrainian immigrants organized and purchased a church building on Court Street in Newark. The first divine liturgy was celebrated on Palm Sunday by the Rev. M. Doroshynsky.

The parish has a rich past. Some of the most notable occasions were visits by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky at the end of July 1910 and in January 1922. He inspired the community to persevere in its mission to establish a strong, spiritual community of Ukrainian Catholics in Newark. With an increase in the number of immigrants, numerous organizations were established and a school was founded.

In 1925 when the community began to outgrow its accommodations on Court Street, a new church was purchased on Morton Street, together with two other buildings that were to serve as a school and parish house. The old church was remodeled into an auditorium and dance hall; it was used for stage presentations until additional buildings could be purchased near Morton Street. In 1939 a full day school and a Ukrainian Community Center were opened in new buildings near Morton Street.

The parish continued to thrive with the influx of immigrants after World War II; enrollment in the school increased and organizations further evolved.

Shortly after the parish celebrated St. John's golden jubilee in 1957, the church began another fund-raising effort for a new church on Sandford Avenue. On Easter Sunday, April 18, 1965, the first liturgy was celebrated at the current location. The magnificent church, designed by architect Julian Jastremski, features ornate mosaics and stained glass window art. A visit from Archbishop Major Josyf Slipyj on August 6, 1968, highlights this period in St. John's history.

During the 1970s and 1980s the parish continued to flourish. An expansion of the school took place. First Lady Rosalyn Carter visited the school and parish in 1980. In May 1982 the parish celebrated its diamond jubilee.

All of these events were remembered and celebrated on October 19. The day began with a procession of clergy, school children and teachers led by Parish Trustees Andrew Keybida and George Dolinsky. Students from St. John's School, Sofia Padkowsky and Nazar Kolodka, greeted the celebrants. A traditional welcome of bread and salt was offered to Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, who blessed the congregation.

Numerous celebrants participated in the liturgy: Archbishop Sulyk, the Very Rev. Frank Szadiak, the Rev. Wolodymyr Kolpakov, the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, the Rev. Michael Vachiv and the Rev. Wolodymyr Baran.

Eight altar boys: Donald Hannon, Nicholas Komanecky, Andrew Wynczuk, Thomas Pyz, Yuriy Smishkewych, Adrian Padkowsky, George Padkowsky and Dmytro Smyk, and four girls: Roxolana Rak Woloszyn, Irena Bratach, Sophia Pawlyshyn and Katherine Stashchyn, served during the mass. The mixed choir, conducted by Michael Stashchyn, sang the responses. Some 500 parishioners filled the magnificent church.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk (center) celebrates liturgy with (from left) the Revs. Wolodymyr Baran, Bohdan Lukie, Frank Szadiak and Vladimir Kolpakov.

The pastor of St. John's, the Very Rev. Szadiak, welcomed everyone and introduced Archbishop Sulyk, who delivered an inspiring sermon and reminded all to thank God for the blessing of the 90th anniversary of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church and Parish. Metropolitan Sulyk remarked that the jubilee reflects the history of God's care and protection of the Ukrainian people, its successes and struggles. The parish prospered thanks to the dedicated Redemptorist priests and Basilian sisters whose role in the development of the parish deserves special recognition. The school, he remarked, engendered in its graduates a love for the Church, Ukraine, their faith and rite. The archbishop noted the significant accomplishments of the choir, the Church organizations and the parish community, the Very Rev. Szadiak, the associate pastors and the parishioners in making this an outstanding parish in the archdiocese.

After the service the clergy, schoolchildren and parishioners proceeded to the gymnasium for a program and banquet. The Very Rev. Szadiak welcomed some 300 guests. He noted that despite the different locations of St. John's over the years, the core group of people remained the same. The 90th anniversary, he said, is an occasion to remember all the people who were instrumental in the development of St. John's Parish.

The program began with an invocation by Archbishop Sulyk. He reminisced that he had already celebrated four jubilees at St. John's and hopes to participate in the 100th anniversary.

The musical component of the program featured the school choir singing several Ukrainian songs; two St. John's students,

Natalka Rakowsky and Chrystyna Jaromowych, recited a brief poem; and children from the lower grades continued with several more songs. Upon the completion of their performance, the Very Rev. Szadiak praised the children as the parish's treasure. Michael and Olga Stashchyn performed a duet of folk songs accompanied by a bandura and guitar. Finally, the Primavera Children's Bandura Ensemble expertly performed a medley of Ukrainian folk songs.

The program continued with brief speeches by parish trustees. First, Mr. Keybida, a Knight of St. Gregory, noted that the Ukrainian people sought solace and peace in America, and part of their search necessarily involved founding a

church in which to worship. Eventually, the parishioners achieved success in life through their hard work. Mr. Keybida remembered the noble sacrifices of the founders and first priests. He concluded by encouraging everyone to be proud of their Ukrainian heritage and to be strong in their faith.

Mr. Dolinsky outlined the financial status of the parish, recalling its humble beginnings. Now the parish council, following the example of its predecessors, is taking new initiatives to invigorate the parish. The parish has paid all its debts and contributed \$100,000 to the Ternopil Church Fund. Furthermore, youth organizations have been founded to keep young people interested in church life, and programs to help the less fortunate have been reinstated.

Maria Robak, president of the Ladies' Sodality and representative of all Church organizations, discussed the development of these organizations at St. John's. She noted that the organizations follow the example of the Lviv Brotherhood in Ukraine, which had as its mission to help the poor, the widowed and the Church. She mentioned the activity of organizations such as the Apostleship of Prayer, the Ladies' Sodality, the Rosary Society, the Sacred Heart of Christ, the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth and the Fourth Wave, which have contributed immensely to the parish. She encouraged the youth of the parish to continue the work of these organizations and make a commitment to enhance the spirit of charity.

The Rev. Lukie read greetings from President Bill Clinton and New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman. He also read a warm message from Protoihumen Yaroslav Dybka. The Rev. Lukie's personal remarks were most touching, as he spoke of the anniversary from a priest's perspective. It is the love and dedication of the parishioners that inspires priests to work for the church. In his 30 years as a priest, the Rev. Lukie said his years at St. John's were the best. He thanked the parishioners for allowing him to share in their love for the Church and their faith.

The Very Rev. Szadiak concluded the program with inspirational words about the future of St. John's, and asked for new ideas and commitments in preparation for the 100th anniversary celebration. Finally, he presented longtime trustee Mr. Keybida a special plaque of commendation for his many years of selfless service to the parish.

The Rev. Leonid Malkov led the benediction. The celebration was a day of spiritual renewal, as well as a return to the past, he said. He concluded by asking God's blessing for St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian people.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Saluting Ukraine's cosmonaut

November 19 marked a historic milestone for Ukraine as the first Ukrainian cosmonaut flew in a U.S. spacecraft. Col. Leonid Kadenyuk also became the first Ukrainian cosmonaut of independent Ukraine to travel into space. He lifted off into the heavens as the payload specialist on the Columbia for STS-87, as this mission is designated.

It is interesting to note that Chernivtsi-born Col. Kadenyuk, 46, has trained long and hard — for over 20 years — for this opportunity. He graduated from the Chernihiv Higher Aviation School, the State Scientific Research Institute of the Russian Air Forces and the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center, and he earned a master of science in mechanical engineering from the Moscow Aviation Institute. He was a test pilot, flying in 57 types of aircraft, and a test cosmonaut as well. In fact, he was trained to be commander of the Soyuz and the Buran (the USSR's space shuttle). But his dream of space goes back even further. "I've dreamed of flying in space from childhood, so that the accomplishment of this space flight will be the realization of my dream," he said in an interview that appears on a NASA website. "I have trained for space flight. I began in 1976, and I believe that every person has his destiny, and my destiny has been to wait for such a long time."

It wasn't until after Ukraine declared independence in 1991, however, that Col. Kadenyuk's chance would come. On November 22, 1994, during a state visit by newly elected Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to the United States, the Bilateral Civil Space Agreement was signed, outlining various areas of U.S.-Ukraine cooperation — among them astronaut exchanges and joint missions. In 1996 Col. Kadenyuk and an alternate, Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi (a first lieutenant in the air force, who was born in 1970 in Russia and studied in Leningrad/St. Petersburg), were selected by the National Space Agency of Ukraine for the position of payload specialist aboard the U.S. space shuttle. They were sent to the U.S. to undergo training for the STS-87 mission.

Obviously aware of the significance of his role and his own place in history, Col. Kadenyuk told his NASA interviewer: "I think that the first Ukrainian who was in space was our legendary Pavlo Romanovych Popovych, who was cosmonaut number four in the Soviet Union. But now, of course, since Ukraine has become independent, this will be the first flight of a Ukrainian. ... And I believe that the first flight of any cosmonaut of any government, is a very important event in the life of that country. ... I am very proud that it has fallen to me to play this role, to be the first cosmonaut of an independent Ukraine. And I will do everything I can to be worthy of this honor."

Col. Kadenyuk also noted that he would like this mission to be remembered "as the start of a great cooperation in manned space flight between Ukraine and the United States." He added that Ukraine has the potential of becoming a power in worldwide space endeavors, pointing to the fact that Ukraine builds modern launch vehicles like the Zenit. He pledged to do everything possible as a cosmonaut "to allow the National Space Agency of Ukraine and Ukrainian space efforts to develop."

Like many other Ukrainian Americans — indeed, Ukrainians around the globe — we at The Weekly watched Columbia's liftoff on November 19 at 2:46 p.m. And we raised a toast to "our astronaut." The words of Col. Kadenyuk rang true: "This is a tremendous event in the history of my country, so of course, this flight will be remembered. It will be remembered by the Ukrainian people ..." Clearly, from his words (and those of Dr. Pustovyi, which were published in an interview in our sister publication, Svoboda, on November 20), we can see that Ukraine has a lot of be proud of as its cosmonaut circles the Earth in Columbia.

Therefore, we offer our salute.

Nov.
23
1729

Turning the pages back...

One of the more odious and repressive creatures of Russian imperialism's first pestiferous blooming was Aleksandr Menshikov. Rising from humble beginnings in Moscow (where he was born on November 16, 1673), he became one of Peter I's protégés. In 1708, Menshikov was put in charge of coordinating military operations in Ukraine with Hetman Ivan Mazepa against Charles XII of Sweden.

When Mazepa's alliance with the Swedish king became known, Menshikov razed the hetman's capital, Baturyn, massacring all of its 6,000 inhabitants, including women and children. He then instituted a reign of terror in order to dissuade the population from siding with Mazepa.

At the fateful Battle of Poltava in July 1709, where the Swedish-Ukrainian alliance was crushed, Menshikov commanded a wing of the Russian army.

For his services and loyalty, Menshikov was awarded huge tracts of land in Ukraine, as well as positions of power and privilege, including the governorship of St. Petersburg province. This enabled him to amass a considerable fortune, particularly in Left Bank Ukraine, where he illegally annexed lands, enserfed Kozaks and built up a self-contained exploitative economic infrastructure.

In 1704, Menshikov controlled 1,300 serfs, and by 1725 the number had surged to over 50,000. He was investigated several times for corruption because of his constant scheming to escape taxation.

Following the death of Peter I in 1725 and the accession to the throne of his widow, Catherine I, these machinations grew so florid and bizarre that Menshikov found himself championing Ukrainian autonomy. In the face of measures by the Little Russian Collegium seeking to impose an increased tax burden on Russian landowners in Ukraine, Menshikov used his influence with the empress to have the imperial administrative body dismantled and a new hetman, Danylo Apostol, elected.

When Catherine I died in 1727 and Peter II claimed the throne, Menshikov fell from power and in the following year was exiled, along with his family, to Siberia, where he died on November 23, 1729.

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

FOR THE RECORD

Hillary Rodham Clinton's address at the memorial to victims of repression

Following is an unofficial transcript of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech at the monument to the victims of Communist repression in Lviv on November 17.

I am honored to join you today. I have come here in the spirit of 1 million Ukrainian Americans, who, even when it was hard, always had faith that one day freedom would triumph in their homeland.

And I have come here on behalf of my husband, the president of the United States, to send a message embodying the flags of our two countries. In your fight for freedom, your fight for democracy, the American people will stand with you.

Just 18 blocks from the White House in Washington there is a monument to your great poet and national leader, Shevchenko, built at a time when Ukraine was still a captive nation.

This morning I visited another monument of Shevchenko, this one built in your free nation.

It was Shevchenko who wrote, "In your house you will find them, truth and strength and freedom." In your home of Ukraine, we have found them, those citizens who work in the name of truth, those who push forward with strength, and those who fought for and sometimes died for freedom.

Because you know that there is no freedom when you cannot speak your own language, practice your own religion, choose your own leaders, or make your voice heard without fear. There is no freedom if you use your power only to protect yourself. If the history of this century teaches us anything, it is that if the human dignity of any person or group is compromised, then the human dignity of us all is compromised as well.

We must always listen to the voices of those whom this extraordinary, powerful memorial honors. One of them is a 36-year-old man, shot and killed more than 50 years ago at Prison No. 1, which was once just behind me. Next to the monument is a wreath addressed to him. The wreath reads: "Our dear father ... grandfather ... great-grandfather ... and brother."

