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First public auction of businesses hailed as resounding success in Lviv

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LVIV — Private ownership, the cornerstone of any free market economy, is now gradually becoming a reality in Ukraine, following this young country's first public auctions of small businesses held recently in this western Ukrainian city.

It was no coincidence that this over 750-year-old architectural gem was selected as the spot for Ukraine's first small-scale privatization pilot project, as many residents harbor memories of private enterprise in this region between the two world wars.

Remnants of this entrepreneurial spirit, as well as this region's leading role in the movement towards Ukrainian independence in recent years, inspired local reformers and representatives of the International Finance Corp. to choose Lviv as a showcase for Ukraine's first auction of state-owned small businesses.

Although privatization in Ukraine started nearly a year after Russia held its first auctions in April 1990, the financial outcome of the February 20 Lviv auction exceeded all expectations.

Only residents of Lviv bid for 17 small retail shops and eateries, which sold for a total of over 780 million karbovantsi (about \$390,000 U.S.) — 20 times the amount both the central and local authorities had expected.

Except in one case, Ukraine's new owners actually bought only the financial assets of the enterprises, and not the property or real estate portion, because Ukraine's laws on privatization of land and real estate have not yet been implemented.

Therefore, property leases for an average of five years were factored into the starting prices.

Nine out of the 17 winners were employees, or so-called workers' collectives, who under Ukrainian privatization laws are entitled to certain perks over other buyers.

In Lviv, these benefits include a 30 percent discount and up to a year to pay off the rest. All other buyers must pay the final auction price in full and upfront.

The Lviv City Council was the first in the country to pass a municipal privatization program back in September 1992, despite a lack of support — even resistance — from the previous conservative government of Vitold Fokin.

Calling the plan "pretty revolutionary for Ukraine," Roberta Feldman, the IFC project coordinator in Ukraine, said Ukrainian reforms suffered critical delays because there was no commitment to a transition to a market

economy until a new Cabinet of Ministers was approved by the Parliament in October 1992.

"The last government had exactly the same people as before Ukraine became independent — the old guard who were only interested in gaining time," said Ms. Feldman.

"But you can't run in place when the ground is crumbling," she said.

"We came to Lviv last summer just before the only reformer in the government was fired and his replacements were not only uninterested in privatization, but, quite frankly, wanted us to fail.

"We were stalled for several months until (Leonid) Kuchma, Ukraine's new prime minister, and (Viktor) Pynzenyk, the new economics minister, came into the picture and things began to roll," said Ms. Feldman.

Mr. Kuchma and his economic team have made privatization a priority in their economic plan for 1993, encouraging local governments to implement Lviv-type plans so that well over half of the small businesses in Ukraine are in private hands by the end of the year.

The financial success of the Lviv auction has inspired other cities to seek the help of the IFC and the World Bank in speeding up their moves toward the auction bloc — in spite of the fact that Ukrainian law so far does not allow the monies earned by auction to go toward the local budget.

The revenue from Lviv's first auction, according to the city plan, will go partly toward a special fund enabling these new private businesses to obtain loans for re-investment and development, partly to cover the debts of the outlets left over from before, and partly toward an unemployment fund.

But, Ukrainian reformers hope to amend Ukrainian laws to allow some auction earnings to make their way into local budgets as an incentive for local governments to speed up privatization.

Although Ukraine has not faced the type of mass popular opposition to privatization as Russian authorities have encountered, some Ukrainians have voiced concern over possible corruption in the process.

But Lviv officials and their IMF advisors made a special effort to inform the public that auctions by nature tend to weed out corruption via fair competition and bidding, which can actually transform so-called dirty money into clean money.

"It's impossible to avoid this mass hoarding of capital in such a chaotic economic environment," said Pavlo

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Large-scale privatization begins at Odessa meat conglomerate

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Just five days after Ukraine's first small-scale privatization auction in Lviv, this post-Communist society witnessed its first large-scale privatization as an Odessa meat conglomerate began selling public shares in its venture on Thursday, February 25.

With the advice and assistance of the International Finance Corp. and the financial assistance of the British "Know How" Fund, the assets of the Odessa Leaseholding Association of Meat Processing Industries were sold in a public offering of shares, reported Volodymyr Priadko, chairman of the State Property Fund of Ukraine.

"This is only the beginning, a pilot project on privatization," he said. Labeling the Lviv experience "a very pleasant surprise," he added, "We think that leasing and the collective form of ownership are not the most efficient form of ownership; we've had this for many years in our society. Many enterprises have understood, finally, that the next step is corporatization," he concluded.

In a two-stage process, a closed joint company was formed between the Association of Meat-Processing Industries and the State Property Fund. The workers bought 60 percent of the state-owned assets in the company for cash and privatization certificates. They then contributed these assets to the company and received shares in exchange.

The State Property Fund has retained 40 percent of the assets, contributed these to the company and also received shares in exchange. The workers entered into their lease in June 1990. Under the lease terms, they collectively owned all assets acquired from the inception of the lease. The workers have also contributed these assets to the company and received shares in exchange.

Over the next 45 days, members of the collective farms that are suppliers to the meat-processing industry will also have the opportunity to purchase the State Property Fund's shares for cash and privatization certificates. Once this purchase has been completed, the company will be owned by the employees and the collective farm members.

"After we worked as a leased enterprise for two and one-half years, we improved our qualifications and gained experience. Fifty percent of our current assets were created by our association during this period," explained Konstantin Tiakhov of the Odessa Leaseholders Association.

The Odessa company is the largest

meat-processing enterprise in the region, owning and operating 10 plants within the area. It employs over 4,500 people and slaughters about 600,000 sheep, pigs and cattle per year. It produces mainly fresh meat products and sausages.

"With the acquisition of the state's assets, all employees will become actual owners. This was their desire and intention. We hope our profits will increase through the payment of dividends to shareholders. And each one will have the right to trade and/or give away shares. This gives us hope that people will give more of themselves and see the actual results of their work, and invest money into the construction of housing, day-care centers and stores, as for consumers," Mr. Tiakhov concluded.

At the second stage, which will occur in approximately two months, the

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Russia asks U.N. for special powers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Russian delegation at the United Nations has formally submitted a document describing Russia's proposed role as peacekeeper in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The document was presented on March 3 by Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov in support of a statement delivered by President Boris Yeltsin's on February 28 before a forum of the Civic Union in Moscow. Mr. Yeltsin had stated that: "the time has come for distinguished international organizations, including the United Nations, to grant Russia special powers as a guarantor of peace and stability in regions of the former USSR."

RFE/RL reported that the document submitted to the U.N. took pains to note similarities between Russian operations and U.N. operations, but it failed to treat the problem of ensuring Russian impartiality as a peacekeeper.

Also on March 3, the Foreign Ministry of Russia responded to complaints by Ukraine concerning President Yeltsin's call for a special regional mandate for Russia. To claim that Mr. Yeltsin's statement is evidence of "neo-imperialism," the ministry said, "could not be farther from the truth."

According to the RFE/RL report, a ministry spokesman said that Russia's peacekeeping operations were aimed at supporting peace in specific regions of the former Soviet Union and only with the support of concerned parties.

COMMENTARY: Thank you, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

As of January 1, 132 countries have recognized Ukraine as an independent state and 106 of them have established diplomatic relations with Kiev. Last week another form of recognition was extended to Ukraine, albeit indirectly. It came from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, whose views on Ukraine (and a wide range of other subjects) have never failed to arouse interest — and controversy.

In a letter to the Russian ambassador in Washington that was read over the popular Russian television news program "Itogi," the Nobel Prize laureate offered his views on the current political crisis in Russia. In the process, he warned against the restoration of the Soviet Union, which is an article of political faith for the anti-Yeltsin opposition in Russia and which has its supporters in Western policy-making and academic circles as well.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn says that going back to the future would precipitate a "bloody war." The Commonwealth of Independent States is also not a viable option for the renowned Russian writer, who characterized it as an "ephemeral structure that does not facilitate our salvation." Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, he argues, have their own separate paths, which are far from Russia's. And Ukraine "with [its] short-sighted hatred is spinning us."

The only real hope, a structure that

could last, according to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, is a "state union of Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan."

The conspicuous absence of Ukraine in this scenario may very well come as a surprise to many Ukrainians. Not so long ago, in September 1990, Mr. Solzhenitsyn published an essay titled "How Shall We Reconstitute Russia?" in which he offered a somewhat different prescription for his homeland. Arguing that the spiritual and physical salvation of Russia required Russians to divest themselves of their "super state thinking and imperial intoxication," he urged his countrymen to abandon the Soviet Union and withdraw to their Slavic roots by forming a new state. The Russian Union, as he called it, would be composed of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, and the heavily Russian-populated parts of northern Kazakhstan.

A year later, on the eve of the Ukrainian independence referendum, Mr. Solzhenitsyn had another idea. Instead of recognizing the over-all voting results, he suggested that they be looked at oblast by oblast so that each region could decide for itself "where it belongs." Clearly, neither the concept of a Russian Union nor the regional voting plan recognized Ukraine as a legitimate entity.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's 1993 revised version suggests that, as the saying goes, life has necessitated the introduction of a corrective.

International conference of jurists held

KYYIV — An international conference focusing on judicial and prosecutorial activities was held here on January 19-22 with the participation of noted jurists from around the world, reported Uriadovyi Kurier, the official newspaper of the executive branch of the Ukrainian government.

Among those sharing their expertise were U.S. Judges Bohdan Futey (Court of Federal Claims), Lubomyr Yachynsky (administrative law judge, Department of Health and Human Services), and Anthony J. Scirica (Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit).