These are the voices of entire generations. But I also heard the voices of freedom when I visited the Gilad Synagogue earlier today. The Nazis turned that holy place into a horse stable and left a signature of bullet holes in the ceiling. The Soviets used it as a warehouse.

Today it is a beautiful synagogue where the people can once again worship freely and where the Jewish community and the freedom of religion have been reborn — as all of Ukraine has been reborn.

I hear these voices of freedom in the legacy of the millions of Ukrainians who lost their lives in the famines imposed by Stalin, those "harvests of sorrow."

I hear these voices of freedom in the story of an infant whose family was banished to Siberia, her three uncles killed, simply for advocating an independent Ukraine. Today Larysa Krushelnytska directs the Stefanyk Scientific Library, where the best literature, once banned for many of us, is now accessible to all people.

We hear these voices of freedom when we look at the memorial, here in this square — a noble gift from the victims, their families and community groups. We see a body twisted by

Communist oppression, but we also see a courageous spirit that seems to say "I will not give up, I will carry on."

Even in face of unspeakable horrors, the people of Ukraine and others living under Soviet domination did not give up. Instead, you found the best shield against oppression, you started down the road to democracy — including free and fair elections. But the journey is far from over.

Because democracy does not end with a constitution or the right to vote. As we have learned in my country for more than 200 years, democracy is a never-ending struggle that we must grapple with every day. Yes, government can have laws to protect our most cherished institutions and freedoms. But if we, in Ukraine and in the United States, want democracy and freedom to thrive, then we must build a civil society where democratic values live in our hearts and minds, where people stand up for what is right, and where the rule of law, not the rule of crime and corruption, prevails.

Even in face of unspeakable horrors, the people of Ukraine and others living under Soviet domination did not give up. Instead, you found the best shield against oppression, you started down the road to democracy ...

Democracy will thrive also only if we use our ethnic diversity as a force not to pull us apart but to bring us together, as you have done in Ukraine. And democracy will thrive if women are full participants in every aspect of society and if the people of Ukraine continue to forge an alliance of values of the democratic community of nations.

And ultimately, democracy will thrive if we act now to invest the next generation, because it is our young people in both of our countries who will determine whether we honor the past by creating a different kind of future for the next generations.

It is our young people who will determine whether you create a free and prosperous Ukraine, a Ukraine that allows all citizens to reach their God-given potential, and a Ukraine that brings our countries together, the way we stand here today and will stand tomorrow.

I want you to know that the American people will stand with you, as you undergo the hardships of this historic transition that you are accomplishing here in your country. We know that the road you have chosen is a difficult one, but it is the right road. And we will walk that road with you, now and into the next century and millennium. Because America has faith and confidence in the people of Ukraine, and as we have learned from the many contributions of Ukrainian Americans, we have seen that you will be successful in creating a democratic, prosperous, stable Ukraine.

As my husband said the last time we were in Ukraine, "God Bless America" and "Slava Ukraini."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Religious imperialism of Moscow patriarch

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your editorial "Russia's favored religions" in the October 26 issue. For giving up religious freedoms that had been promised in the Russian Constitution of 1993, his own political child, Boris Yeltsin obtained the enthusiastic cooperation of Moscow Patriarch Aleksei II in the re-establishment of the old Soviet empire and the union of three Slavic and predominantly Orthodox nations: Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians in particular. More is involved than simply favoring some Churches in Russia and closing down others: it is a well-thought-out imperial conspiracy hatched in Moscow's Kremlin to bring in those "uppity" Ukrainians who dared to vote for independence in 1991.

If one accepts this analysis, then Alla Heretz's blunt letter of October 5 makes sense, as a cry from the bottom of a Ukrainian Orthodox heart. Andrew F. Estocin's letter ("Focus on many faces of Orthodoxy," October 26), for all his convoluted reasoning, does not.

Surely there is something wrong with a world "Orthodox Christianity," which tolerates the religious imperialism of an Aleksei II, but invents all kinds of arguments not to recognize Filaret, the patriarch of Kyiv. Before long we will be told that the Act of Baptism of 988 took place in Moscow, though every historically literate person knows that when Kyiv was already a civilized European city, Moscow did not yet exist.

Those who want to pursue a "Ukrainian Orthodoxy ... [as] a way of life that transcends ethnic and national lines," a Ukrainian Orthodoxy without Ukrainians, so to speak, are welcome to do so. In my mind, they are chasing after a utopia that is rapidly turning into a chimera. And a dangerous chimera to boot, which is bound to split the Ukrainian American Orthodox community. Let us all beware of Greek gifts made in Moscow.

Yaroslav Bilinsky
Newark, Del.

An accusation does not equal guilt

Dear Editor:

Most of us in the United States enjoy discussing issues of the day. However, our society and our "hromadas" are losing sight of the fact that with debate and discussion, there is also responsibility. With responsibility there is also accountability. We easily slip into an accusation mode, believing that the accusation is proof of guilt.

Remember the Demjanjuk case and the years of emotional knee-jerk reactions instead of looking at the facts? Remember when Simon Wiesenthal suggested that Ukrainians are more responsible for the Jewish Holocaust than the Germans? How about Ukrainians being genetically predisposed to anti-Semitism?

Prof. Roman Koropeckyj falls into the same old format – an accusation is proof of guilt. Michael Slotznick and Leonard Grossman made the same mistake. Dr. Myron Kuropas, however, documents his facts. If he accuses, he backs it up with documentation.

Prof. Koropeckyj shows intellectual

dishonesty when he states that Dr. Kuropas has a "disturbing preoccupation" with Jews. Again, define the terms and show us where Dr. Kuropas displays this tendency. Former Congressman Paul Findley also was accused of many things for writing "They Dare to Speak Out." All the accusations were disproven, and his book stands on its merits.

Missouri has a slogan: "Show Me." Prof. Koropeckyj owes the community an explanation. He also offended many of us by stating that we are "silent." If he read The Weekly more often he would have seen that we are not silent and that the forum is open to all. Even though the Jewish press in the U.S. is closed to outside opinions, The Weekly should be commended for considering all opinions. Prof. Koropeckyj, show some fortitude by explaining your accusations. Don't become "suspiciously silent."

Roman G. Golash
Schaumburg, Ill.

Metropolitan should have been identified

Dear Editor:

Were you in a state of drowsiness while editing the report (November 2) on Patriarch Bartholomew's visit to the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.? Neither you nor the reporter noticed that while many of the guests were identified by name and title, the reader does not know the identity of the hosts (hierarchs) of the UOC of U.S.A., with the exception of Metropolitan Constantine. Since the American UOC does not have two metropolitans, Metropolitan Wasyly (identified in the photo) heads the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of what country?

Valentina Limonchenko
Arlington, Va.

Editor's note: Ms. Limonchenko is referring to a caption that accompanied a photo of Patriarch Bartholomew in which both Metropolitan Constantine and Metropolitan Wasyly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are pictured and identified without an accompanying identification of which metropolia each heads. Metropolitan Constantine is head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, and Metropolitan Wasyly is head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

Congratulations on 64th anniversary

Dear Editor:

As governor of the state of Illinois, it is my pleasure to congratulate you on the 64th anniversary of your publication, The Ukrainian Weekly.

The Ukrainian Weekly, published by the Ukrainian National Association, has provided countless Ukrainian Americans with an excellent source of national and community news. The ethnic media is a vital and integral part of our citizens' success in understanding different cultures. You can take pride in the many accomplishments that your publication has achieved.

On behalf of the citizens of Illinois, please accept my best wishes for an enjoyable anniversary and much continued success.

Jim Edgar
Springfield, Ill.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Christian social ethics in Ukraine

At a time when Ukraine appears to be firmly stuck in the morass of moral decay, we need to remember that it wasn't always that way. Prior to the debauchery of Soviet rule, there were moral giants who walked the land striving – often against impossible odds – to both preach and live a life predicated on Christian love and principles.

Such a giant was Andrey Sheptytsky. His thoughts and deeds have recently been published in a superbly documented monograph by Andrii Krawchuk titled "Christian Social Ethics in Ukraine: The Legacy of Andrei Sheptytsky." Published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton and the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies in Ottawa, the book is a significant contribution to the growing volume of scholarly publications on Sheptytsky.

During the period 1989-1914, writes Dr. Krawchuk, Metropolitan Sheptytsky's social thought and teaching were focused within four areas: "the social action of the Church, in which he affirmed spiritual values in contradistinction to the materialistic approach of socialism; the political participation of priests, where he emphasized the primacy of priestly ministry; Church-state relations, in which he tried to balance fundamental loyalty with the competing concern for the protection of Christian values and the rights of the Church in society; and the Christian understanding of patriotism."

Arrested by the tsarist Russians during World War I, Metropolitan Sheptytsky was released following the revolution and allowed to return to Galicia. Ukraine's declaration of independence was the result of divine will, the metropolitan believed, and he became a staunch advocate of political unification for all Ukrainian lands. Between 1914 and 1923 the main focus of the metropolitan was on Church unity, the restoration of clerical cadres, and the economic and political future of Galicia. Supporting national self-determination, he called "for a higher caliber of Ukrainian Catholic priests: patriotic and dedicated to nation-building."

The interwar years were difficult for the metropolitan, who had to contend with aggressive Polonization from Warsaw, militant Ukrainian nationalism and Soviet Ukrainian communism. Protesting Warsaw's blatant de-Ukrainization efforts in which even the term "Ukrainian" was suppressed, the metropolitan earned the ire of the Polish government. Following a trip abroad, he was detained for almost two months for his alleged anti-Polish statements. In a pastoral letter, "in defense of our persecuted brothers," he condemned the Polish government for its confiscation of Ukrainian Orthodox churches in the Kholm region. Disturbed by the anti-Christian violence of an ostensibly Catholic people, the metropolitan viewed the attacks as religious persecution and destructive of "part of the Universal Church and of a people who belong to that Church." His letter was quickly confiscated by Polish authorities.

Although totally supportive of the Ukrainian national revival, Metropolitan Sheptytsky had little sympathy for the ideology of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). The metropolitan was a Ukrainian Christian national patriot opposed to nationalist extremism. Christian patriotism for him was "rooted in an authentically Christian ethic rather than in narrow nationalism." Especially onerous was the OUN "Decalogue," which called upon Ukrainians "to regard the enemies of [their] nation with hate and perfidy" and to

"aspire to expand the strength, riches and size of the Ukrainian state even by means of enslaving foreigners." Such views were repugnant because they were anti-Christian. When OUN terrorism killed a leading member of Catholic Action who opposed OUN recruitment efforts in his secondary school, Metropolitan Sheptytsky condemned both the crime and the criminal, reminding his flock that "a crime is always a crime, and it is not possible to serve a sacred cause with bloody hands."

During the first Bolshevik takeover of Galicia, Metropolitan Sheptytsky cautiously avoided open opposition to the Soviets, citing guarantees of religious freedom which were found in Stalin's constitution of 1936. Arguing that any civil law that was contrary to divine law had no legal force, he consistently upheld the rights of the Church in all matters spiritual. At the same time, however, he was aware that certain Church accommodations were necessary to counteract the efforts of the Soviets. He promoted a posture of "benevolent equilibrium" between justice and love. "Thus, in Sheptytsky's view, Christian ethical reflection involved the correction of laws whenever blind adherence to them would contravene the divine law of fraternal love." In allowing certain modifications of liturgical and structural tradition in order to counter Soviet efforts to destroy the Church, his goal was to sustain the faith of Christian believers in critical times. In his mind, the practical needs of the situation took precedence over requirements of ritual practice.

At no time did Metropolitan Sheptytsky authenticate his Christian principles more courageously than during the Nazi occupation. Believing that the Bolshevik menace was greater than the Nazi menace, he initially welcomed the Germans who quickly lifted Soviet-imposed bans on religious freedom. As Nazi atrocities became an integral component of German rule, however, he changed his mind, writing to the pope that the German regime is inherently depraved, even more than the Bolshevik regime, "evil and almost diabolical." Alarmed by the social and moral degeneration brought about by the Nazis, especially by the luring of local youth into German auxiliary police that helped the Nazis "achieve their perverse ends," he issued two key pastoral letters in 1942.

The first, "On Christian Mercy," argued that Christian duty went so far as to include placing one's own life in danger for the sake of another. This admonition was taken to heart by some 240 Ukrainian Catholic priests and hundreds of laypersons who sheltered Jews. The Ukrainian Catholic effort to save Jews lasted for two full years.

The second pastoral letter, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," addressed the evil of Ukrainians participating in the summary executions of innocent Jews. Once promulgated, the Gestapo held the document for months before allowing it to be printed. Once its true purpose was realized, the letter was seized and censored.

No 20th century Ukrainian more dramatically exemplifies the Ukrainian Christian spirit than Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. The more we model our lives after his, the better Christians we will become.

Dr. Krawchuk's book is available from the Metropolitan Sheptytsky Institute, 223 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4 for \$49.95 (U.S.) or \$53.45 (Canadian).

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

Berchtesgaden students hold 50th reunion at Soyuzivka

by Ihor Lysyj

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The sun was shining bright and the Soyuzivka resort in the Catskill mountains was basking in a kaleidoscope of changing forest colors when the participants and guests began to arrive from various parts of the United States, Canada and Europe on Friday, October 3, for the 50th reunion of former students of the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

The panoramic views that greeted participants in the Catskills were not unlike those in the Bavarian Alps surrounding their former school – a spiritual home to many. Eighty-three alumni represented all grades of the school. With families and guests, they occupied all the available facilities of the resort, while late-comers were directed into motels down the hill in nearby Kerhonkson.

It was by far the largest reunion of the school, with 209 participants and guests attending the Saturday evening gala ball.

On Friday afternoon, the early arrivals milled about and greeted each other in the Main House lobby, while examining the commemorative edition of the school's chronicle covering the period from 1946 through 1949. Myron Radzykewycz, editor of the book, and his wife, Irene, presided over the distribution of this eagerly awaited publication which was compiled over the past two years. Friday festivities continued into the late night at the Veselka lodge.

Crisp mountain air and perfect weather greeted early morning hikers and tennis players on Saturday. The business part of the proceedings began in the afternoon with a general meeting. Assembled participants and guests were greeted on behalf of the organizing committee by Olha Sawchuk of Kerhonkson, N.Y. Other program speakers were Orest Pavliw from Canada, Ihor Hayda from Easton, Conn., and Ihor Lysyj from West Hills, Calif., as well as a number of well-wishers who expressed greetings on behalf of others who could not attend in person.

The key business item on the agenda was the consideration of a proposal from the Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co., associated with the radio service of Ukraine, to prepare and air a series of one-hour radio programs dealing with the history of the Ukrainian immigration after World War II.

The proposed program would be formulated as an oral history of the period from 1939 to the present day based on personal recollections of the gymnasium's former students. Radio time would be structured as



Participants of the 50th reunion of the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

an open-ended discussion and would provide a permanent record of a significant segment of Ukrainian history in the 20th century, recorded on cassettes to serve as source material for future historians. For the students of the Berchtesgaden gymnasium it will be a window into the immediate past and an opportunity to examine the historical meaning and significance of their lives.

Seven one-hour segments are planned for this radio program. Principal topics will include life and conditions on Ukrainian lands occupied by the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania before World War II (the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Berchtesgaden had students from all regions of Ukraine).

Other segments will cover: the World War II, the German occupation and the resistance movement; refugees, their reasons for leaving, the means and condition of their escapes from the advancing Soviet Army; the Displaced Persons Camp Orlyk in Berchtesgaden, its social structure, general conditions and way of life; cultural and educational aspects, art and theater; new life in United States and Canada; further education, universities and professional schools, professional and business achievements; contributions to the cultural, political, social

and religious life of the diaspora; and input into the rebirth of Ukraine after independence in the political, social, humanitarian and economic spheres.

In order to implement this program, the reunion attendees approved by acclamation a steering committee and coordinating/advisory board. Members of the steering committee are: Walter Anastas (Minneapolis), Bohdan Markiv (Woodbridge, Conn.), Daria Lysyj (Minneapolis), Ihor Rakowsky (Gulfport, Fla.) and Walter Sharko (Jacksonville, Fla.).

Members of the coordinating/advisory board are: Mr. Lysyj, coordinator, Mr. Sharko, vice-coordinator, Mr. Anastas, legal advisor, and Yaroslav Bihun, technical advisor.

The general meeting was followed by a series of topic sessions and a reunion of individual classes during which participants discussed their life's progress and tribulations with former classmates in an intimate atmosphere.

With the business portion over, the Saturday evening festivities began with a cocktail reception, followed by a dinner-dance that lasted into early morning hours. Large tin cans were placed as centerpieces at each banquet table to symbolize the con-

tainers used for soup distribution in the kitchens of D.P. camps. The festive dinner included a serving of canned vegetable soup as a reminder of camp life.

After dinner and speeches on retrospective themes, members of the graduating class of 1947 were presented. The evening also included a performance by bandurists Petro Hursky from Philadelphia and Olha Oliynyk from Sacramento, Calif. Mr. Hursky performed Ukrainian folk songs, while Mrs. Oliynyk performed a number of original compositions for classical bandura and piano composed by her husband, Yuriy Oliynyk.

The reunion ended on Sunday with church services and a panakhyda (requiem service) for Director Radzykewycz and teachers of the gymnasium, as well as for students who had passed away.

After a festive noontime dinner, the reunion participants began to disperse with fond farewells, exchanges of addresses and telephone numbers, and plans for the next gathering. The only regret most felt was leaving the splendid mountain setting of Soyuzivka so soon on a day that beckoned hikers and not having had enough time to say all the things left unsaid to the friends who had come together.



Oleksij Shevchenko addresses the general meeting; standing on the right is Olha Sawchuk, sitting is Ihor Lysyj.



Early morning strollers at the Ukrainian National Association's resort in the Catskill Mountains.

Miracle of Ostroh: A beacon of hope for Ukraine's future

by Myron Kuropas

OSTROH, Ukraine – If you're disenchanted with Ukraine and worry about her future, take heart. There is hope, and it resides in Ukraine's people. Fortunately, not everyone has been debauched by the Soviet system.

Pockets of hope exist all over Ukraine. There are people who believe in God, nation and a glorious future. Most Ukrainians are not afraid of work. They want what all of us want, an opportunity to live better lives. There are people who are compassionate, honest and willing to make sacrifices for the good of Ukraine. They are the salt of the earth, and you will find them throughout Ukraine.

I found such a pocket the first time I visited the town of Ostroh in the Rivne Oblast of western Ukraine in 1995. I was traveling with two other professors from Northern Illinois University (NIU), Jeff Mirel and David Ripley. All of us were from the faculty of educational foundations of the department of leadership and educational policy studies.

Our sojourn began the year before, when Prof. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky of the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy made a presentation to the NIU educational faculty. We discussed the possibility of establishing a department of educational foundations at the Mohyla Academy, and Dr. Briukhovetsky encouraged us to visit. By the time we arrived in Kyiv the following summer, Dr. Briukhovetsky had decided that the institution most amenable for such a department was not Mohyla Academy but Ostroh Academy.

Initially, we were not too keen on the idea because Ostroh is not exactly a thriving metropolis. We agreed to visit, however, and to assess the possibilities. Ostroh was some 300 miles away, and it took us over six hours to get there.

Our welcome was extraordinary. Everyone was exceptionally warm and hospitable. We met with staff, students and local citizens. We were very impressed with their commitment to excellence. We saw great potential for a cooperative effort. For me the most important quality about Ostroh was the people. Everywhere I went – stores, restaurants, hotels, parks – everyone spoke Ukrainian.

We returned in 1996 to administer anonymous questionnaires to some 250 professional teachers in the Rivne and Kyiv regions. Our objective was to determine how these teachers, who were training Ukraine's future leaders, perceived the democratic process and what effect independence was having on their classrooms.

The results were shocking. Although most teachers were familiar with the concepts of freedom of speech, religion, assembly and the press, few believed these ideals were helping build a civic society in Ukraine. Most were convinced that the Ukrainian government and system were corrupt, and that there was little that they as individuals could do to change things. Statistically significant differences emerged between older and younger teachers, with younger teachers demonstrating less faith in the triumph of democracy in Ukraine (a surprise to us) than the older ones.

As we pondered these results, compiled by Dr. William

(Continued on page 17)



The freshman class at Ostroh Academy.



The Ostrozhsky Castle and the Epiphany Church in Ostroh, Ukraine; the castle is now a museum.



Ostroh professors meeting with DeKalb Mayor Bessie Chronopolous: (from left) Natalia Lominska, the mayor, Vasyl Zhukovsky and Oleksii Izmentinov.



Local teachers who participated in the 1997 NIU summer seminar. Dr. William McCready is at lower left, and Prof. Jeff Mirel is at lower right.

CIUS celebrates release of first volume of Hrushevsky translation

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Right on schedule and less than a year after the manuscript was handed over for publication to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, the first volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" in English translation was officially launched in North America this fall.

The inaugural book launch took place in Edmonton at the University of Alberta's Timms Center for the Arts on September 18, where the university's president, Dr. Roderick Fraser, and CIUS Director Dr. Zenon Kohut praised the efforts of the team assembled by Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the CIUS's Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research (PJCUIHR), under whose auspices the 10-volume history is being translated and edited. Also in attendance were Marta Skorupska, the first volume's meticulous translator, and Dr. Marko Stech, managing director of the Peter Jacyk Educational Foundation.

The keynote speaker was Prof. Thomas Noonan, a prominent specialist in medieval studies from the University of Minnesota. Prof. Noonan spoke of the difficulties teachers of all levels have with the fact that "several generations of North Americans have been indoctrinated to believe that East Slavic history was, in fact, Great Russian history."

Prof. Noonan said the Great Russian model is not inclusive and ignores or marginalizes many peoples, adding that "informed citizens in [the U.S. and Canada] must understand that what is commonly called Russia ... always has been a multi-ethnic state."

"If we are to replace the old, outmoded 'Russian history' with a more inclusive history, we must start with Ukraine and Ukrainian history," the Minneapolis-based scholar said, "and this is where Hrushevsky's 'History' becomes crucial."

New York City was the locale of the next book launch, where on September 26 Columbia University hosted an evening that featured addresses by Ukraine's former Ambassador to the United Nations Anatoli Zlenko, Dr. Paul Hollingsworth of the U.S. State Department and Harriman Institute Director Prof. Mark von Hagen. On the following day, La Salle University's Prof. Leo Rudnytsky and Prof. Maxim Tarnawsky, CIUS Press director, joined the itinerant celebrations at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center.

Two launches were held in Toronto — the first, conducted in Ukrainian, on September 28 at the Old Mill; the second, in English, on September 29 at the University of Toronto's Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies.

The keynote address at both events was delivered by Prof. Ihor Sevcenko, Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine Studies, emeritus, Harvard University.

On September 29 Dr. Kohut led off the event by pointing out that Hrushevsky's approach was "still new" for Eastern European historians because the Soviet-enforced proscription of his opus and the availability of his work primarily in Ukrainian had kept his ideas "out of the mainstream of intellectual discourse."

The CIUS director added that Hrushevsky "provided the intellectual tools for the separation of Ukrainian historiography from the Russian," and that he managed to replace the accepted historical paradigm "in which Ukrainians played virtually no role in history, even on their own territory, with one in which they had an ancient past."

"The CIUS is very proud of having undertaken the daunting task of translating into English, editing and providing an updated scholarly apparatus of all 10 volumes (11 books) of this fundamental work", he said.

Project director Dr. Frank Sysyn

Next up was the project's editor-in-chief, Dr. Sysyn, who provided a sketch of the efforts to render Hrushevsky's magnum opus in a language accessible to all international scholars. At the outset, "as early as 1903" according to the project director, Hrushevsky himself sought to make his work available in German, then academia's lingua franca. This effort was headed by scholar-writer Ivan Franko, but after one volume the effort stalled.

In the 1920s Hrushevsky corresponded with various groups in Canada in a vain effort to find a translator into English, and following World War II, the Shevchenko Scientific Society began to translate it, but this attempt also foundered.

"When in 1989 Mr. Peter Jacyk of Toronto decided to fund a Ukrainian historical studies center at the University of Alberta, he hoped that the center would undertake the translation and editing of Hrushevsky's work," Dr. Sysyn related.



Volodimir Pesliak

Gathered at the Hrushevsky book launch: (from left) Petro Stelmach, Dr. Frank Sysyn, Prof. Ihor Sevcenko, Marta Skorupska and Peter Jacyk.

The PJCUIHR director commented wryly on the optimism of former CIUS Director Bohdan Krawchenko, who opined at one point that one or two translators should be able to do it all in a few years. "By now," Dr. Sysyn said, "six translators have labored for more than eight years to render more than 6,000 pages of difficult scholarly prose accurately and readably."

Dr. Sysyn said the volume being launched justified Mr. Jacyk's faith in the project.

The Harvard-educated editor-in-chief offered thanks to the five donors who have endowed the publication of the first few volumes in the series with donations of \$100,000, and to countless others in the community who have made smaller, but equally important, financial contributions to the effort. Petro and Ivanna Stelmach sponsored the production of volume one.

Dr. Sysyn praised the librarians of the universities of Alberta and Toronto, and said the Pontifical Institute's library "has proven to be a great treasure for our project," in part because the 1871 edition of the Hypatian Chronicle used by Hrushevsky was found here. "Even Harvard doesn't have a copy," he added.

"In its early phase, the project was dependent entirely on the skill of the managing editor, Uliana Pasicznyk, and now we are very fortunate to have a talented and dedicated editorial staff, consisting of [PJCUIHR] Associate Director Serhii Plokyh, translation project senior editor Dr. Myroslav Yurkevich, and CIUS research associates Dr. Andrij Hornjatkevic and Dushan Bednarsky," Dr. Sysyn said.

In conclusion, the project director said the first volume is the most difficult and challenging, given its extensive time frame (from prehistory to the 11th century) and the many scholarly disciplines encompassed.