The U.S. prosecutors in attendance included Ihor Kotlarchuk of the De-

partment of Justice, Frances Fragos, assistant U.S. attorney for New York, and Stephen Markman, U.S. attorney for Michigan. Nicholas Klissas, special program assistant for human rights and humanitarian affairs at the U.S. Department of State, was the coordinator of the conference. Judge Christopher Stracher of Germany was a presenter.

More than 300 of Ukraine's jurists, judges and prosecutors from the national to the local levels, scholars, arbitrators and employees of government agencies, as well as diplomats and journalists attended and participated in the conference sessions.

Among the topics discussed during

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Alternative Rukh is officially registered

KYYIV — Leaders of a faction once part of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, on February 20 convened a congress in Kyiv to establish an alternative organization. In all, 123 delegates from 15 oblasts arrived in the nation's capital, to form the Vsenarodnyi Rukh Ukrainy (All-People's Movement of Ukraine). The largest number of delegates arrived from Lviv (25) and Kharkiv (32).

Spokesmen for the new organization, which was originally called the All-Ukrainian Popular Movement of Ukraine, billed it as a social-political group that would allow it to claim Rukh's original constituency. At its fourth congress, held December 4-6, 1992, Rukh declared itself a political party in order to be able to nominate its own candidates for political office. At that time, some delegates to the Rukh congress staged a walk-out and announced they would create an alternative Rukh for those who did not agree

with the congress's decision to register the organization as a party.

The leaders of the All-People's Movement of Ukraine are Larysa Skoryk, Mykola Porovsky and Vsevolod Iskviv. In recent months they had been constantly at odds with Vyacheslav Chorovil, chairman of Rukh.

On February 19, a day prior to the Vsenarodnyi Rukh's founding congress, the organization encountered difficulties in registering as a civic organization. An investigation confirmed charges, allegedly filed by rival Rukh officials, that the organization's representatives had submitted false data on its applications forms. This resulted in an order, issued by Justice Minister Vasyl Onopenko, rescinding the Vsenarodnyi Rukh's registration.

However, a new set of documentation was submitted to the Justice Ministry of Ukraine, and on February 26 Ms. Skoryk announced that the All-People's Movement of Ukraine had been officially registered.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **MOSCOW** — Russia agreed to lift restrictions on oil supplies to Ukraine to ensure it sufficient fuel for the spring planting season, reported The Wall Street Journal on March 8. The two republics also agreed to continue talks regarding their dispute over Ukraine's discounted payments for natural gas, which Russia has threatened to shut off if Ukraine does not agree to pay world market rates. The dispute threatens supplies to Western European customers. (The Wall Street Journal)

• **DONETSK** — Communists from throughout Ukraine held a conference in this city on March 6-7 and resolved to seek the relegalization of the Communist Party of Ukraine, ITAR-TASS and Western agencies have reported. Among the delegates were eight members of the newly formed Social Justice parliamentary faction. Well-known poet Borys Oliynyk, coordinator of the group, said the issue of relegalization will be considered by the Parliament this month. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — START-I discussions began in the Parliament on March 5 when a standing subcommittee began initial hearings, reported Ekho Moskovy and Ukrainian TV. The subcommittee heard testimony from legal experts that Ukraine is not at present a non-nuclear state and should be entitled to compensation for the fissile materials contained not only in the nuclear weapons located in Ukraine, but also from a proportion of those located elsewhere in the former Soviet Union. The experts also argued that the Ukrainian declaration of state sovereignty is not a binding document under international law, and thus no other state has the right to demand Ukrainian nuclear disarmament. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SEVASTOPIIL** — Preparations are under way for a Congress of Ukrainians of Sevastopol, Radio Ukraine reported on March 8. The organizational committee has prepared a draft program that underscores that the main objective of the congress is to seek cooperation with various political parties and movements and with all nationalities in the city. Sevastopol has recently experienced meetings and demonstrations in connection with a

Russian parliamentary inquiry into its status. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **DUBOSSARY** — Ukrainians meeting in this Moldovan city on the left bank of the Dniester appealed on March 7 to Ukraine to grant citizenship to ethnic Ukrainians here, support Ukrainian-language education and cultural activities and contribute to determining the territory's political status. Moldovan media reported that local Ukrainian activists recently have formed Poverneye (Return), an organization that advocates the area's transfer from Moldova to Ukraine (it was part of the Moldovan Autonomous Republic within Soviet Ukraine from 1924 to 1940). The Soviet census of 1989 found 40.1 percent Moldovans, 28.3 percent Ukrainians and 25.5 percent Russians in this area, which is currently under the control of the Russian element of the "Dniester Republic." The Ukrainians' growing assertiveness fractures the bloc they once formed with the Russians and undermines Russian claims to protecting the "Russian-speaking population" in Moldova. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has rejected the draft budget proposed by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma's Cabinet, Reuters reported on March 11. In a short speech to the Cabinet of Ministers on March 10, aired on Ukrainian TV, Mr. Kravchuk accused the government of failing to address fundamental issues like runaway inflation and the pauperization of low-income families. He said that because these issues were not confronted, "I propose that the entire matter be returned to ministers for re-examination." Reuters offered that Mr. Kravchuk's speech was tantamount to a vote of no confidence in Mr. Kuchma's government. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — In view of drastic shortages of oil fuel in Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers issued an order to direct 80 percent of automobile gasoline and diesel fuel to agricultural consumers and 20 percent to support city and town transportation services. The order imposes a ban on selling gas to private automobile owners until March 31. (Ukrinform)

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Chornovil against RFE/RL cutbacks

NEW YORK — Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of Rukh, the democratic, multi-ethnic opposition group in Ukraine, on March 2 urged the United States government to maintain funding for Radio Liberty, the United States broadcasting system that gave Soviet citizens accurate information on their own country during the Cold War.

Mr. Chornovil, speaking at a breakfast meeting at Freedom House, the New York-based human rights organization, said the broadcasts are still needed, since Ukraine and several other former Soviet republics lack an independent media.

As part of its plan to cut the United States budget deficit, the Clinton administration recently proposed shutting down Radio Liberty and its companion station, Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to the former Communist countries in Central Europe. Mr. Chornovil said "the decreases this will bring to the U.S. budget deficit are minor compared to the losses to the democratic movements in Ukraine and elsewhere."

Outlining the media situation in Ukraine, he noted that independent newspapers can publish freely, but circulation is often severely restricted due to difficulties in obtaining paper. In addition, the radio and television stations are operated by the government, and pro-government politicians generally receive greater access.

Mr. Chornovil called upon Freedom House and other human rights organizations to publicize the need to continue the broadcasts, particularly during Congressional hearings planned for the spring.

A former journalist, Mr. Chornovil was first imprisoned by the Soviet authorities in the 1960s for his coverage of dissident trials. In 1968 he received the prestigious Tomlinson Award for Journalism. In 1973, Freedom House honored Mr. Chornovil and 14 other Soviet dissidents with its Freedom Award presented in absentia.

In the mid-1970s, Mr. Chornovil was one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group to monitor compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. He was released from labor camp and exile in the 1980s.

Parliament review: March 2-4 session

by Serhiy Dmytrychenko
Special to IntelNews

KYYIV — The first spring session of Ukrainian Parliament on March 2-4 was dedicated to the task of nation building and bringing new and old legislation into line. This included corrections to existing laws made necessary by the passage of the law of privatization by the State Housing Fund (rejected as insufficiently prepared) and amendments to the law on the Ukrainian Budgetary System (returned for reworking).

Parliament accepted amendments to the law on electing the Ukrainian president and the All-Ukrainian referendum, which foresees criminal responsibility for those who violate campaign rights or spread false information.

The deputies could not agree on the

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HURI celebrates 20th anniversary with addition of new programs

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Attempting to pervade a data void Americans continue to have about Ukraine, Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) in Cambridge, Mass., has begun celebrating its 20th year by filling several vacant positions and announcing a major expansion of its programs.

These include the appointments of a new editor of the revamped Harvard Ukrainian Studies Journal and of an associate director for the institute. In addition, a new weeklong summer seminar will shortly be introduced as well as two fellows programs; one for mid-career professionals, the other one more traditional, which will allow students some limited academic perks. In the near future, also look for an information office and a monthly newsletter.

Ukraine's political and business ties with the United States have increased gradually since the newly discovered diplomatic and economic player declared independence in August 1991.

As more Americans have become aware of Ukraine's new importance in world economic and political structures, many have turned to HURI in search of information and analysis about the 19-month-old country.

The scholarly community has known of HURI since at least 1973, when in January chairs in Ukrainian literature and language were endowed by Harvard University. The Ukrainian Re-

search Institute was established in June of that year. The original chair in history was initiated five years earlier, in 1968. Now non-academics are discovering the wealth the institute contains.

A series of personnel moves

The arrival of Dr. Andrew Sorokowski in February of 1993 as the editor-in-chief of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Journal is the latest in a series of personnel moves that should reinforce HURI's already prestigious standing in the academic community. His appointment leads the quarterly's move from a strictly linguistics-minded publication to one that will confront broader



Dr. Lubomyr Hajda

political and economic issues as well.

Assistant director of HURI, Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, himself a recent appointee, said of Dr. Sorokowski, "We think he will contribute greatly to the expanding profile of the magazine into economics and political science."