"I am hard put to think how it could have been accomplished," Dr. Sysyn said, "without the experience and skill of the translator, Marta Skorupska."

Translator Marta Skorupska

A former editor of the journal *Suchasnist*, Radio Liberty commentator and literary scholar, Ms. Skorupska then provided an engaging account of her travails in "Englishing" Hrushevsky's prose.

Ms. Skorupska echoed Dr. Sysyn's memory of Dr. Krawchenko's élan, by relating that the former director asked her if she would agree to translate all 10 volumes of "Istoria Ukrainy Rusy." She rejoined that her decision only to undertake the translation of the first "was the right approach."

The translator said that over the years, colleagues who heard of her work on the project would often offer their sympathies. She was puzzled why anyone thought it was more difficult than work she had done previously and asserted that literature is more difficult to contend with than a scholarly work, although perhaps less demanding on "what the Germans call 'sitzfleisch,' [idiomatically: patience and focus]."

Ms. Skorupska quipped that she usually agreed to take on translations either because she found it difficult to say no, needed money or because "it was for the good of the cause, a phrase that every Ukrainian living in the diaspora is very familiar with, and which usually means

'We're not going to pay you because the fate of Ukraine depends on it, and the exchange of money would be very unseemly.'"

She intimated that while the preface to the current volume deals comprehensively with the complexities of producing an English rendering of Hrushevsky's history, the interesting "process by which we collectively arrived at the many terminological, usage and stylistic decisions" was not revealed.

"There are always tensions between the translator who signs his or her name to the final text," Ms. Skorupska said, "and the various scholars and editors working on a book." When one of the latter introduced a change, for the most part she agreed, thinking, "why didn't I think of that?" At other times, Ms. Skorupska recalled ironically, she "became passionately committed to the original" and a battle royal ensued. She said the correspondence that resulted would make an interesting volume in itself.

In closing, Ms. Skorupska said she found her participation in the project "extremely rewarding."

Harvard's Prof. Ihor Sevcenko

The keynote speaker, Prof. Sevcenko, a former member of Henri Grégoire's seminar in Byzantine history in Brussels, an Oxford University fellow and currently a respected faculty member of Harvard University's department of classics, then added some background information on Hrushevsky and his plaudits for the project.

Prof. Sevcenko said the launch was "an important event in the history of both East European and English-speaking scholarship." To the question "why republish a work written 80 years ago?," he offered the answer: "Hrushevsky is a classic, and one does republish classics."

The Harvard scholar drew a comparison to Edward Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," a late 18th century work that was republished with updated scholarly apparatus in the early 20th century, and many times since.

Prof. Sevcenko also said the appearance and organization of the bibliographies, footnotes and other scholarly apparatus have been brought up to superior, modern standards.

The Byzantinist praised the contributions of Warsaw University's Prof. Andrzej Poppe, who provided summaries of historical theories examined, supplemented or confronted by Hrushevsky. Prof. Poppe and the other editors updated Hrushevsky's bibliography, presented the latest scholarly views on various problems and "were often able to show that Hrushevsky's hunches were very often correct."

Finally, he said, the current edition of Hrushevsky's work "provides the outside observer with an excellent tool with which better to observe the uses and abuses, for political purposes, of historical writing."

Hrushevsky the man

Putting Hrushevsky in context, Prof. Sevcenko said the scholar was born in 1866, the year of the Battle of

(Continued on page 20)

A political and legal history of Carpatho-Ukraine launched at Harvard

by Robert DeLossa

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University celebrated the launch of a new book by Dr. Vincent Shandor on November 7, with a reception at the institute and a formal dinner at Harvard's Faculty Club. The reception and dinner not only marked the publication of "Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century: A Political and Legal History," but also honored Dr. Shandor's life as a Carpatho-Ukrainian statesman, scholar and champion of Ukrainian statehood.

In his welcome, Prof. Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History and director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), remarked on the good fortune of the institute to be able to publish the political memoirs of a man not only important to the history and formation of the contemporary Ukrainian state, but to the history of Czecho-Slovakia as well. Despite the fact that people tend to overlook so-called "little countries and little regions," he stressed that Carpatho-Ukraine has been extremely important in the history of this century. Now, as the Transcarpathian Oblast of an independent Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine is Ukraine's gateway to the other countries of Central Europe.

Prof. Szporluk also highlighted the date of November 7 and the fact that this time of year has great resonance for the material contained in Dr. Shandor's book: the Bolshevik coup in Petrograd, a sad event for Ukraine, took place on November 7, 1917; the Central Rada's Third Universal proclaimed the Ukrainian National Republic (within a federation with Russia) on Nov. 20, 1917; Czechoslovak independence was announced on October 28, 1918, a fact that had huge importance for Dr. Shandor personally and Carpatho-Ukraine in general; the Western Ukrainian National Republic was declared on October 19, 1918. All these underscore the momentous changes that took place at the end of World War I and during the interwar period, precisely the time when Dr. Shandor actively participated in molding the history of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Dr. Shandor, who was head of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Representation to the Prague federal government during the critical period preceding and at the beginning of World War II, was born on October 12, 1907, in Baranintsi, near the Carpatho-Ukrainian capital of Uzhhorod. He was a

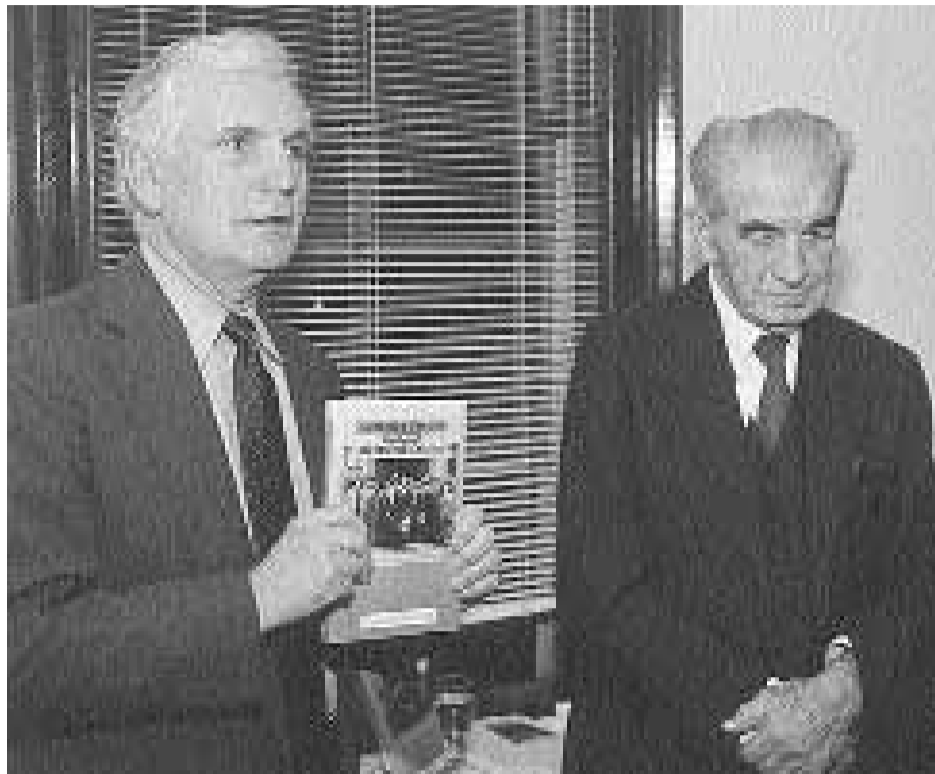
direct participant in Carpatho-Ukrainian independence following Slovakia's declaration of independence, witnessed Hitler and his troops taking Prague, and helped negotiate the torturous path that Carpatho-Ukraine was forced to take during these difficult years.

Forced into exile by the advance of the Red Army, he eventually emigrated to the United States, where he has resided for 50 years. He has worked in the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, the General Secretariat of the United Nations and the U.S. Treasury Department. He received his doctorate in jurisprudence from Charles University in Prague, the only doctorate from there to be given to a "citizen of Carpatho-Ukraine." He undertook further study in political science at Goethe University in Frankfurt and at Columbia University in New York. He now resides in the Ukrainian Village Somerset, N.J., where he continues his research on Carpatho-Ukrainian history.

Robert DeLossa, director of publications for HURI, at the reception noted that it had been a privilege for him and Raymond Smith, the manuscript editor, to work with Dr. Shandor. "Dr. Shandor has given us not only a truly scholarly insight into the 20th century history of Carpatho-Ukraine, but has given us a book that is a great read, full of adventure and high drama. It is a history that many of us don't know, but that all of us should know," he said.

Joining Dr. Shandor at the reception were Harvard faculty and HURI staff, members of the Harvard and Boston communities, and members of the Shandor family: his wife, Oksana; son Bohdan and his wife, Marie; daughter-in-law Lidia, and their children. Letters of congratulations came from the U.S., Canada, Italy, the Czech Republic, Italy, and Ukraine.

Dr. Shandor signed copies of his new book for the audience and reflected on his many life experiences. He began by recalling the traumatic struggle of his youth against enforced Magyarization. Before the end of World War I, he and his schoolmates were physically punished for speaking the language that they all spoke at home. His Hungarian teachers assured them that their native language was only a dialect of Hungarian. He reported that, "They [the Hungarian authorities] beat us." After a pause he added, "but they beat us well — because they beat the Hungarian right out of us." This experience and his family's expe-



Dr. Vincent Shandor (right) listens as his book is presented by Dr. Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

rience housing a Ukrainian POW during World War I were formative steps in the inculcation of his strong patriotism for a greater Ukrainian state.

The author also spoke about his great hope that now, with the independence of Ukraine, people would begin to learn about the true aspirations of the Carpatho-Ukrainian people as they were before and after World War II. He repeated a point from his book that before the war, the Ukrainian consciousness of the Carpatho-Ukrainians was the most progressive trend — that the general populace, not to mention the Czecho-Slovak authorities, had by that time realized the perniciousness of the Russophile and Magyarophile circles. He also emphasized the importance that Carpatho-Ukraine has for the whole of Ukraine as Ukraine's window on the Danube Basin and gateway to the rest of Central and Western Europe.

On the lighter side of his comments, he retold how he had met his wife in Prague almost 60 years ago. "I saw her across the room at a party and told a friend that I wanted to dance with her. I went over and asked her to dance ... and we are still dancing together!" His wife, Oksana, had worked in the Carpatho-Ukrainian

Representation Office. She continues to aid her husband's research, which at present includes plans for two more books of memoirs and history.

Both the book and the evening were dedicated also to the loving memory of Ivan Shandor, Dr. Shandor's son, who died tragically in a roadway accident earlier this year. The publication of the book attests to the strength of support that Dr. Shandor's family has given him over many years.

"Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century" is distributed by Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Those interested in purchasing the book can contact the HURI Publication Office, (617) 495-3692.

Udoenko criticizes...

(Continued from page 4)

see that Ukraine succeeds as an independent, democratic and prosperous state, and that it has and will continue to provide all the necessary assistance resources that it can.

Mr. Pascual underscored, however, that Ukraine must continue on the road of reform and not be sidetracked during the upcoming parliamentary and presidential election campaigns.

Pointing to the recent shake-up in the world's stock markets, which had a terrible impact on the economies of even some strong countries, he said this should serve as a "wake-up call" to Ukraine's leadership that the road ahead will not be easy and that the government will have to cut back in its spending.

Mr. Pascual suggested that Ukraine must focus on a number of priorities, among them: ensuring macroeconomic stability, strengthening the small business sector, resolving commercial disputes with foreign investors, making the energy sector more viable, expanding privatization to include agricultural production, and developing its commercial law and enforcement mechanisms.

The major theme of this year's UABA conference was "UABA: Quo Vadis?" with most of the day's panel discussions dealing with the organization's present condition, its problems and future plans. But the lawyers also took time to discuss a USAID-sponsored commercial law project in Ukraine and the "OSI-type activities" in Canada (a reference to the Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations that operates under the aegis of the U.S. Justice Department).



The Shandor family at the book launch: (from left) Bohdan, Lidia, Marie, Oksana, Vincent, Alexander and Christina, and (standing in front) Nicholas and Maria.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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During stopover in Lviv...

(Continued from page 1)

butions of Ukrainian Americans, we have seen that you will be successful ..."

At the Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital she mentioned the work of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, a non-profit charitable organization based in Short Hills, N.J. "I am delighted that the United States government's Operation Provide Hope, working with Nadia Matkiwsky and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, this week delivered a major shipment of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and equipment," said Mrs. Clinton. The team running the CCRF operation is led by Ukrainian Americans Dr. Zenon and Nadia Matkiwsky and Alex Kuzma, among others. To date the CCRF has organized 19 airlifts of medical equipment and supplies to Ukraine worth \$41 million.

With the first lady present, the hospital also received an ambulance from the Ford Motor Co. and Winner Ford, a car dealership owned by Walter Hynansky, also an American with family roots in Ukraine.

In the past the hospital has received medical supplies from the Ukrainian Village Senior Citizens' Center in Detroit, which in 1996 helped pay for equipment to transport newborns in critical condition.

At St. George's Cathedral, the seat of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Mrs. Clinton was escorted on a tour of the historic structure by Ukrainian American Borys Gudziak, who is a professor at the Lviv Theological Academy.

Mrs. Clinton is in Lviv for the final leg of a whirlwind, nine-day trip to Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Ukraine, which she made as a goodwill ambassador on behalf of her husband. In her remarks at every stop she reiterated the need to maintain the development of democracy and a civil society in the newly independent states that once were part of the Soviet Union. She underscored in her remarks in every city that this includes women's rights.

Mrs. Clinton's delegation, which included Special Advisor to the President and the Secretary of State on Assistance for the NIS Richard Morningstar, landed at the military airport outside Lviv in the evening of November 16 and was met by President Leonid Kuchma's wife, Liudmyla, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller and Lviv Mayor Vasyi Kuibida, before being whisked away to the Dnister Hotel.

The next morning the Clinton entourage visited the Neonatal Resuscitation Center of the Lviv Regional Hospital, which has received much U.S. support from non-governmental organizations. There Mrs. Clinton praised Ukraine's efforts at building a civil society. "I came here on behalf of my husband, the president of the United States, and on behalf of the American people to see first hand the progress you are making as you transform your country into a strong democracy," said Mrs. Clinton. "This center represents the partnership of your government with the private sector and the volunteer sectors of your country and our country."

The first of several poignant moments in the Lviv portion of the trip occurred during a panel discussion with Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Kuchma and hospital staffers, when a former patient at the hospital, Anna Vihlinska, explained how she had given birth to a baby weighing less than 1 kilogram (a kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), which doctors had said had less than a 1 percent chance for survival. Then, presenting her healthy 3-year-old son with tears

welling up in her eyes, she said, "Now look at him three years later. I want to thank Hillary Clinton and all the American people who understand our problems."

A second emotional moment occurred at St. George's Cathedral where the first lady made her last official stop on the first day of the Lviv visit. After completing the tour of the cathedral and crypts that lie below it, Mrs. Clinton returned to the center of the church where she was greeted by approximately a dozen children who suffer from muscular dystrophy. Although obviously unsure who the lady dressed in a dazzling red business suit was, they greeted her with open arms and kisses.

In between the hospital and the church visits were stops at the Gilad Synagogue, the only remaining synagogue in Lviv, where the first lady praised the efforts of the Ukrainian government to ensure freedom of religion, and a visit to the new monument to the victims of Soviet repression located near the Dnister Hotel.

At both places Mrs. Clinton underscored the responsibilities of a democratic society. At the Gilad Synagogue, which during the Nazi occupation was turned into a horse stable and which the Soviets later turned into a warehouse, she said, "Just as we are here with a revitalized, very strong Jewish community, we are here in a country that is rebuilding itself as well," said Mrs. Clinton. "One of the most important values of any democracy is the freedom of religion and respect for people of different religious faiths."

At the monument recalling Soviet repression, which was dedicated this past July, she said that democracy is not something that is achieved, but an idea that is continuously nurtured. "Democracy does not end with a constitution or the right to vote. As we have learned in my country for more than 200 years, democracy is a never-ending struggle that we must grapple with every day," said Mrs. Clinton.

She also spoke of the voices from the past that the monument, located on Stepan Bandera Street, conjures. "I hear these voices of freedom in the legacy of the millions of Ukrainians who lost their lives in the famines imposed by Stalin, the 'harvests of sorrow.'"

She assured the 2,000 or so Ukrainians who stood for the hourlong ceremony in the cold drizzle that the U.S. will stand with Ukraine "into the next century and millennium."

The next day, at a gathering of 1,000 people invited by the local and central Ukrainian government, including representatives of public organizations, business leaders, women's groups and civic organizations, Mrs. Clinton announced a program aimed at eradicating a growing illegal world trade in women. "We want to help those women who have fallen into danger," said Mrs. Clinton in announcing a joint U.S.-U.N effort to publicize the plight of women kidnapped into prostitution.

Ukrainian women are prey for prostitution rings that lure them to work in foreign countries by advertising decent wages for honest work, only to force them to work as prostitutes once they're abroad.

Mrs. Clinton also continued the compliments that marked her stay in Lviv, leaving Ukraine on a very positive note. "When I traveled here with my husband the first time, the sun of freedom was rising in the sky," explained Mrs. Clinton. "This time I have seen how much further the sun has traveled. In only six years you have done much to sweep away the oppressive structures of communism. You have developed a constitution, and held free and fair elections, which resulted in the peaceful transfer of power — the first ever in the NIS."

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Philadelphians crown their own Miss Ukraine



Borys Zacharczuk announces pageant finalists: (from right) Maria and Daria Loun, talent winners; Oksana Radchenko, second runner-up; and Valerie Katruk, first runner-up. Looking on (from left) is Miss Soyuzivka Stephaniea Chaban, who served as one of the jurors.



Miss Ukraine of Greater Philadelphia Nataalka Sendeki.

by Petrusia Sawchak

PHILADELPHIA – During the glitz and glamour of a fashion show, Nataalka Sendeki was crowned “Miss Ukraine of Greater Philadelphia” before an audience that filled the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) on Sunday, October 12.

Miss Sendeki, a third-generation Ukrainian, said she was thrilled to have won and only wished that her grandfather was still alive to see the pageant. She was selected over 13 other beautiful contestants. Seven of the girls are native Philadelphians; seven were born in Ukraine, but now reside in the city.

“I’m proud of my Ukrainian roots. I’m so glad I didn’t pull out when I started to get nervous a few days

ago,” Miss Sendeki said.

Representing the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the 24-year-old has been with the company for 10 years. In 1997 Miss Sendeki was a top-10 finalist in the Pennsylvania State Homecoming Queen Competition in Hershey, Pa. A graduate of LaSalle University, she has been a biology teacher at Hatborn-Horsham High School for three years.

With the \$500 scholarship money provided by UECC, Miss Sendeki said she will continue her graduate studies at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences leading to a master’s degree in instructional technology.


Second place was won by 19-year-old Valerie Katruk

representing the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee. Miss Katruk is a member of Plast, attended the Ukrainian Heritage School at the UECC, performed with the Voloshky Dance Ensemble and is currently studying dance with the Ukrainian International Ballet Theater.

She plans to use her \$250 scholarship to further her education at the University of the Arts with a major in dance and a minor in English literature.

The third-place winner was Oksana Radchenko, 21, born in the Poltava region of Ukraine. She is a graduate of the Poltava Pedagogical Institute and is now studying health care management at Manor Junior College, where

(Continued on page 18)



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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Parma school continues Ukrainian traditions



PARMA, Ohio — The "Ridna Shkola," or School of Ukrainian Studies, at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here, which is directed by lay teachers and the parish's priests, educates children from pre-school (age 3) and kindergarten to 10th grade. Last year's enrollment at the school was 67 students of various faiths, and the faculty included many new teachers. Above, some of the school children are seen performing during a program in honor of Taras Shevchenko, for whom the school is named.

Mercer County veterans adopt a highway



TRENTON, N.J. — Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department are participating in Mercer County's "Adopt a County Road" program after selecting Route 650 (Lalor Street) for litter clean-up. Route 650 runs along the border between Trenton and Hamilton Township, and is the route used by many officials traveling to the state capital. Several Ukrainian institutions are located in this corridor's area, including Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, the local Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) headquarters, the Ukrainian American Cultural Center (national home), as well as several Ukrainian-owned businesses. The veterans' civic efforts were recently rewarded with the posting of four colorful signs along Route 650 by the Mercer County government.

Medical congress planned for Uzhhorod

GROSSE POINTE, Mich. — The World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations (WFUMA) will hold its seventh congress on August 16-20, 1998, in the Transcarpathian city of Uzhhorod, Ukraine.

The main themes of the congress will be: organization of health care delivery in Ukraine, post-graduate medical education in Ukraine, cancer screening, preventive medicine, ecological problems (Chornobyl), new diagnostic and surgical methods, and the role of medical organizations in health care delivery.

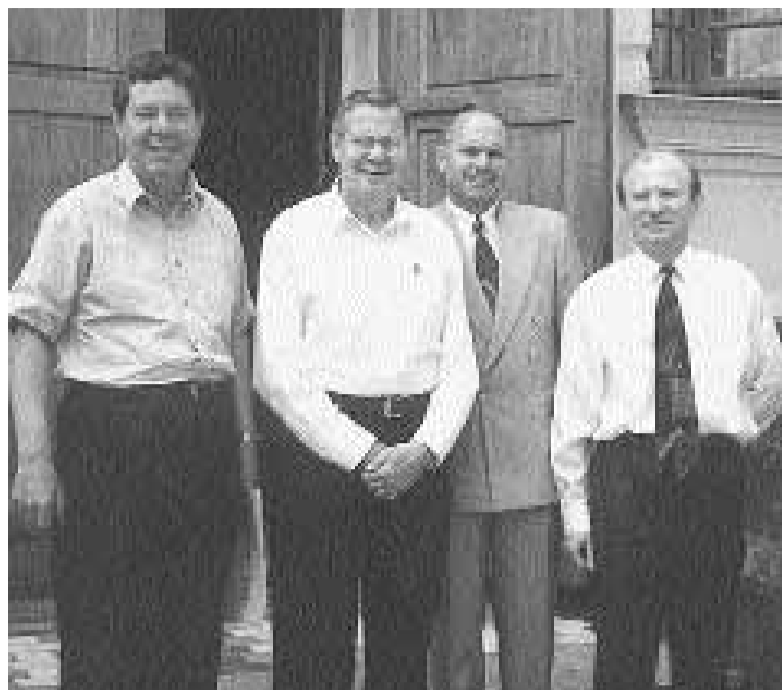
All physicians, allied professionals and guests are cordially invited to attend.

Abstracts should be sent to: Wasyl Szeremeta, M.D., Temple University Department of Otolaryngology, 3400 Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19140; e-mail, wasyls@erols.com. Abstract deadline: January 15, 1998.

Administrative matters regarding the congress are being handled by Scope Travel Inc., 1605 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, NJ; telephone, (800) 242-7267; fax, (973) 378-7903.



Annual welcoming ceremony for new students entering Ostroh Academy. Local actors reenact the roles of Prince Ostrozsky, Princess Ostrozska and Meletii Smotrytsky during the ceremony. A class Bible is presented by local Orthodox priests.



Meeting in Ostroh: (from left) George Duravetz, a Ukrainian Canadian who lectured in economics; Dr. Myron B. Kuropas; Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, rector; Vasyl Zhukovsky, vice-rector.

Miracle of Ostroh...

(Continued from page 11)

McCready, director of the NIU Public Opinion Laboratory, we realized that if the teachers of today had little faith in democracy, they could hardly prepare Ukraine's future democratic leaders. Their doubts were deep-seated, possibly intractable. There was no quick fix; no three-week or three-month seminar or exchange program would make a difference. What was needed, we concluded, was a long-term approach. We decided to start from scratch, with the teachers of today who would be enlightening the leaders of tomorrow.

Our solution to the problem of teacher education in Ukraine was to develop a master's program (M.S.Ed.) at NIU in democracy and education, an idea that was enthusiastically supported by the rector, vice-rector and the staff. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Prof. Mirel, NIU generously agreed to provide paid assistantships for three Ostroh Academy professors and to waive their tuition. What we still needed, however, was travel money and living expenses.

Obtaining further support for our idea was not easy. Prof. Mirel and I traveled to Washington hoping to obtain funding. Thanks to Mr. Chomiak, we met with various foundation and government agency personnel. But, we received little encouragement. Returning home, we continued to apply to various funding sources, but failed to obtain what we needed. Everyone, it seemed, was interested in funding NGOs, exchange programs and other short-term projects.

I shared our frustration with many Ukrainian Americans, including Marta Kolomayets, who suggested the Eurasia Foundation as a possible funding source. She agreed to take our proposal to Kyiv and to lobby on our behalf. Her efforts paid off, thanks largely to Nick Deychakiwsky, who saw the value of what we were trying to do. We received our grant.

In the summer of 1997, Profs. Mirel, McCready and I taught two three-hour courses (social and historical foundations of education) at Ostroh Academy to some 20 area teachers – three of whom were selected to be the first cadre of Ostroh master's candidates. In August Oleksii Izmentinov, Natalia Lominska and Vasyl Zhukovsky arrived in DeKalb, Ill., to begin their studies at NIU.

All three have already selected thesis topics relevant to democratic education in Ukraine. Mr. Izmentinov is researching multicultural education in the United States, questioning if this approach to the education of diverse groups is applicable to the Ukrainian experience. Mrs. Lominska's thesis topic is "Language Education and National Identity in Ukraine: A Historical

Analysis." Mr. Zhukovsky's topic is "Moral Values Education in American and Ukrainian Secondary Schools (1970s and 1990s)."

Next semester all three Ostroh professors will be teaching NIU undergraduates. For Mr. Izmentinov, it will be a second semester of teaching. In addition, all three will experience internships with various democratic institutions, including the DeKalb mayor's office, the county office, the school system, volunteer organizations and campus religious organizations such as the Newman Center and Campus Ministries. If all continues to go well – and so far, it's going very well – all three will receive their degrees in May and return to Ostroh.