Dr. Sorokowski arrived in Cambridge after a three-year hitch with a prestigious legal firm in San Francisco. He received his law degree from the University of California, San Francisco, in 1979. In the intervening years, he earned a Ph.D. from the University of London School of Slavonic and Eastern European Affairs (1991) and worked in several writing and research efforts involving Ukrainian political and religious themes.

He joined Dr. Hajda, the new assistant director of the institute, who preceded him to HURI in August 1992. However, Dr. Hajda has been at Harvard University since 1977 as an academic coordinator of the regional studies program on the Soviet Union in the Russian Research Center.

The slew of personnel changes began in 1991 with the appointment of Dr. Michael Flier, formerly of the University of California at Los Angeles and a visiting professor at Harvard and Columbia as the first Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology, the never-filled third chair of HURI.

At about the same time, Dr. Roman Szporluk became the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History upon his arrival from the University of

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Canadian government begins immigration consultations

by Andriy Hluchowczyk
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Minister of State for Employment and Immigration Pauline Browes presented a glowing account of Canada's immigration policy at a recent immigration consultation meeting in Ottawa held on February 16, 1993, but held out an open invitation for extensive consultations with Canadians in order to undertake a comprehensive review of the revised Immigration Act.

"The purpose of this review is to identify the most effective ways to accelerate the integration of newcomers into Canadian society, and to ensure the best possible mix of programs and services are in place to support immigrant integration goals," Ms. Browes told the plenary meeting at the Hilton Hotel, attended by leading representatives from government, business, academic and community groups, including the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Information Bureau in Ottawa.

Also taking part in the immigration consultations were Andre Juneau, executive director of the Immigration Policy Branch, Millie Morton, acting director for Immigrant Policy, Joyce Cavanaugh-Wood, chief for Refugee Policy, and Cam Dawson, the director for the government's settlement policy.

The new immigration legislation tabled in the House of Commons last June by Minister of Employment and Immigration Bernard Valcourt, came into force on February 1, 1993. The legislation, as explained by Mr. Juneau, provides for a new legal framework to manage the numbers and categories of immigrants coming to Canada more effectively, maintain the integrity of the immigration system through better enforcement and control, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the refugee status determination system.

Along with the revised Immigration

Act, an initial package of regulatory changes also came into force on February 1. It includes new or revised procedures concerning: grant of entry for visitors; aspects of selection of immigrants; provisions for fingerprinting and photographing; Certificates of Departure; obligations of transportation companies; and special landings within Canada.

In her remarks on "Managing Immigration in the 1990's: Issues and Trade-offs," Ms. Morton confirmed the Canadian government's policy shift towards the independent class of immigrants that give Canada an economic benefit. The crux of the problem remains in deciding how many new immigrants will be accepted, and under which of the three management streams they will be allowed to come to Canada: on humanitarian grounds, under the family reunification category, or because of their potential economic benefit to Canadian society.

Community groups will be encouraged to participate in assisting directly with sponsorship and settlement of newcomers to Canada, Ms. Morton noted.

Ms. Cavanaugh-Wood discussed Canada's refugee and humanitarian resettlement programs and posed several key questions that needed further input and discussion. What kind of resettlement programs do Canadians want and how can Canada help the neediest? How can the Canadian government ensure the flexibility and responsiveness of its immigrant and refugee policy? How should Canada manage the numbers of conventional refugees and designated class immigrants?

The final speaker, Mr. Dawson, spoke on "Immigrant Integration: Dynamics and Destinations," a process that begins when an immigrant first applies to come to Canada, continues in the early days

and months after arrival, and up to and beyond the time the person acquires citizenship and achieves full participation in Canadian society. Integration, according to Mr. Dawson, involves helping newcomers adapt to and understand the values and customs of their adopted society, learn the way Canadian social institutions work, and become aware of their rights and obligations. Mr. Dawson underscored the importance of the immigration consultations to the effect to find the most effective support immigrant integration.

The daylong session took the form of presentations on the various issues, four workshops and a discussion of views. Many issues were discussed, from the need to show flexibility regarding the family class definition to increasing government funding for settlement assistance and adaptation services within the various immigrant communities.

The issue of prescribing a special affirmative action program for Ukrainians that would take into consideration: the historical imbalance in immigration, the willingness and ability of the community to settle the newcomers, and the higher education and technical and professional experience of the new immigrants was raised at the meetings.

The Ottawa-based correspondent of the Kyiv newspaper Holos Ukrainy also attended the meetings.

The consultations began in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on February 10, and continued in Ottawa (February 16), Regina, Saskatchewan, (February 18) and Winnipeg (February 23), where representatives of the National Headquarters of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress participated in the day-long deliberations. Further meetings were scheduled for Toronto (March 9), Montreal (March 11) and Edmonton (March 16). The process will end in Vancouver on March 18.

U.S. hospitals reach out to NIS counterparts

WASHINGTON — Responding to the health care crisis in the new independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, several U.S. hospitals on February 24 announced the formation of four new hospital partnerships in the republics of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine.

The American hospitals will provide much-needed assistance to their counterparts through a coordinated series of exchanges of medical professionals, addressing hospital management as well as clinical issues, over the next 18 months.

The hospital partnerships are part of a new program funded through the United States Agency for International Development (AID) and administered by the American International Health Alliance (AIHA), a Washington-based consortium of national hospital and hospital-related organizations. The AIHA is now supporting 15 such hospital partnerships in nine new independent states.

The newly announced partnerships are as follows:

- Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh will work with two hospitals in Minsk, Belarus, on cancer-related problems caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

- Tucson Medical Center in Tucson, Ariz., is leading a community-wide effort in a partnership with hospitals in Alma Ata, the capital city of Kazakhstan.

- Hennepin County Medical Center of Minneapolis is working with two hospitals in Chisinau, Moldova, in several areas, including trauma care, dialysis, cardiac surgery, medical education and health care financing.

- A consortium of American hospital systems, including Henry Ford Health System of Detroit and Millard Fillmore Hospitals of Buffalo, will work with hospitals in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union has greatly strained the health care delivery systems in the new independent states. Like all institutions in the NIS, hospitals must both respond to the breakdown in central authority and quickly adapt to their emerging market economies. As the system of supply and

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Mistaken identity

In a strange case of mistaken identity, The Ukrainian Weekly wrongly identified Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Niles as the speaker representing the United States State Department at the opening of Ukraine's Embassy building on February 24, 1993. Deputy Assistant Secretary of European and Canadian Affairs, Richard Kauslarich, who reports to Mr. Niles in fact, spoke in his place.

The original program, issued by the Ukrainian Embassy at the event, identified Mr. Niles as the one who was to speak as the representative of the State Department.

When the Weekly contacted Mr. Niles' secretary at the State Department to verify his name and title, a spokesperson reiterated that he had attended. Later, the State Department agreed that Mr. Kauslarich replaced Mr. Niles as the last minute.

The Weekly regrets the error and apologizes to Mr. Kauslarich and our readers.

INTERVIEW: Winnipeg's outgoing metropolitan and successor

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — "He's a real kibitzer," explains Slaw Rebchuk, Winnipeg's former deputy mayor and knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. "He's down to earth. I would be disappointed if he does anything but good."

Mr. Rebchuk, a longtime member of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg was one of many Winnipeggers reacting to the nomination of the Very Rev. Michael Bzdel, 62, as successor to retiring Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk.

The 81-year old Ukrainian-born hierarch in 1956 became the first metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. He had been named auxiliary bishop of his Basilian predecessor, Archbishop Basil Ladyka, in 1951. Although not a metropolitan, Archbishop Ladyka was the country's first Ukrainian Catholic archbishop when he was installed in 1929. He followed Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic bishop, Nykyta Budka.

Winnipeg's media, keenly interested in the city's sizable ethnic Ukrainian population, and in more timely issues, reacted swiftly to news of Archbishop-elect Bzdel's appointment on December 29, 1992. He will become one of three archbishops in the city. The others are Latin rite Archbishop Leonard Wall of Winnipeg and Antoine Hacault of the historic Francophone Archdiocese of St. Boniface.

On one busy afternoon after his appointment was announced, the Rev. Bzdel entertained questions from electronic and print journalists alike. He told a television reporter from the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) that he considers his appointment to be "a Christmas gift to the (Ukrainian Catholic) Church in Canada."

He promised to work closely with young people, and in accordance with the Vatican's plans on evangelization and religious formation.

The journalist then caught the metropolitan-to-be with a question of things-to-come: "What are your opinions on women's ordination?"

"I think women moving into an administrative capacity in the Church might neglect the speciality of women as mothers and keepers of the household," replied the provincial of the Ukrainian Redemptorists in Canada and the United States. "That's where the emphasis should really be placed...in the welfare of the home, in the family unit."

"I would like that emphasis to be maintained, instead of running after peripheral responsibilities," he added.

The Rev. Bzdel had a less-controversial discussion with a Winnipeg Free Press reporter. "I still feel numb," he proclaimed in a front-page headline in the next day's edition of the newspaper.

Having travelled to Ukraine five times before, — including in 1989, with his predecessor, when the Metropolitan Hermaniuk returned to Ukraine after 51 years — Archbishop-designate Bzdel told the paper he wants to help his Ukrainian Redemptorist counterpart re-establish the congregation there. Religious resurgence could help solve the economic and social problems of Ukraine, he added.

Meanwhile, the new metropolitan's tasks will be great at home in Canada, where, as the reporter reminded him during their conversation, church attendance remains on the decline.