If funding is provided, the same program will continue for the next two years with courses taught both in Ostroh and at NIU for six more professors from the academy. The nine NIU graduates will then develop a graduate department of education at Ostroh.

Ostroh is an ideal site for the establishment of a center for teacher education. An ancient town dating back to the year 1100, Ostroh was, by the 16th and 17th centuries, a famous political, cultural and educational center in Ukraine.

A liberal arts academy was founded in 1576 under the patronage of Prince Kostiantyn Ostrozsky. Professors at the academy included a number of eminent scholars of the day, and the curriculum was similar to that of Europe's leading universities. By 1535 some 500 students had completed their studies at Ostroh Academy, including Yov Boretsky and Elisei Pletenski, the founders of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; Meletii Smotrytsky, author of the textbook Slavonic Grammar; and Petro Sahaidachny, a future hetman of the Zaporozhian Kozaks.

Thanks to the influence of the academy, Ostroh soon became a publishing center for all Ukraine. The first Ukrainian primer was published in Ostroh in 1578, and in 1581 the world's first Slavic-language Bible made its appearance.

The academy ceased to exist soon after the death of its major benefactor, Prince Ostrozsky, in 1638. It remained a memory until April 12, 1994, when, thanks to the endeavors of a group of Ukrainian patriots, the academy was formally reopened as Ostroh Higher Collegium, a preparatory school. A decree by President Leonid Kravchuk was promulgated on the occasion. That same year Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, an eminent psychologist, became the first rector. On June 5, 1996, President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree designating the collegium an academy of higher education.

Today, there are some 100 students attending the Ostroh preparatory school.

They study the English and Ukrainian languages as well as other subjects in preparation for their entrance exams, which are offered in May. Some 30 percent of the prep students usually pass the exams. Since there are five applicants for every vacancy, the selection process is very competitive.

Some 700 students are currently in the four-year program at Ostroh Academy. For the first two years everyone pursues a liberal arts curriculum that includes history (Ukrainian and world), religion, literature, basic economics, foundations of law (the Ukrainian Constitution), Ukrainian, English, math, physical education and one other foreign language (French, German, Polish or Latin). Following successful completion of their first two years, students select one of four majors: economics, law, history or culture.

In addition, there are some 100 off-campus students taking correspondence courses in economics and law – the two most popular higher education subjects in Ukraine. Graduate courses in history, psychology and economics are scheduled for 1998.

Tuition is free for everyone, but there are fees for room (\$3 per month) and board (meals in the cafeteria). Additional fees amount to approximately \$100 per year.

The future of Ukraine depends on its youth. The Ostroh Academy is one institution that richly deserves the support of every Ukrainian who cares about Ukraine's future. Donations are welcome and tax-deductible. Checks should be made out to the UNA Foundation/Ostroh Fund and sent to: 107 Ileshamwood Dr., DeKalb, IL 60115. Every donor will receive a receipt for tax purposes.

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Ukrainian Gift of Life helps ailing children

GLEN ROCK, N.J. — The Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc., a member-organization of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America that has brought eight children to the U.S. for heart surgery since June, released a letter from the mother of a child whose life was saved.

Her son arrived from Ukraine listless, malnourished and clingy. Doctors in the U.S. performed surgery, and now, his mother reports, he runs all day and eats all she puts in front of him. "When it's time to go to bed, he still wants to run around," she writes.

She also passed along a message from the boy's grandfather to all who contributed to saving his life: "Thank you for the gift of life you have given to my grandson. I would give my life to help you if you ever needed it!"

Three children are currently in America for surgery, Stepan Boyko, 5, has already had surgery and is doing fine. Vyacheslav Piskunov, 6, and Oleg Guch, 13, are scheduled for surgery in November.

Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc. provides for the air transportation from Ukraine for a parent and the child. While the child is in the hospital, the organization ensures that a translator is available when needed. Additionally, the group gives the mother and child spiritual support as well as

logistical support for the host family.

Rotary International Clubs in New Jersey raise funds for the operation, and provide a host family and organize local transportation, and the Ukrainian Gift of Life supplements their efforts when necessary.

Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y., the site of all operations thus far, charges a nominal amount and has provided outstanding medical, technical and nursing care.

Being in the presence of the children, who would not have hope for a normal life if not for this program, can be heart-wrenching. One such moment was reported by a translator. A 4-year-old boy, hard to please, obviously in pain and suffering discomfort the day after surgery, turned to his mother, touched her hand and said, "Forgive me, mother, for not being as good as I should. My body hurts today. Tomorrow I will be a better boy."

Six more children are being evaluated by the Montefiore staff, and reports are being prepared in Ukraine on an additional 12 children. There is an immediate need for funds to cover costs of air transportation and other needs of the next group of children. Tax-deductible contributions can be sent to: Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc., Suite 333, 233 Rock Road, Glen Rock, NJ 07451.

Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 15)

she will use her \$150 scholarship. Her sponsor was the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Competing in the talent division, she presented a very moving recitation of Taras Shevchenko's poem "Naimychka."

Miss Ukraine was crowned by Stephania Chaban, Miss Soyuzivka 1998, and UECC Executive Director Orysia Hewka. The panel of judges included Bohdan Chaplynsky of Philadelphia, tenor with several opera companies; Yuriy Sajewych of Washington, TV co-host/journalist of "Window on America"; Miss Chaban of Baltimore; Daria Naumko, a renowned artist from Lviv; and Serhij Burko, director of the Chamber Orchestra of Lviv University, who helped select the winner in the talent competition. (Participation in the talent category was optional and considered a separate competition.)

Twenty-one-year-old twins from Lviv, Maria and Daria Loun, both students at Manor Junior College, shared the \$100 scholarship for talent. Prior to immigrating to the United States, they studied decorative and fine art in Kyiv. Maria exhibited some of her paintings for competition, and Daria displayed original weavings.

In addition, five more young ladies competed for talent recognition. Dora Pastuschak, 19 (sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association), danced a dramatic tango with an escort; Adriana Bida, 17 (Ukrainian Heritage School), sang "Lebedi Materynstva"; Marichka Dukh, 22 (St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church), presented her lovely floral arrangements; and Tatyana Dankulich, 24 (Prometheus Male Choir), recited Shevchenko's poem "Dream."

Other contestants who participated in the scholarship pageant were Yana Woloshyn, 20, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Metropolitan Philadelphia; Alexandra Matla, 23, Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 43; Chrystyna Fedorijczuk, 20, Cheremosh Hutsul Society; and Tania Dankulich, 17, (sister-in-law of Tatyana Dankulich), Gold Cross.

Prior to the program, guests enjoyed cocktails in the gallery and viewed an

exhibition of oils, acrylics and watercolors by Daria Naumko. Originally from Ukraine, Ms. Naumko has exhibited extensively in various cities in the former Soviet Union and since 1991 in Passaic, N.J., Philadelphia, New York and Kerhonkson, N.Y. (at Soyuzivka).

After the luncheon, little girls dressed in Ukrainian embroidered dresses welcomed the audience, strewing petals of roses. Hosts Ms. Hewka and Mr. Sajewych then introduced the contestants, who wore Ukrainian attire of their choice. Fashion director and producer Jane Kirby Harris commenced the choreographed fashion show. Suits, lounge wear and gowns were provided by the Cache and Dress Up Time boutiques, and furs by Tarnopol.

Prima ballerina Irena Matiash and premier danseur Alexander Boitsov of the Ukrainian International Ballet Company VAGI performed a pas-de-deux "Melody and Rain" (music by Skoryk and choreography by Volodymyr Shumakin) and a waltz. They also performed a sensual tango along with some other members of the company. The director/choreographer of the company is Mr. Shumakin.

The grand finale featured all 14 contestants beautifully attired in evening gowns from area boutiques. Escorting the ladies on stage were Roman Sokruta, Andrij Burko, Nazar Kmet and Roman Petryshyn, who wore tuxedos from Domenico Formal Wear.

As the jurors conferred about who would be the first Miss Ukraine of Philadelphia, door prizes were given to five lucky people. The door prizes were ceramic artwork by Cristina Palkaninec Liebster, a boutique scarf hand-crafted by Zoriana Sokhatska, a watercolor by Dana Loun, a set of greeting cards from artwork by Don Kopach, and Mary Kay cosmetics from Nina Nakonechny.

The panel based its decisions on interviews conducted with contestants earlier in the day, as well as the candidates' presentations on stage.

The pageant was chaired by Ms. Hewka and Petrusia Sawchak. Other members of the committee were Irena Fasolak, Natalka Harkins, Tonia Katruk, Dana Loun, Zorianna Sokhatska and Mykola Luty. Boris Zacharczuk, UECC president, thanked the jurors, contestants and the committee for a very entertaining afternoon.



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TAXES AND GRATUITIES

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Kuchma agreed on the need for a coordinated policy aimed at having positive influence on the situation in Belarus. Reuters reported that they agreed the isolation of Belarus could prove counterproductive. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Russian paper criticizes first lady's trip

MOSCOW — The daily Russkii Telegraf on November 12 quoted an unnamed Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman as saying U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton's trip to Central Asia is a "subtle attempt ... to infiltrate the zone of Russia's traditional interests." The article also questioned Mrs. Clinton's message on women's rights given the area's "local traditions and peculiarities." Meanwhile, the first lady was in Bishkek on November 12 to open the American University of Kyrgyzstan. She also announced a \$2 million donation to Kyrgyzstan for medical purposes. (RFE/RL Newswire)

First ladies meet in Siberia

MOSCOW — Following her tour of Central Asia, U.S. First Lady Hillary Clinton was in Yekaterinburg on November 15, where she met with her Russian counterpart, Naina Yeltsin, Russian media reported. At the Ural State Technical Institute, the two women met with representatives from the Ural Women's Association and other non-governmental institutions. Mrs. Yeltsin waxed nostalgic as she told representatives that the institute is where she first met her husband in the 1950s. The next day, Mrs. Clinton was in Novosibirsk, where she delivered a speech on the role of education in promoting democracy. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukraine-U.S. military exercises continue

WASHINGTON — The California National Guard is hosting military personnel from Ukraine in a joint peacekeeping exercise, Peaceshield 97, taking place November 15-22 at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. This exercise, in the spirit of the Partnership for Peace program, marks the first time the National Guard will host and conduct an exercise of this type. With the approval of the State Department, California was selected to host Peaceshield 97 in conjunction with the U.S. Atlantic Command. The exercise is a scenario-driven, computer-assisted activity. Its aims are to practice tactical level peacekeeping, while focusing on the operations of a multinational military force. Approximately 50 soldiers from Ukraine will practice and develop their combined peacekeeping skills alongside 150 Army and Air National Guard members. "We hope to enhance military cooperation, interoperability and trust between participating forces through the practice of combined peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations," said Brig. Gen. Guide Portante, director, Peaceshield 97. The California National Guard has had close military-to-military ties with Ukraine for many years through the foreign military interaction program called the State Partnership Program. (U.S. Department of Defense)

Pilots' strike cripples domestic aviation

KYIV — Pilots of Air Ukraine, who have been on strike since early November, stepped up the pressure on November 19 by picketing the Verkhovna Rada, Ukrainian media reported. The pilots are demanding the payment of back wages, as well as increased salaries and better pensions. Their strike has shut down virtually all domestic flights and some routes to Eastern Europe. (RFE/RL Newswire)

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CIUS celebrates...

(Continued from page 12)

Sadova, an event that led to the relaxation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy's internal controls in Galicia, thus indirectly enabling Hrushevsky to teach there in the 1890s. The historian died in 1934, the same year that Sergei Kirov was assassinated. "While this event ushered in Stalin's Great Terror, Hrushevsky's own fate, temporary arrest in 1931, exile to Moscow, death in unclear circumstances, reminds us that the Great Terror years had their prehistory" he said.

Since he was a "child of Romanticism," Hrushevsky espoused the conception that "simple people rather than their rulers are the proper subjects of historical research," Prof. Sevchenko said. "It followed that he considered the historian's task to be that of retracing as far back as possible the vicissitudes of the territory on which a given people lived."

The Byzantinist said that while such a plan sounded innocent and straightforward enough, it clashed with the accepted view of Russian history (established in the 16th century), which took the exact opposite view, concerned as it was with the notion of ancient Rus' "as a large undifferentiated entity" and its ruling dynasty.

"Since this dynasty left Kyiv and moved on to other centers," Prof. Sevchenko continued, "in order to establish itself in Moscow with a short interval in St. Petersburg, there was no point in focusing on a given territory whose importance would wane as the ruling dynasty would leave it."

In the 19th century Russian historians were influenced by Romanticism as Hrushevsky was, the Byzantinist said, and this also led them to focus on the people, but it also produced the somewhat fanciful notion that ethnic Russians were the original inhabitants of Kyiv, who then moved along with their rulers.