Biography of metropolitan-designate

Born 62 years ago in Wishart, Sask., Canada's second Ukrainian Catholic



Andrew Sikorsky

The Very Rev. Michael Bzdel (left) with Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk.

metropolitan, like his predecessor, joined the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists). Formed in 1732, the Redemptorists, who specialize in spiritual retreats and renewal, have 6,000 members worldwide in 60 countries.

The Very Rev. Bzdel completed studies at St. Mary's Seminary in Waterfront/Meadowdale, Ontario and took a graduate course in counseling at St. Paul University in Ottawa. (His outgoing boss taught him Hebrew and scripture at the seminary.)

The metropolitan-elect was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Andrew Roborecki in Yorkton,

Saskatchewan, on July 7, 1954, after which he served parishes in Winnipeg and Roblin, Manitoba (where he spent 12 years teaching at St. Vladimir College and Minor Seminary), as well as in Saskatoon and Yorkton.

Between 1967 and 1969, and again from 1981 to 1984, he served as vicar-provincial of his congregation, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg. On May 3, 1984, he was elected provincial superior of the Ukrainian Redemptorists.

Recently this correspondent had an

(Continued on page 14)

Obituary

Alex Holub, cabaret singer, 44

NEW YORK — Cabaret singer Oleksiy Holub, known professionally as Alex, died here at a New York hospital on Tuesday, March 9, after a serious illness. He was 44.

Alex first became known to Ukrainian audiences in the United States, 10 years ago, when he appeared at Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association.

During his brief but illustrious career in this country, he performed at numerous Ukrainian community events and venues, as well as in New York City night clubs.

Mr. Holub was born in Rivne, Ukraine, where he completed his music studies. He was a singer with the Ternopil Philharmonic and with the

(Continued on page 10)



Alex Holub

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING: Perth Amboy

PERTH AMBOY, N.J. — The UNA District Committee of Perth Amboy held its annual meeting on Saturday, March 6, at St. Michael's Church Hall in Manville, N.J.

The meeting was attended by UNA Supreme Advisor Alex Chudolij, who addressed the membership and reviewed UNA organizing and fraternal achievements for 1992, as well as a host of other topics.

After an opening prayer, Michael Zacharko, district chairman, turned over the proceedings to the presidium chairman, Joseph Rinnyk. Minutes of the preceding meeting were read, and the district officers presented their reports, which were accepted as read.

A motion was then made by Porfiri Pankewych to re-elect the same slate of officers for another term in light of their good work in 1992. The motion was seconded by Bohdan Hnidj and approved unanimously by the membership.

Elected were Mr. Zacharko, chairman; William Boyko, vice-chairman; Sophia Lonyshyn, secretary; John Babyn, treasurer; Wasyl Matkowsky, P. Barlecky, Stefan Zacharko, auditors.

Mr. Chudolij thanked the active district organizers for their efforts in achieving a great improvement in their district's organizing for 1992 and presented the chairman with a check for achieving 60 percent of quota with 33 new members insured for a total of \$483,000, placing Perth Amboy among the top 10 UNA Districts. Special thanks were expressed to the district's champion organizer, Yaroslav Zavyisky for having signed up 16 new members in 1992.

Members were also reminded of the deadline for submitting UNA scholarship applications as well as the need to mark the centennial of the Svoboda daily with an appropriate fraternal activity. The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.



The Fraternal Corner

by *Andre J. Worobec*
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

An open letter to members

Dear UNA Members:

Since its inception the Ukrainian National Association has always promoted the principles of benevolence and charity and fostered moral development and education within its community. In the course of any one year, many members exhibit outstanding devotion to these principles.

As in previous years, the UNA would like to continue the practice of recognizing one from among its many members for service in the field of fraternal activities. This person will be honored as "The UNA Fraternalist of the Year for 1993." The main criteria for selecting the candidate are distinguished service in fraternal work within the UNA, as well as charitable and community activities outside the UNA.

The candidate may be nominated by any UNA branch or member. Nominations will be accepted until June 30. By July 15 a special UNA selection committee consisting of honorary members of the Supreme Assembly will select one from the nominated candidates. The award winner will be honored at a later date.

The selected fraternalist's name will automatically be submitted by the UNA to the National Fraternal Congress of America as a candidate for the NFCA's designation of "Fraternalist of the Year for 1993."

The following rules should be considered when submitting the names of candidates:

- The candidate must be an active member of his or her UNA branch during the time of his or her selection.
- No posthumous nominations will be accepted.
- Supreme officers, employees of the UNA and previous winners of this award are not eligible.

Please forward the following to the fraternal activities coordinator at the Ukrainian National Association (30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302): name and address of candidate; a description of his/her achievements; a photo of the candidate (preferably black-and-white).

We ask you for your cooperation and help in order to continue a wonderful tradition of honoring a worthy individual, as well as encouraging other UNA members to perform fraternal activity. Furthermore, the winner's branch and district will share in the publicity to be bestowed on the deserving member.

The letter above was sent to every UNA branch in order to urge every UNA member to consider a person worthy of the designation "UNA Fraternalist of the Year."

Let me dispel false notions that a fraternalist has to be the best UNA organizer in your area or your branch. This is not necessarily so. While a good fraternalist can certainly be a successful organizer or recruiter of new members, we do not want to detract from rewards for organizers. There are special UNA awards and honors for that very important activity. However, the UNA seeks also to honor fraternal service, i.e. volunteer work for the benefit of our membership and community. Volunteer work encompasses charitable work, fund-raising for a worthy cause, volunteer work among youth, religious or church-affiliated organizations, as well service in the educational or cultural fields. As an example, it would be great to single out:

- a member who made a great contribution providing medical aid to Ukraine, such as relief for Chernobyl disaster victims;
- someone who significantly contributed to the establishment of Ukrainian American or Ukrainian Canadian programs to assist Ukraine;
- an individual active in the programs to teach in Ukraine (e.g. "Teaching English in Ukraine");
- someone who has distinguished him/herself in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters (e.g. Hurricane Andrew);
- a person responsible for getting orphans from Ukraine adopted among families in North America;
- a member who has helped many individuals through his/her volunteer work in Ukrainian social services or through immigrant aid work; or
- that certain someone, who rarely receives recognition for his/her volunteer work among youngsters, as in Plast, SUM or a sports organization.

I am certain there are many good UNA members who would qualify for recognition as "UNA Fraternalist of the Year 1993." We would like you to give this matter serious thought and, after considering the rules in the above letter, send in the name of your candidate.

Need a back issue?

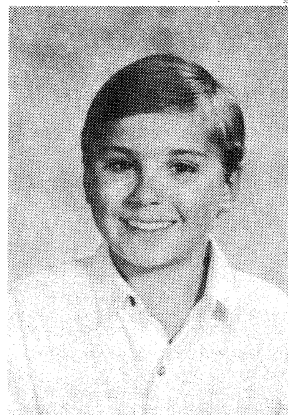
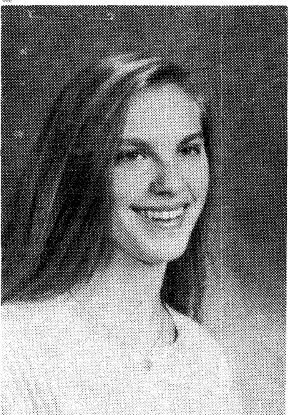
If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

A UNA activist's happy reunion



Osyp Hladun of Hartford, Conn., secretary of UNA Branch 277, recently paid a visit to the UNA Home Office with his daughter, Oksana Hladun Dmytriv of Ukraine. Mr. Hladun saw his daughter for the first time in April of last year when she arrived at New York's Kennedy International Airport for a visit with her father. The family was separated in 1944 when the advancing German army entered the village where Mr. Hladun and his wife, Anna, lived. On the very day that Mr. Hladun was taken away by the Germans along with all able-bodied men of the village, his wife gave birth to Oksana. Mr. Hladun is seen above with his daughter (right) and UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk. On the occasion of their visit to the UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., Mr. Hladun enrolled Oksana into the UNA and presented his personal contribution of \$1,000 to the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Young UNA'ers



Nadia, Orest and Andrey (seen above from left) are the children of Casey W. and Vlodia M. Zalusky. They all are new members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 271 in Elmira, N.Y.

The Ukrainian Weekly

Time warp

Three weeks ago in this space we informed our readers of the shoddy level of journalism practiced at Time magazine, which had just published a dramatic photo of an alleged rape victim. The caption screamed: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945." At that time we questioned the accuracy of the information in the caption and the news magazine's judgement in using a photograph about which specific information was lacking, to say the least.

Since then, more information about the now infamous photo has come to light, thanks to the efforts of Prof. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University and our readers, some of whose letters on this issue appear on the next page.

The very same photograph has previously been published in several books. Following are two examples.

In "World War II," a 1990 book published by Little, Brown and Co. (Philip B. Kunhardt Jr., editor), the photo is dated 1941. It appears in a chapter called "Rape of Russia" (sic) that covers the Nazi invasion of the USSR. Reference is made to SS death squads roaming the countryside, killing people suspected of being partisans and demonstrating to citizens "what would happen to them if they lifted a finger to help in their own defense." The photo here is captioned: "A Lvov rape victim screams as a woman tries to comfort her. Such rapes were routinely committed in the streets."

A 1980 Time-Life book titled "World War II: The Nazis" (by Robert Edwin Herzstein and the editors of Time-Life Books), carries the photo in a chapter called "The First Atrocities after the Conquest." The book notes that after the Germany Army arrived in Eastern Europe, "Jews suffered the worst horrors. They were beaten and humiliated by German soldiers, by local anti-Semites and — most often and most viciously by the SS." It is also noted that SS men routinely raped Jewish women and girls in the streets and town squares. The aforementioned photo is reproduced here as well, but the caption reads: "A rape victim in the city of Lvov cries out in rage and anguish as an older woman comforts her. Anti-Semitic citizens rounded up 1,000 Jews and turned them over to the Germans."

Thus, the history of this photo is quite muddled. It has appeared repeatedly in texts dealing with the second world war, but there appears to be no definitive information on the identity of the victim, or her attackers. Nor is there a definitive answer on when the photo was taken. And yet, Time magazine states with certitude that it shows a Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians. Prof. Hunczak writes in his letter to Time: "Was it merely a lack of journalistic integrity or was it a real fraud perpetrated against the Ukrainian people and the readers of Time magazine? I am inclined toward the latter view."

To us, also, the case appears to be one of fraud. This one photo has been used and reused in a highly unethical manner; the facts of the incident it shows appear to be changed at whim to suit whatever context is desired.

In addition, there is a distinct feeling that Time is now attempting to cover its tracks. For example, though the magazine has admitted in a letter to at least one reader that the date in the photo caption was wrong — "...in rechecking our sources we find that the photograph almost certainly was taken before the entry of the Red Army into Lvov, in July 1944." — it has not admitted its error on its own pages. Furthermore, Time chose to print just one letter expressing the Ukrainian community's concerns about the caption, but, frankly, editors there did such a hatchet job on Prof. Danylo H. Struk's letter that it bears little resemblance to the original (which readers of The Weekly saw in our February 28 issue). As it appears in Time, Prof. Struk's letter makes no mention of the factual errors in the caption, nor does it castigate Time for its shoddy research.

Time magazine, it seems, will not allow itself to be exposed. We can only hope that, as the letters from Time readers keep coming, the magazine will eventually acknowledge its mistake and will issue a retraction and an apology.

March
16
1910

Turning the pages back...

Taras Ferley, a member of the Radical Ukrainian Party (see The Weekly, February 7) who is recognized as the first to formulate a Ukrainian nationalist orientation in Canada, taught Ukrainian at the Ruthenian Training School in Winnipeg. Jaroslaw Arsenych, co-founder of the Ukrainian Teachers' Association, militantly anticlerical, also became the first Ukrainian lawyer in Canada. Orest Zerebko, another UTA co-founder, was also the first Ukrainian to earn a degree in Canada when he graduated in 1913 from the University of Manitoba with a B.A. Peter Svarich, Paul Rudyk, Gregory Krakowsky and Michael Gowda, were successful Presbyterian entrepreneurs from Edmonton. The Rev. Vasyi Kudryk was a deeply religious man who was given a post at the Ruthenian Training School at Bishop Adelard Langevin's recommendation, and yet was suspicious of both the Latin and the Eastern rite Catholic hierarchy.

This interesting mix came together in Winnipeg, and under Ferley's leadership, organized the Ukrainian Publishing Company (now Trident Press) in 1910. On March 16 of that year, they printed the first issue of Ukrainskyi Holos (The Ukrainian Voice), which became the longest running Ukrainian newspaper in Canada. The Rev. Kudryk was the first editor (until 1921).

The paper issued nationalist appeals (it was the first in Canada and one of the first in the world to consistently use "Ukrainian" instead of "Ruthenian") that were tinged with socialism. Ferley and Arsenych urged public ownership of railways and

(Continued on page 11)



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

An evolution in Ukraine

There's an evolution going on. It may not be visible to the Westerner who comes into Ukraine for a quick business trip, a holiday jaunt, or a reunion with long-lost family. But, it's happening.

People are beginning to take control of their lives. I think they first felt some power when they voted, overwhelmingly, for independence on December 1, 1991. For the first time they were given a voice — and a choice — for the future.

And, they chose independence. With that choice came responsibility. No longer are they children of a state that had pledged to take care of them — whether or not it did is questionable, a matter of who you talk to.

Now, they have the opportunity to be masters of their own destiny. Slowly, they are beginning to understand this and act accordingly. Their attitudes are changing, and their consciousness is changing.

Some say it will take generations to change the mentality of homo Sovieticus, but I feel more hopeful. Today, the younger generation is open to new, Western democratic ideas and adventures.

Privatization has inspired businessmen and women, as more and more are curious to start their own enterprises. Independence has wiped out the notion that some things are just impossible. People are taking risks, starting businesses, building their own homes, looking at the world beyond the boundaries of the former Soviet Union.

For the first time in over 70 years, people here have opportunities and this nation of 52 million can aspire to be more than Moscow's little brother; it can develop into a great European state.

To be sure, independence also has its bleaker moments. It has been, and will continue to be difficult to build a democratic state.

As a Westerner who has lived and worked here for the better part of the last two years, I saw with my own eyes the hyperinflation, shortages of daily food supplies and corruption. I've witnessed a once-unheard-of malady in the Soviet Union — we call it unemployment, and a steady rise in crime. Both social conditions are not at all uncommon in major Western, urban centers, such as New York or Chicago.

And, all this has been happening

International...

(Continued from page 2)

the four-day seminar in Kyiv were: judicial powers and limits, prosecutorial powers and limits, the relationship between judges and prosecutors, the appellate court system, the selection, training and discipline of judges, and criminal sentencing and punishment.

Of particular interest, reported Yuriy Kurier, was a mock jury trial presented by U.S. law experts.

The international conference provided an opportunity for a multifaceted analysis of legal reform in Ukraine, and it demonstrated the importance of international exchanges of information.

After the conference, foreign jurists traveled to Lviv, Ternopil and Kharkiv, where they met with judges and prosecutors.

overnight to people who lived in a closed, sheltered, protected and oppressed society for the better part of this century. But, for the most part, they are coping, some better than others. They are learning to believe in themselves. I find them to be courageous.

I often ask myself: How would an American cope in such a situation, learning that for 70 years your government lied to you, telling you your life was "paradise"?

In the land of fast food, high tech and instant gratification, I can't imagine anyone lining up at 5:30 a.m. to get milk for the children before rushing off to work, or traveling 30 kilometers by bus to buy butter.

I can't imagine that more than a few people would have the spirit to put the past behind, and approach tomorrow with hope and determination.

My neighbor, is an 85-year-old little Jewish lady named Olha Borysivna. Since she married in 1929, she has lived at the same address — although the apartment has been transformed from a "komunalka" (communal bath and kitchen) to a two-room living space. She has lived through two wars, witnessed the famine, buried her husband, cried about Chernobyl.

Due to arthritis, she rarely leaves the house, but keeps up with events by watching television and reading the newspaper.

A few days ago, she called me in for tea and asked me why I had chosen to live and work here. Before I had a chance to answer, she said: "You know, I've lived here and worked as a teacher for decades, and I have nothing to show for my life, except this," pointing to her worn-furniture and television set.

"With independence," she said, "I believe things will get better." And the spunky lady smiled.

It is precisely because of people like Olha Borysivna that I choose to live and work here.

Large-scale...

(Continued from page 1)

company's capital will be increased by 18 percent through an offering of shares to the public and the existing shareholders. At the end of the second stage, the company will be an open joint stock company with the shareholding split between workers, collective farm members and the general public.

Both the directors of the State Property Fund and the employees of the Odessa Leaseholding Association acknowledged the influential role of the International Finance Corp., which played an advisory role, as well as the British "Know How" Fund, which contributed monies to make this large-scale privatization successful.

The compliments were mutual, noted Arthur Levi from the IFC in Washington. "We look for dynamic and courageous groups to help. We found them in this Odessa firm and other companies as well. We hope to identify groups that can be the model, to show the way to a corporate society where the corporation is the motor force behind development," he concluded.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Timeworn blunder
at news magazine

Dear Editor:

On February 22, Time magazine ran an article on rape in war, titled "Un-speakable," which focused primarily on the systematic rape of women in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This article drew sharp criticism from the Ukrainian community for the insertion of a photograph portraying Ukrainians as being anti-Semitic. The caption underneath the picture of a woman, nude, sitting in the cobblestone street, as another woman apparently helps her, read: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945." This caption bears the only mention of Ukrainians in the entire article. The photo is credited to the Ghetto Fighters' House in Israel.

A Life publication in 1990, titled "World War II," published the same photograph — only with a different caption: "A Lvov rape victim screams as a woman tries to comfort her. Such rapes were routinely committed in the streets." This photo also is credited to the Ghetto Fighters' House. The text makes no mention of rapes by Ukrainians and implies that the perpetrators of the alleged crime in the photograph were advancing German soldiers. The text goes so far as to state that, "Even the peasants of the Soviet-leery Ukraine...were vengeful beyond reconciliation [towards the Nazis]." Twelve pages later a photo of a receding line of peasants amidst rising smoke carries the caption, "Ukrainians embittered at Nazi cruelties join the Red Army in retreat before the all-engulfing waves of the Wehrmacht."

The Life publication paints a distinctly different picture of Ukrainian-Jewish relations; one of mutual struggle against common enemies, not each other.

Yet, using the same photograph, Time magazine spins an image of hatred, and implies that this is a deep-rooted "traditional" phenomenon between Ukrainians and Jews. Why this sudden change of opinion from the same Time-Life conglomerate? Time will contend there was no malice intended towards Ukrainians, or any other specific groups in an otherwise well-written and well-researched article. The question then lies with the actual history of the photograph.