Paradoxically, Prof. Sevchenko said the political implications of Hrushevsky's model of history were less of a source of confrontation in tsarist times than they were after the revolution of 1917. At first, Hrushevsky merely participated in a scholarly, "professional" debate with his colleagues. Later, the fact that Hrushevsky was the first UNR president and the realities of the Soviet nationality policy until 1988 spelled trouble for both him and his works.

"[Hrushevsky's] history was banned," the Harvard historian said, "its volumes put in 'reserved' sections of libraries, quoting from it was forbidden, the manuscript of the last volume of his history disappeared in unclear circumstances in the 1970s, and he himself was arrested, exiled and died, also in unclear circumstances."

Prof. Sevchenko warned that "trouble around the historian seems to be brewing again in official Russia of today." The Harvard scholar said a 1966 book attack-

ing Hrushevsky as a Ukrainian separatist and racist was ordered republished at the behest of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's chancery in 1996, and that earlier this year a section director of the Moscow-based Institute for Canada and the U.S. published a "friendly warning to his counterparts in the United States, in which he showed that Ukraine was not a nation, that it had never been really independent until 1991, and that Hrushevsky got all of his ideas from the 'Russia-hating Poles.'"

Hrushevsky the positivist

Prof. Sevchenko said that although a Romantic in worldview, Hrushevsky was a positivist and German historicist in method. "His documentation is so thorough and complete that it overawes the modern researcher," he said, adding that Hrushevsky "exercised a sovereign command of the secondary literature available in his day."

The leading Byzantine scholar said Hrushevsky was in the forefront of his discipline in that he summoned the help of such neighboring fields of study as archeology, anthropology, the nascent science of sociology, paleontology and geology. "No wonder that he was viewed with respect by his fellow historians, and that it was difficult to raise believable objections to his general conception, as long as the scholarly discussion obeyed the rules of the professional, rather than political, game."

According to Prof. Sevchenko, other characteristics of Hrushevsky's were his penchant for warning readers about what was fact and what was hypothesis ("Hrushevsky never tried to kid either himself or his public") and "an uncanny flair for what was grain and what was chaff in historical evidence."

In closing, Prof. Sevchenko noted that in 1992, a first-grade primer was published in Kharkiv that contained a poem listing Ukraine's heroes. Among them were Hetmans Petro Sahaidachny, Ivan Vyhovsky, Ivan Mazepa and, also, Mykhailo Hrushevsky. "As the primer appeared in 500,000 copies, there is hope that Hrushevsky will find his place in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian children," the historian said.

Prof. Sevchenko then neatly segued into a gracious expression of thanks to the project's principal patron, Peter Jacyk.

On October 16 in Regina, Saskatchewan, Drs. Plokyh and Yurkevich presented Hrushevsky's Volume 1 to the Ukrainian community at the Saskatchewan Center for the Arts.

Similar festivities are planned to be held in Seattle, Washington, on November 21, during the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (the U.S. association of scholars in Slavic studies). Launches of the volume to be held in Kyiv and Lviv are still in the planning stage.

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1997 Narbut Prize winner is announced

WESTCHESTER, Ill. – Serhiy S. Byelyayev is the winner of the 1997 Narbut Prize for best Ukrainian stamp design of 1996, for the stamp triptych “Kyiv University Astronomical Observatory,” announced Ukrainian Philatelic Resources in October.

Originally, these beautiful stamps were to be released in 1995, the 150th anniversary of the university observatory, but were delayed and not issued until January 1996. The first stamp displays a celestial globe and a copy of Copernicus’ famous De Lateri, housed at the observatory, one of only three copies still in existence. The second stamp shows the moon as seen through the observatory’s telescope, while the last stamp depicts the observatory building itself.

This marks Mr. Byelyayev’s second stamp entry into the winner’s circle, and the second winning entry with links to the university. He first won in 1995 for his two designs (one a stamp, the other a souvenir sheet) honoring the 160th anniversary of the founding of Kyiv University.

Inger Kuzych, the prize initiator and donor of the monetary prize that accompanies the award, has expressed his appreciation at the growing response to the prize since its inception five years ago. “I’m delighted at this year’s response,” he said, “there was an increase of over 50 percent in the number of ballots received compared to 1996.”

The observatory triptych received 22 percent of all votes cast, well above the

runner-up designs for “Flora of Ukraine” (12 percent of votes), historic Ukrainian churches (11 percent) and Antonov Aviation (10 percent). In all, 18 of the 24 different stamp designs on the ballot received some votes.

Mr. Kuzych commented: “One of the reasons for establishing the Narbut Prize was to create and sustain a high artistic standard for Ukrainian stamp designs. I believe this aim is being met. The attractiveness of stamp issues has been improving yearly.” He added, “Ukraine Post has already released a number of striking designs this year, promising to make next year’s competition equally spirited.”

Below are the Narbut Prize winners for the past five years. 1997 marks the third straight year that a “set” of stamps has won:

- 1993, Larysa I. Koren, “150th Anniversary of the Birth of Mykola V. Lysenko (1842-1912), The Founder of Ukrainian Classical Music,” and Oleh V. Snarsky, “National Flag and Trident Emblem of Ukraine”;
- 1994, Yuriy H. Lohvyn, “75th Anniversary of Ukraine’s First Postage Stamps”;
- 1995, Serhiy S. Byelyayev, “160th Anniversary of Kyiv University” stamp and souvenir sheet;
- 1996, Yuriy H. Lohvyn, “Hetmans of Ukraine” series; and
- 1997, Serhiy S. Byelyayev, “150th Anniversary of the Kyiv University Astronomical Observatory” triptych.

Peter Lishchynski...

(Continued from page 6)

Security in Europe” was to have been held. According to a report in the Eastern Economist, “Mr. Lishchynski’s last act as head of the NATO center was to take part in a 45-minute open line show on Radio Continent in Kyiv in which he answered listeners’ questions.”

On November 14, Mr. Solana issued a press release stating his regret and shock at Mr. Lishchynski’s untimely death. The statement further read: “In the few months Mr. Lishchynski held this office, he showed himself to be a highly professional, skilled and effective NATO official. He was deeply committed to the strengthening of the relationship between Ukraine and NATO and was acknowledged as an excellent spokesman for the alliance in communicating NATO to the Ukrainian people. Mr. Lishchynski will be greatly missed by NATO and all those who knew him and worked with him in Ukraine.”

That same day, Canada’s minister of foreign affairs, Lloyd Axworthy, issued a statement expressing shock and sadness at the news of the fatal accident. “Mr. Lishchynski made an enormous, enduring contribution to the international community,” Mr. Axworthy said.

The minister added: “Peter Lishchynski was a dedicated and highly accomplished servant of Canadian bilateral and multilateral interests. To our relations with Ukraine, the land of his ancestral origin, he brought vision, understanding and energetic competence in the fulfillment of Ukrainian freedom. He played an important role in building Ukraine’s relations with international security institutions, one of that country’s major foreign policy goals.”

A statement from the Canadian Embassy in the Kyiv quoted Ambassador Westdal as praising Mr. Lishchynski for his “great, unique and lasting contribution to the fulfillment of Ukraine’s freedom in its foreign relations with Canada and vital international institutions.”

Reached by The Weekly on November 19, Canada’s former consul general in

Kyiv, Mr. Gayowsky, said: “Mr. Lishchynski was delighted to be in Ukraine and very much enjoyed being able to use his training and background to advance Canada’s position there and assist Ukrainian officials.”

Roman Waschuk, counselor at the Canadian Embassy since 1994 and a long-time family friend, told the Eastern Economist that Mr. Lishchynski was “iconoclastic,” adding that “with such an outspoken personality, he clearly had remarkable diplomatic skills. All sides at the OSCE loved him. And it was during his tenure that the situation in Crimea quieted down.”

Mr. Lishchynski is survived by his daughter Sonja (currently in London, England), his son Marc (studying in Kingston, Ontario) and their mother in France; his cousin Christina Pochmursky of Toronto; his uncle Volodymyr Antonovych and wife Lina, and nephew Volodymyr Antonovych, also of Toronto.

Mr. Lishchynski’s remains were cremated in Kyiv, and a memorial service was held on November 20 at the Canadian Embassy there, but further details concerning funeral arrangements in Canada were not available at press time.

Announcement

The World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Association (WFUMA)

presents

VII Congress of WFUMA

August 16 - 20, 1998

in the transcarpathian city of Uzhhorod, Ukraine.

The main themes of the VII Congress will be: Organization of the Health Care Delivery in Ukraine, Postgraduate Medical Education in Ukraine, Cancer screening, Preventive Medicine, Ecologic Problems (Chornobyl), New Diagnostic and Surgical Methods, Role of Medical Organizations in the Health Care Delivery.

All physicians, allied professionals and guests are cordially invited to attend.

Abstracts to be sent to: Wasyl Szeremeta, MD, Temple University, Department of Otolaryngology, 3400 Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19140.

E-mail: wasyls@erols.com

Abstract deadline: January 15, 1998

Administrative matters regarding the Congress are being handled by Scope Travel, Inc., 1605 Springfield Avenue, Maplewood, NJ; tel.: (800) 242-7267, fax: (973) 378-7903

We hope to see you in Uzhhorod!

Paul J. Dzul, MD
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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

TOTAL AS OF JULY 1997	15,982	36,978	4,626	57,586
GAINS IN AUGUST 1997				
Total new members	28	26	0	54
New members UL	2	8	0	10
Canadian NP	0	0	0	0
Reinstated	2	2	1	5
Transferred in	0	9	1	10
Change class in	3	3	0	6
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GAINS:	35	48	2	85
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1997				
Suspended	7	19	15	41
Transferred out	0	9	1	10
Change of class out	3	3	0	6
Transferred to adult	0	0	0	0
Died	0	61	0	61
Cash surrender	22	42	0	64
Endowment matured	15	23	0	38
Fully paid-up	24	38	0	62
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	1	2	3
TOTAL LOSSES	71	196	18	285
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN AUGUST 1997				
Paid-up	24	38	0	62
Extended insurance	4	12	0	16
TOTAL GAINS	28	50	0	78
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1997				
Died	0	33	0	33
Cash surrender	14	27	0	41
Reinstated	2	2	0	4
Lapsed	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LOSSES	16	62	0	78
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF AUGUST 1997				
	15,958	36,818	4,610	57,386

MARTHA LYSKO
Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR AUGUST 1997

Dues From Members	\$	150,771.99
Annuity Premiums From Members		5,700.00
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		76,554.81
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	402.15
Bonds		265,465.07
Certificate Loans		2,100.44
Mortgage Loans		39,337.43
Real Estate		389,828.27
Short Term Investments		30,866.60
Stocks		3,975.35
Urban Renewal Corporation		211,555.32
	\$	943,530.63
Total	\$	1,176,557.4
Refunds:		
Advertising	\$	236.26
Employee Benefit Plan		39,751.08
General Office Maintenance		10.00
Legal Expenses-General		45,375.00
Rent		221.02
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		99,744.13
Telephone		38.22
Total	\$	185,375.7
Miscellaneous:		
Annuity Surrender Fees	\$	123.98
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		891.32
Exchange Account-UNURC		11,582,971.51
Profit On Bonds and Stocks Sold or Bonds Matured		48,100.67
Transfer To Orphans Fund		1,408.00
Transfer Account		1,597,989.60
Total	\$	13,231,485.1
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	42,220.67
Certificate Loans Repaid		2,446.25
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		7,163,051.81
Mortgages Repaid		32,703.22
Short Term Investments Sold		108,972,836.40
Stock		1,510,291.32
Total	\$	117,723,549.1
Income For August, 1997	\$	132,316,967.1

DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST 1997

Paid To Or For Members:					
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$	41,892.05			
Cash Surrenders		45,288.68			
Death Benefits		68,396.54			
Dividend Accumulations		2,347.77			
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned		2,061.79			
Endowments Matured		54,742.90			
Indigent Benefits Disbursed		827.88			
Interest On Death Benefits		36.91			
Payor Death Benefits		91.46			
Reinsurance Premiums Paid		19,028.63			
Scholarships		62,600.00			
Trust Fund Disbursed		1,741.83			
Total	\$	299,056.4			
Operating Expenses:					
Real Estate	\$	278,781.59			
Svoboda Operation		115,288.38			
Organizing Expenses:					
Advertising		2,121.40			
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life		248.70			
Medical Inspections		510.45			
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses		469.89			
Reward To Organizers		610.74			
Reward To Special Organizers		17,247.81			
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers		409.47			
Total	\$	21,618.46			
Total	\$	415,688.4			
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:					
Employee Benefit Plan	\$	48,112.58			
Salaries Of Executive Officers		18,563.80			
Salaries Of Office Employees		77,590.03			
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages		107,718.93			
Total	\$	251,985.3			
General Expenses:					
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$	1,300.00			
Bank Charges		7,657.48			
Books And Periodicals		379.50			
Furniture & Equipment		2,299.85			
General Office Maintenance		4,149.27			
Insurance Department Fees		404.60			
Legal Expenses-General		13,132.50			
Operating Expense of Canadian Office		350.00			
Postage		2,058.29			
Printing and Stationery		2,953.43			
Rental Of Equipment And Services		6,723.61			
Telephone, Telegraph		4,168.50			
Traveling Expenses-General		274.85			
Total	\$	45,851.8			
Miscellaneous:					
Convention Expenses	\$	800.00			
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		4,758.64			
Exchange Account-UNURC		6,551,318.34			
Expenses Of Annual Sessions		640.00			
Loss On Bonds		9,509.48			
Professional Fees		13,164.34			
Rent		33,085.95			
Transfer Account		1,598,828.60			
Youth Sports Activities		1,662.08			
Total	\$	8,213,767.4			
Investments:					
Certificate Loans	\$	11,532.14			
E.D.P. Equipment		14,013.90			
Real Estate		5,665.93			
Short Term Investments		124,458,541.63			
Stock		2,394,775.30			
Total	\$	126,884,528.1			
Disbursements For August, 1997	\$	136,110,878.1			
BALANCE					
ASSETS		LIABILITIES			
Cash	\$	566,763.34	Life Insurance	\$	69,604,808.44
Short Term Investments		15,578,242.81			
Bonds		41,209,893.58			
Mortgage Loans		7,099,532.56			
Certificate Loan		751,214.84			
Real Estate		3,155,005.66	Accidental D.D.		2,247,088.70
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			Fraternal		0.00
Equipment		490,773.16	Orphans		434,239.25
Stocks		3,377,681.48			
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			Old Age Home		0.00
Housing Corp.		104,551.04	Emergency		47,522.08
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		0.00			
Total	\$	72,333,658.47	Total	\$	72,333,658.4

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Treasurer

Kyiv Ballet, Shumka join forces to stage "The Nutcracker"

EDMONTON — The Kyiv Ballet of the National Opera of Ukraine in collaboration with guest artists of Canada's Shumka Dancers have joined forces to bring a sumptuous production of "The Nutcracker: A Ballet Fantasy" to Canadian audiences (for the holiday season) beginning on December 3.