The outrage in the Ukrainian community set off subscription cancellations and a postcard campaign throughout the United States and Canada. Taras Ferencevych and Nicholas Sawicki distributed 1,600 postcards addressed to Jason McManus, editor-in-chief of Time magazine, through their Plast group. The Demjanjuk Defense Committee of Kyiv also expressed its outrage in a letter questioning the historical accuracy and validity of the photograph.

On March 4, Time replied to a letter written by Dr. Roman Alyskewycz with an apology for the "misrepresentation" and "imprecision" of the date in the caption. According to Winston Hunter of the Editorial Offices, the error in the caption is the year, which should read 1944. Time contends the rest of the caption is accurate and "the fact that it identified Ukrainians was, in our view, secondary to the purpose of the photograph."

In its March 15 issue, Time printed one heavily edited letter in its letters section from Danylo H. Struk, editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine,

condemning and accusing the magazine of attempting to foment animosity in Ukrainian-Jewish relations. (For the full text of the letter, see The Weekly, February 28.)

This issue also contains an article on ethics in journalism, in which Time asserts that "Falsifying the facts is the most absolute taboo." Perhaps it is time that such bold righteous language be applied to the ethical standards of its own magazine. If Time cannot furnish accurate information about the rape victim photograph, then nothing less than a formal, public apology will come close to tackling the stumbling blocks of hatred and indignation strewn between Ukrainian and Jewish relations. Ukrainian and Jewish people deserve a more sensitive approach to this issue of ethnic relations from the editors and writers of Time.

Michael Stawnychy
Rutherford, N.J.

Anti-defamation
group is needed

Dear Editor:

Lately, it has become fashionable to blame Ukrainians for every conceivable evil that has befallen the human race. A few weeks ago, we had to deal with the ramblings of Abraham Brumberg, Stephen Budiansky, Thomas Nichols and others. Now, we have Time besmirching Ukrainians in its February 22 article on abuses of Bosnian women, "Un-speakable." Will this defamation ever end? The magazine's choice of photograph and its libelous caption are indeed outrageous.

The photograph published in Time on page 50, and used to illustrate Lance Morrow's point has appeared, uncredited, in many other publications. It appears on page 111 of the 1990 pictorial "World War II" (edited by Philip Kunhardt Jr.) but with a different caption than the one created for Mr. Morrow's story. Time-Life Books on Books on History of the Second World War (1989 edition) also features this photo, indicating that the subject has been mistreated by the occupying Germans. The 1966 "American Heritage Picture History of World War II" by C. L. Sulzberger also features this photograph with no mention of abuse.

No one seems to know the history behind the objects of this photograph. It seems to be of a generic nature to which anyone can print and attribute any story they wish. This is the first time that Ukrainians have been credited with doing harm to the object of the photo.

Maybe we need to establish an anti-defamation organization to pursue this problem before it goes any further.

Incidentally, has anyone read the March 1992 issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, where Sergei Kiselov, identified as a Ukrainian journalist, states that "Russia...oppressed Ukraine for over 33 years..." How much over 33 years, Mr. K.?

Christina Milburn
Richland, Wash.

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

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

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Rome just doesn't get it!

The brouhaha in Toronto over the Vatican's unilateral appointment of an apostolic administrator to manage the eparchy while Bishop Isidore Borecky remains in the episcopal office is one more sign that Rome just doesn't get it.

I find it inexplicable that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the best hope that the Vatican has for eventual reconciliation with the Orthodox East, and one of the most faithful servants of the universal Church, should be subjected to such cavalier treatment.

There are, of course, those who argue persuasively that what is happening is not inexplicable at all but a calculated plot that is a natural outgrowth of the Vatican's policy of Ostpolitik, initiated by Pope John XXIII, who believed that the road to Christian unity began in Moscow. His policy was continued by his papal successors.

The Russians, of course, insisted early on that the Ukrainian Catholic Church represented an impediment to improved relations. Accepting this absurdity at face value, the Holy See began sending signals that the Russians interpreted as a Vatican willingness to scuttle the Ukrainian Catholic Church if necessary.

Rome has been ambivalent toward the Ukrainian Catholic Church since the Union of 1596, when and priests as well as all sacred rites, traditions (including married lower clergy) and ceremonies "of the sacred Greek fathers."

Although Ukrainian Catholics have remained faithful to the covenant with Rome, the Holy See has occasionally stepped back. This is especially true in North America, where Rome has sided with Latin-rite prelates at the expense of Ukrainian Catholics.

When Father Ivan Wolansky, the first Ukrainian Catholic priest arrived in Pennsylvania in 1884 to take up pastoral duties in Shenandoah, he was snubbed by Archbishop Patrick Ryan, who refused to meet with a married priest. When the Rev. Alexis Toth from Carpatho-Ukraine arrived to serve the faithful in Minneapolis, Bishop John Ireland of St. Paul informed him that he didn't consider him a "Catholic" priest because Father Toth was a widower. Outraged, Father Toth eventually converted to Russian Orthodoxy and initiated a conversion drive among Catholics from Ukraine that resulted in the loss of thousands to Russian Orthodoxy.

It wasn't until 1907, five years after Ukrainian Catholic priests and laity gathered in Harrisburg, Pa., and threatened to break with Rome, that the Vatican issued "Ea Semper," a decree that ushered in America's first eastern-rite Catholic bishop. The decree, however, mandated celibacy for all Catholic priests serving in North America and placed other limitations upon Bishop Soter Ortynsky, who protested its constraints. "Cum Episcopo," a decree issued in 1913, removed most of the restrictions and skirted the celibacy issue.

During the 1920s, when Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky moved to enforce celibacy and to introduce certain Latin rite traditions into his exarchy, "The Committee for the De-

fense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" was established to challenge what was perceived to be "creeping Latinization."

In time, thousands of Ukrainian Catholics left the Church and either joined Bishop John Theodorovich's Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church or helped establish the new "Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America."

In 1929, Rome issued "Cum Data Fuerit," providing certain canonical protections to Ukrainian Catholics from amalgamation by the Latin-rite Church. At the same time, however, the decree reiterated the mandate that only celibate priests could serve in North America.

The situation in Canada was somewhat different. Greater initial sensitivity by Bishop Albert Pascal and Archbishop Adelard Langevin to Ukrainian Catholics, the intercession of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, and the introduction of Ukrainian Basilians and Redemptorists postponed the show-down. The exclusion of married priests, however, as well as other perceived "Latin" slights, led to the creation in 1917 of a "National Committee," which pushed for a break with Rome. By 1931, there were over 55,000 Ukrainian Orthodox in Canada, most whom were former Catholics.

Amends were made during Vatican II with the publication of the "Decree on the Catholic Eastern Churches" (November 21, 1964), which reaffirmed, among other things, the apostolic heritage of the Eastern Catholic Churches and the authority of Eastern patriarchs to appoint bishops. In contravention to its own decree, however, the Vatican refused to appoint Cardinal Josyf Slippy patriarch on the flimsy excuse that the Ukrainian Catholic Church did not legally exist in Ukraine. The dissimulation of this argument became clear once the Church was legalized, and the Vatican continued to drag its feet.

Vatican Ostpolitik is doomed to failure. Shrimps will whistle before Russian Orthodox prelates recognize the primacy of the pope. The Russian Orthodox Church has always been a vehicle of Russian imperialistic nationalism, a willing pawn of Russian rulers who viewed Moscow as the third Rome. This was true during tsarist times, when the unifying principles of Russian statehood were autocracy, Orthodoxy and narodnichestvo, as well as during commissar times when autocracy and narodnichestvo remained and communism became the new orthodoxy. And it is true today as Russian nationalistic imperialism and its ally, the Russian Orthodox Church, are regaining their dominion.

If the Vatican wishes to preserve its moral authority in the East, it needs to do two things very, very soon: 1) appoint a Ukrainian patriarch according to the dictates of "Orientalium Ecclesiarum"; 2) put Moscow on notice that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is not an East/West bargaining chip.

Then, and only then, will disenchant-ed Ukrainian Catholics believe that the decrees of 1596 and Vatican II are being honored.

The Ukrainian Museum and Ukrainian culture after independence

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

The Ukrainian Museum has once again embarked on an intensified fund-raising campaign to build a representative museum facility on its East Sixth Street property in New York City. This property was purchased in 1985 for \$1,250,000 after it had become all too obvious that the museum's quarters on Second Avenue had become inadequate for its diverse and multifaceted needs.

At the time of the purchase, there were ambitious plans to build a museum facility on the site. In 1986, the board of trustees engaged the services of the renowned architect Cesar Pelli, among whose projects was the design for the renovation and expansion of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The cost of building the new museum was estimated at the time at approximately \$10 million. The museum began a fund-raising campaign to obtain the necessary funds.

In 1991, however, the board of trustees decided to scale down its original plans and began to examine the possibility of rebuilding the existing three-story building on East Sixth Street. On September 1991, the Ukrainian architect George Sawicki of the New York firm Greenfield/Sawicki Architects completed an architectural/engineering feasibility study which confirmed the viability of such an endeavor.

The proposed new museum building is projected to have a net usable space of 14,500 square feet (instead of the originally projected 30,000 square feet), which would allow for exhibition galleries, an auditorium, workshops, a research library, storage facility, gift shop, and offices, at a total cost in the range of approximately \$3-\$3.5 million.

In December 1991, having paid off the mortgage to the Ukrainian National Association for the purchase of the commercial property, the museum entered the second phase of its fund-raising campaign. The museum's 1991 annual report stated that "the goal in the next 12 months is to raise half of the necessary funds. After the designated sum has been raised, the board will select an architectural firm and proceed with formulating definite plans for the remodeled museum building."