For many, "The Nutcracker," the enchanting story of a young girl's coming of age through a magical dream, has introduced them to the world of ballet. While countless versions of "The Nutcracker" have been staged, none before have captured the poetic spirit of Tchaikovsky's Ukrainian heritage.

The production will feature 30 dancers from The Kyiv Ballet of the National Opera of Ukraine, which is under the artistic direction of choreographer Viktor Litvinov, and 14 dancers from the Ukrainian Shumka Dancers of Edmonton, under the artistic direction of John Pichlyk.

The sets and costumes are by Maria Levitskaya, director of stage design at the Kyiv Opera and Ballet.

Tchaikovsky's music will be conducted (in Ottawa) by Volodymyr Kozhukhar of the National Opera of Ukraine and Oleg Riyabov (digital recording at the Dovzhenko Film Studio).

"The Nutcracker: A Ballet Fantasy" is a production of Sulyma Productions of Edmonton.

The ballet's performance schedule is the following:

- Ottawa: National Arts Center, December 3-7, call (613) 996-5051, ext. 280;
- Mississauga: Living Arts Center, December 9-17, call (905) 306-6000; and
- Guelph: River Run Center; December 19-21, call (519) 837-5662.

"Assassination" at D.C. film festival

WASHINGTON — The film "Assassination: An Autumn Murder in Munich," directed by Oles Yanchuk of Kyiv, will be shown at the Freedom Film Festival being held at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts on December 2-6. The festival highlights works of Central and East European film makers.

"Assassination: An Autumn Murder in Munich" depicts the struggle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) following the end of World War II and the assassination of Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

The film will have two screenings: on Thursday, December 4, at 8:45 p.m. and on Saturday, December 6, at 2 p.m.

The production of the film was jointly sponsored by the Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

For additional information call Michael Sawkiw Jr., director, Ukrainian National Information Service, (202) 547-0018.

Date change

The airing of the NBC-TV show "Homicide: Life on the Street," with Love Riot and Lisa Mathews, has been changed to a new date. The program will be telecast on December 5.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 14

Please be advised that Branch 14 will merge with Branch 76 as of December 1, 1997.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Andre Worobec, Branch Secretary:

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Basilian Sisters welcome candidates from Ukraine

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – In late September, after months of preparation and anticipation, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great welcomed six young women from Ukraine as candidates and received one new postulant to their order.

The six candidates, who studied at the Catechetical Institute in Ivano-Frankivsk, will spend one year with the sisters to discern their call to religious life. While in America, they will intensely study and learn the English language and assist in the Ukrainian Heritage School.

Arriving at the Basilian Motherhouse in September were Natalia Tarashchenska, Dobromyl; Tatiana Bober, Turka; Alexandra Pryimych, Vysoke; Mariana Pankiv, Ivano-Frankivsk; Olexandra Hnypiuk, Deliatyn; and Luba Beley, Serdne.

In addition, the sisters have received a new postulant, Barbara Joan Terefenko. She comes from Clifton Knolls, N.Y., where she was a parishioner at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cohoes, N.Y.

In November 1996, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great launched the Ukraine Outreach Project to help raise funds to bring young women from Ukraine to the Basilian Motherhouse so that they could experience and learn about America, its culture and language, and discern their place within the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

For more information on the Ukraine Outreach Project contact: Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, OSBM, Provincial of Sisters of St. Basil the Great, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase Manor, PA 19046; (215) 379-0628.



Young women from Ukraine are greeted at the Basilian Motherhouse in Fox Chase Manor, Pa., by Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk and Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, provincial of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Standing (from left) are: Olexandra Hnypiuk, Luba Beley, Tatiana Bober, Alexandra Pryimych, Natalia Tarashchenska and Mariana Pankiv.

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Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

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

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

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

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and
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To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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Sunday, November 23

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the U.S. is holding a lecture by Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko, dean, department of laser technology, Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, on the topic "The Use of Laser Technology in Assessing Technical Problems at the Chornobyl Nuclear Reactor." The lecture will be held at the academy, 206 W. 100th St., at 2 p.m.

Monday, December 1

CHICAGO: "Friends of Radiology in Ukraine," a non-profit organization of physicians and businesspersons in radiology, will hold its annual meeting at the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) in McCormick Place, Room N 136, at 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Paul Capp, M.D., director of the American Board of Radiology, will preside. Delegates from the Kyiv-based Association of Radiologists in Ukraine will participate and discuss current cooperative efforts with the West in reforming Ukrainian medicine. All RSNA attendees are welcome to attend. For additional information call (212) 995-6113; e-mail: baranetsky@pol.net

Tuesday, December 2

NEW YORK: Soprano Oksana Krovtytska will appear, together with pianist Zaidée Parkinson, violinist Scott St. John and pianist Pei-Yao Wang, in an evening of music titled "The Slavic Soul." The concert program will include Janáček's Sonata for

Violin and Piano; Martinu's song cycle "Nový Špalíček" and "Etudes and Polkas"; Szymanowski's "Three Fragments on the Poems of Jan Kasprovicz, Op. 5" and five Rachmaninoff songs, dating from 1893 to 1902. Ms. Krovtytska will sing the songs in their original languages. This program of rarely performed works has been designed by Ms. Parkinson, innovative programmer and originator of the critically acclaimed "Song in Music." The concert will be held at Weill Recital Hall at 8 p.m. Tickets at \$20 and \$15 are available at the Carnegie Box Office or by calling CarnegieCharge, (212) 247-7800. Student and senior citizen tickets are at half price.

Thursday, December 4

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: A conference titled "Lviv, Lvov, Lwów, Lemberg: The Ethnic-Cultural Transformation of the City," will be held at the Center for European Studies, Harvard University, 27 Kirkland St., at 10:30 a.m.-5:45 p.m. Taking part in the conference are Ihor Zhuk, editor, Lviv Architectural Atlas, who will speak on the topic "Urban-Ethnic History and Architecture in Contemporary Lviv"; Hugo Lane, University of Michigan, "The Polish Opera and the Ukrainian Theater in Lviv: A Competition of Identities"; Phillip Ther, Freie Universität Berlin and Center for European Studies, Harvard University, "The Changing Ethnic

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Composition of Lviv"; Waclaw Wierzbieniec, Pedagogical University, Rzeszow, Poland, "Research and Resources on Jewish Culture and Society in Lviv: A Polish View"; Alois Woldan, University of Salzburg, "The Reception of Lviv in Austrian, Ukrainian and Polish Literature"; and George G. Grabowicz, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, "Two Myths of One City: The Polish and the Ukrainian Perceptions of Lviv in the 19th and 20th Centuries." The conference is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute, the Study Group for Jews in Modern Europe, and the Study Group for Politics and Culture in Central Europe (Center for European Studies) at Harvard University.

Saturday, December 6

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.: The Vassar Orchestra, under the direction of Adrian Bryttan, will give its first concert of the season, performing Haydn's Symphony No. 104; Dvorak's "Wind Serenade"; and Rossini's "Italian Girl in Algiers Overture." The concert, to be held in Skinner Hall, starts at 8 p.m. Free admission. For further information call (914) 437-7319.

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: St. Stephen Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a holiday bazaar at the parish center, 1344 White Oak Bottom Road, at 10 a.m.-3 p.m. There will be Ukrainian and Christmas crafts, attic treasures, as well as home-made breads and pastries. "Cafe Ukraine," which opens at 11:30 a.m., will feature Ukrainian ethnic fare.

Sunday, December 7

ENCINITAS, Calif.: The Lake San Marcos Chamber Music Society (Gregory Bemko, president) presents concert pianist Mykola Suk in solo recital in a program of works by: Haydn, String Trio in G Major; Schumann, Piano Quartet in E-flat Major; and Schubert, "Trout" Quartet. Mr. Suk, artistic director of "Music at the Institute" at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, has recently returned from a concert tour in China and with the State Orchestra of Ukraine that took him through Austria and Germany. The concert will be held at the San Dieguito United Methodist Church, 170 Calle Magdalena, at 2:30 p.m.

Sunday-Monday, December 7-8

ST. PAUL, Minn.: The Embassy of Ukraine, in conjunction with the National Agricultural Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the University of Minnesota's Immigration History Research Center, Friends of the IHRC, and College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences invite the public to the opening of the exhibition "Contributions of Ukrainian Americans to the Agriculture of the United States of America." The exhibition includes documents from the papers of Minnesota's professors Alexander A. Granovsky (entomology) and Mykola Haydak (beekeeping). Opening remarks will be by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S. The exhibition will be held at the St. Paul Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, 2017 Buford

Ave. For further information call the Immigration History Research Center, (612) 627-4208; e-mail: ihrc@gold.tc.umn.edu

Monday, December 8

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Svitlana Marinova, professor of museum studies, Kyiv University of Culture, and IREX Fellow, Center for Museum Studies, Smithsonian Institution, on the topic "Traditionalism and Current Trends in the Development of Ukrainian Museums." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Wednesday, December 10

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents violinist Anatoliy Bazhenov, in a New York debut recital with pianist Naida Magomedbekova and violinist Alexander Bazhenov. The program of works will feature: Vivaldi, Sonata for Two Violins in B-flat Major; J.S. Bach, Partita for Violin and Piano in D Minor; Stockhausen, "Tierkreis" ("Zodiac"), Werk No. 41 1/2; Lysenko-Stetsenko, "Ukrainian Rhapsody for Violin and Piano No. 2"; and Ravel, "Tzigane." Anatoliy Bazhenov is professor of violin at the National Music Academy in Kyiv and the first violin of the Lysenko String Quartet. Pianist Naida Magomedbekova teaches at the Kyiv Conservatory. For her propagation of Dagestan music in Ukraine, Ms. Magomedbekova was awarded the title Honored Artist of Dagestan. Violinist Alexander Bazhenov, the son of Anatoliy Bazhenov and Naida Magomedbekova, is the youngest member of the Lysenko String Quartet and executive director of the Young International Chamber Orchestra XXI. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

ONGOING

BALTIMORE: An exhibit of photographs and installations titled "The Mysteries of Eurasia" by Kyiv artist Oksana Chepelyk, which opened November 22, is on view at the Maryland Art Place, 218 W. Saratoga St., through November 26. The exhibit was previously shown in Paris (September 17-27) and is to be shown in Kyiv at the National Center for Contemporary Art (March 21-May 15, 1998). Ms. Chepelyk is winner of the 1996 Pierre Cardin Alta Moda Grand Prix and currently an ArtsLink Fellow at Maryland Art Place. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. For further information call (410) 962-8565.

ADVANCE NOTICE
Saturday, December 20

FAIRFAX, Va.: The Kyiv Chamber Choir, acclaimed as a leading chamber choir in Europe, will appear in concert at George Mason University's Center for the Arts at 8 p.m. The works performed will be sacred music of the 17th-20th centuries by Ukrainian composers and traditional Ukrainian Christmas music. WETA FM-90.9 radio personality Robert Aubry Davis will lead a discussion in the concert hall's Grand Tier Lobby at 7 p.m. Tickets for the concert are: \$30, \$24 and \$19; children's tickets, \$10. Group discounts are also available. For information or travel directions call the Center for the Arts Box Office, (703) 993-8888. The Center for the Arts is located at the intersection of Braddock Road and Route 123.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

• 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.

• Text should be double-spaced.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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