Given the difficult economic situation in Ukraine and the resulting competition among Ukrainian institutions for scarce resources, this issue is presented in The Weekly to raise awareness of the relevance of the project and to examine the possible roles which the new Ukrainian Museum could play in serving the cultural needs of the Ukrainian community in the U.S., as well as in contributing to the over-all effort to aid Ukraine.

With this aim in mind, a number of representative individuals from the Ukrainian community in the diaspora as well as from Ukraine have been asked to respond to questions which address this issue in the general context of the state of Ukrainian culture.

Among the participants are: Daria Darewych, Ivan Dzyuba, Zirka Filipczak, Tius Hewryk, Renata Holod, Sviatoslav Hordynsky, Oleh Koverko, Jaroslav Leshko, Dmitro Markov, Myroslava Mudrak-Ciszewycz, Andriy Novakivsky, Yuri Onuch, Ivanna Rozankowskyj, and Radoslav Zuk.

This interview was structured on the basis of proposed questions meant as a point of departure, giving the participants an opportunity to express themselves freely on related issues and thus broaden the discussion. The questions will appear in their entirety only in the first part of the discussion and will subsequently be indicated in an abridged form where deemed applicable.

■ Since its inception, The Ukrainian Museum has defined its function as that of preserving and propagating, here in the diaspora, the Ukrainian cultural heritage, as well as that of undertaking the kind of projects which could not be carried out in Ukraine.

To what extent do Ukrainian independence and the newly created space for cultural freedom in Ukraine present the museum with new challenges and opportunities, as well as with the need to redefine its role?

How can The Ukrainian Museum best respond to the needs of cultural institutions in Ukraine?

■ Going further, now that the museum no longer needs to think primarily in terms of preservation, should the museum expand its vistas to promote and incorporate manifestations of contemporary artistic

and cultural creativity both in the diaspora and in Ukraine, and is it ready to do so?

■ As the foremost representative institution of Ukrainian culture, one of the aims of the museum is to facilitate Ukraine's exposure to the West.

The museum has gained both professional and public recognition for its success in exhibiting the richness and quality of the Ukrainian ethnographic heritage. In less discerning hands, however, this very richness has all too often led to a one-sided exploitation of the folkloric element in Ukrainian culture, thus, in effect, restricting it to pseudo-ethnographism and provincialism.

How can one counteract such a narrow, stereotypical image, an image that, ironically, has been propagated persistently by well-meaning Ukrainians, as well as by a Soviet regime intent on keeping Ukraine as a colonial province?

How can one recover Ukrainian culture in all its integrity? What role could the museum play in such an effort?

■ Ukraine's political independence also raises some fundamental questions about Ukraine's cultural independence. A Ukrainian cultural identity in its own right, distinct from Russia, must be promoted against commonly held perceptions in the West, but also against cultural inertia in Ukraine.

Vis-a-vis the past, there is the need to revindicate as Ukrainian and to reclaim for the Ukrainian heritage a long list of prominent figures and distinguished works which have passed as "Russian" even among the "experts," the Ukrainian Avant-Garde in the visual arts being a case in point. Vis-a-vis the future, there is the need to safeguard and promote this independence from the persistent threats of Russian cultural imperialism, but also from the more subtle dangers of rootless commercialized mass culture.

How can, for instance, the lively art scene in Kyiv or Odessa become better known in the West? How can contemporary Ukrainian art travel abroad and gain international recognition without having first to go to Moscow, as has been the case until very recently?

What role could the museum play in this endeavor?

"The Ukrainian diaspora is to be credited not only with having safeguarded cultural and artistic treasures, ...but also with having fostered a specific cultural artistic milieu in which new values were born. This now constitutes an integral part of Ukrainian culture in general." — Ivan Dzyuba

Ivan Dzyuba: Ukraine's minister of culture.

A renowned literary critic and publicist, and a leading figure of the Ukrainian dissident movement in the 1960s, he is best known for his critique of policies of Russification in all spheres of Ukrainian culture, a critique culminating in the work, "Internationalism or Russification?", which was published in the West in 1968. Arrested and expelled from the Writers' Union in 1972, he was released the following year after recanting. In the 1980s he became active again as head of the independent Republican Association of Ukrainians, and, in 1992 assumed the co-editorship of Suchasnist when the journal moved to Ukraine. Mr. Dzyuba was appointed minister of culture in November 1992.

I believe that the preservation and propagation of the Ukrainian cultural heritage by The Ukrainian Museum in New York remains the museum's primary function, but new factors have now come into play.

The Ukrainian diaspora is to be credited not only with having safeguarded cultural and artistic treasures, which, for various reasons, found their way to the West, but also with having fostered a specific cultural artistic milieu in which new values were born. This now constitutes an integral part of Ukrainian culture in general.

Clearly, the UM should strive to represent these new attributes and to promote them in Ukraine through cultural institutions, museums and the like. In so doing, the UM can be instrumental in informing the Ukrainian public of the cultural achievements of the diaspora. Furthermore, the museum's exhibitions and

collections represent a substantial contribution to Ukraine's artistic patrimony. Some exemplars from the museum's holdings, for instance, which cannot be found in Ukraine, could possibly be donated to institutions in Ukraine. Conversely, additions to UM holdings from existing collections in Ukraine could be made on a greater scale.

Moreover, given the increasing interest that a newly independent Ukraine has elicited throughout the world, the UM will continue to play an ever-greater role in representing Ukraine before the American public.

Vis-a-vis Ukraine, the UM could offer cultural institutions in Ukraine much-needed information about American institutions, foundations and establishments which have expressed interest in establishing cultural contacts with Ukraine; it could help set up channels for specific cooperation.

Clearly, new premises would provide the museum with greater exhibition possibilities and the museum could, therefore, all the better hold representative exhibits of Ukrainian art. However, it is important that these exhibits not be oriented primarily at a Ukrainian audience but at a broader, general public.

I would like to add that the UM will be in a position to engage in more active cooperation with American museum establishments than possible to date, particularly in order to secure greater access to Western viewers for Ukrainian art.

There is also the need to unite the resources of the UM with those of museums and other cultural institutions of Ukraine in order to address jointly such tasks as the propagation of Ukrainian art, the theoretical and analytical elaboration of its problems, and the publication of general and scholarly materials.

New quarters for the UM in New York will secure a firm foundation for the kind of Ukrainian cultural activities in the United States that would represent an appropriate response to current historical circumstances and to the needs of new generations of Ukrainians in the diaspora and in an independent Ukraine.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine extends best wishes to our fellow Ukrainians abroad in this very important and noble endeavor, and is ready to extend its help in any of its capacities.

Dmitro Markov: press and cultural attache, Embassy of Ukraine, Washington.

The Ukrainian Museum could reconsider and broaden its over-all mission in view of the historically new role Ukraine is playing and will continue to play in Europe and the world in the near future. In that sense, the museum could:

- broaden the scope of its public, by focusing on American cultural institutions, the media, educational centers and the like;
- establish direct cooperation and exchanges with cultural institutions, agencies and associations of artists and writers in Ukraine in order to facilitate communication and exchange of ideas, resources and cultural objects for the benefit of the public both here and in Ukraine;
- look into the possibility of setting up an office or representation in Kyiv;
- open affiliate branches in other American cities, particularly those where there is not yet a visible Ukrainian presence;
- pursue a consistent cultural and information policy to counter the stereotype of Ukraine as a political, economic and cultural province of Great Russia or for that matter, of an ethnographic preserve within Eastern Europe.

Now that the museum no longer has to think primarily in terms of preservation, it could conceivably set itself the task of becoming the center of Ukrainian culture in New York City and/or North America as a whole, with a good library, data base, facilities for art exhibits and chamber concerts, and similar activities.

I would say that only through uninterrupted and extensive exchange with Ukraine and its respective agencies, such as the Ministry of Culture, the Ukraina Society, artists' associations and the like, the museum will be able to represent the dynamic process of cultural renaissance in Ukraine as an independent country. The museum can thus become an outpost of Ukrainian culture in America.

Jaroslav Leshko: professor of art history and former chair, history of art department, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Independence: a discussion

Specialist on 19th and 20th century European art, Jaroslaw Zuk's particular field of expertise is turn-of-century Vienna and the Expressionist painter Oskar Kokoschka.

Independent Ukraine has made the role of The Ukrainian Museum in New York more expansive, more visible, and more urgent. The interaction with artists, architects, and other cultural institutions in Ukraine, which was possible not so long ago, has now become for Ukraine one of its important obligations and responsibilities. The museum needs to be a key factor for these Ukrainian individuals and institutions, providing them with important information and contacts with their counterparts in the West.

"A new, enlarged museum is an absolute necessity for our community. We are to reclaim our cultural heritage and present it to the world as rightfully ours." — Jaroslaw Zuk

One of the most profound sense, the central role of the museum is the same: defining the achievements of Ukrainian culture and disseminating them in the West. The possibilities have increased immeasurably in this context that the urgency of the task is evident. Ukraine is presently forging an identity as a new, independent nation within the family of nations. Our task will be aided greatly if we restructure to the world the depth and quality of our culture. We must, in other words, define ourselves culturally to the world even as we are creating a new political and historical reality — these are interdependent processes.

In this position flows the urgency for the Ukrainian community to establish a representative, Ukrainian Museum in New York City — properly viewed as the cultural capital of the world, a title it wrestled from Paris after World War II. It is here that Ukraine's cultural identity will be most readily asserted to the West and, in that sense, will in no doubt be defined by it. For these reasons, the Ukrainian Museum must have the physical space to fully display the varied, interlocking components of our cultural expression — from its rich and diverse folkloric elements to the achievements of its artists.

Ukraine's cultural independence must be considered as vital as the country's political independence. The museum's key role is to preserve, protect, and defend our cultural heritage. Because of the lack of a visible national identity for so long in its recent history, the West has conveniently put most of the historic artistic achievements of Ukraine as part of the world under the rubric "Russian usage" which has permeated both the popular and the scholarly apparatus. Reversing this will be a slow process in which we will be aided by the existence of an independent Ukraine whose distinct cultural ethos will become a source of pride for many.

The museum holds a pivotal position in this process. Through a process of well-documented and well-archived exhibitions presented thoughtfully and handily that focus on major Ukrainian artists and on movements which center on Ukraine's cultural capitals of Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa and Chernobiv, we can establish a body of evidence and important cultural heritage. While the museum has been involved in many exhibitions of this kind, often with excellent results, the conditions are now to move forward on this agenda in a more assertive way. A new, enlarged museum is an absolute necessity for our community if we are to reclaim our cultural heritage and present it to the world as rightfully ours.

Jaroslaw Zuk: prominent architect and professor of architecture, McGill University, Montreal.

Zuk has gained international recognition for his work on Ukrainian churches, most of which have been featured in leading architectural publications. A guest lecturer and guest review critic at the schools of architecture and design, he also

serves on juries of architectural competitions. A recipient of the Governor General's Medal for Architecture. Prof. Zuk has been awarded most recently an honorary doctorate by the Ukrainian Academy of Art in Kyiv.

Now more than ever, there is an urgent need for Ukraine to reveal itself to the world as a culturally mature and significant nation. Without the justifiable former excuse of foreign domination, the country must now demonstrate what it can do culturally on its own as a great European state. The political importance of culture must be realized, and a significant portion of the national budget must be allocated for its development. (After all, this is how Russia conquered and continues to conquer the minds and the souls of the West).

In a letter written in June 1991 and addressed to President Leonid Kravchuk, then Minister of Culture Larysa Khorolets and Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky, I tried to stress the importance of such a policy and suggested some immediate cultural initiatives. The Ukrainian Museum could become an important partner, along with other Ukrainian cultural institutions in the West, in collaborating on specific projects in Ukraine or by initiating its own events.

Without neglecting the museum's role of acting as a repository of cultural heritage, it is of paramount importance that it actively engage in promoting contemporary creative endeavors. I have argued this point already in my article, "Proposal for the Development of Ukrainian Culture in the Diaspora," addressed to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, by stating that only a culture that introduces unique values within new forms of expression into the universal culture of humankind, can earn a nation its proper place within the community of leading nations of the world.

Concerning the role of the museum as the foremost representative institution of Ukrainian culture, I would emphasize that, above all, the new museum building itself — without being a neutral "international" space container — must be a statement of the most advanced architectural ideas, one which also captures in an abstract way the uniqueness of the Ukrainian cultural temperament, that is, be a significant work of Ukrainian contemporary art in its own right.

In terms of the museum's cultural role, it should concentrate on those initiatives which emphasize Ukraine's contribution to key developments of world culture. In this context, and specifically, (as suggested in my letter of June 1992), in regard to the reclamation of internationally known figures or cultural manifestations, among the immediate initiatives in which the museum could assist and/or participate, are the following:

- an international sculpture symposium, named after Archipenko, to be held in Kyiv or another major Ukrainian city, to which prominent sculptors from around the world would be invited; their works to

"... as the foremost representative institution of Ukrainian culture, the new museum building itself ... must be a significant work of Ukrainian contemporary art in its own right." — Radoslav Zuk

remain on the assigned site; an exhibit catalogue to be published and distributed by the UM;

- an international film festival, named after Dovzhenko, to be held in Ukraine; the prize-winning films to be screened at the UM; a poster exhibition of film entrees to accompany screenings;

- a representative travelling exhibition of the unique Greek-cross Baroque churches in Ukraine to be shown in the West; the UM could help with the preparation of the main material and the catalogue, have the first showing in North America and organize the distribution.

It is essential that all initiatives concentrate initially on the most prominent names and works, that all materials be presented in the finest possible form, that posters and promotional material be of the highest graphic quality and receive the widest possible distribution, in order to assure the most positive response.

Canadian archivist introduces oral history to Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The audio and video archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center — oral testimony collected during research on the 1933 famine and Ukraine in World War II — have always impressed visitors from Ukraine.

It was Mykhailo Horyn, on his visit in May 1992, who suggested to Iroida Wynyckyj, the center's executive director and archivist, that a similar collection of oral testimony be set up in Ukraine. On a subsequent visit, Ivan Vakarchuk, rector of Lviv University, recommended that such a project be started at his university and, as a result, Ms. Wynyckyj was invited to Lviv to give a course in oral history and set up oral testimony archives.

The study of history based on the testimony of ordinary people had not been encouraged in the former Soviet system, which could allow only "correct" information, filtered through party ideology, to exist.

Now, although collecting oral testimony is not unknown in Ukraine — examples are the work of the late Volodymyr Maniak and his late wife Lydia Kovalenko who collected such testimony for their book "Famine '33," or that of the Lviv Memorial Society which has recorded over 300 hours of testimony on political repressions in western Ukraine — the testimony collected thus far is in the form of personal memoirs. It does not have the organization or structure required for it to be an oral document — a permanent, verifiable and archival source of information.

Oral history is an organized activity which preserves and collects human memories that would otherwise be lost. It is history as experienced by the people, rather than as reported by those in power, and can result in a shift in focus and open up important new areas of inquiry. It is an invaluable source of many details, particularly where there is a lack of documentation.

Ms. Wynyckyj organized two oral history courses for the fall 1992 semester at Lviv University: one at the faculty of history and another at the faculty of folklore. Enrollment in the courses was limited, partly due to the limited availability of tape recorders; there were nine students in the first and eight in the second course.

The course of study included an introduction to the methodology of oral history and a project. The assigned topic for the students of the history department was the famine of 1946-1947 in western Ukraine. Each student was required to collect 20 one-hour interviews, transcribe them, organize them and provide a written analysis of the testimony. Later, the students' tapes and reports were deposited at the university.

In addition to giving the first courses on oral history in Ukraine, Ms. Wynyckyj sought out people who would be interested in cooperating on the further collection of oral history material.

The Institute of Historical Research had just been set up at Lviv University and its director, Yaroslav Hrytsak, a young historian, was familiar with the work of the UCRDC. An agreement of cooperation

(Continued on page 11)

UPA documents discovered

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Thirty-two documents found in Ukraine in 1976 in a hideout of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) were recently turned over to Iroida Wynyckyj, archivist of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center. Prof. Peter Potichnyj of McMaster University and co-editor of Litopys UPA (UPA Chronicle), called the documents "very interesting and extremely valuable."

In 1976 some children in the village of Khorotsev, in Zhabye raion, Lviv oblast, were found playing with cartridges. The principal of the school sent a young history teacher to investigate, and the teacher discovered a partisan hideout (kryivka) in a cave. The hideout contained arms, decomposed clothing and a box with documents.

During the night, the teacher secretly removed the box with the documents; the arms were taken away by the KGB. The teacher had kept the documents since then and, on hearing that Ms. Wynyckyj was in Lviv, brought them to her.

The teacher was able to give a detailed description of the holding place and its discovery. He recalled that people in the village had told him the hideout had belonged to two UPA members, both of whom had been executed by the Soviet authorities in 1951. One died during interrogation; the other was shot and his body had hung in the village for several days to show people how "traitors" were dealt with.

The UPA documents range from one-page flyers to a 132-page book on Ukrainian history; the earliest is dated June, 1944 and the last, 1950. They are all in excellent condition.

Some of the documents consist of directives from headquarters, such as instructions not to give up all bread during requisitions, warnings about the poisoning of water and directions about how to deal with German fugitives from prisoner-of-war camps. There are instructions to avoid offensive or sarcastic terminology such as "barbaric East" or "Communist paradise" and to use "Stalinist imperialism" not "Russian imperialism." One document, dated

(Continued on page 11)



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12. JUN 21	Bandura II	15	Lviv, Ternopil, Kyiv	\$2325	\$1900
13. JUN 28	Halychanka II	22	Lviv, Kyiv	\$2500	\$2100
14. JUN 28	Hutsulka II	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$2000
15. JUL 05	Polonyna	22	Lviv, Ternopil, Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Vinnitsia, Kyiv	\$2600	\$2300
16. JUL 05	Halychanka III	22	Lviv, Kyiv	\$2500	\$2100
17. JUL 12	Lviv Exp III	15	Lviv	\$1600	\$1500
18. JUL 12	Frankivsk Exp I	15	Frankivsk, Lviv	\$1700	\$1600
19. JUL 12	Ternopil Exp I	15	Ternopil, Lviv	\$1625	\$1550
20. JUL 12	Malva II	15	Ternopil, Frankivsk, Lviv	\$1675	\$1600
21. JUL 12	Zozulia II	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$2000
22. JUL 12	Bandura III	15	Lviv, Ternopil, Kyiv	\$2325	\$1900
23. JUL 19	Halychanka IV	22	Lviv, Kyiv	\$2500	\$2100
24. JUL 19	Hutsulka III	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$2000
25. JUL 26	Kozachok	22	Lviv, Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Vinnitsia, Zaporizhia, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Poltava, Kyiv	\$2750	\$2400
26. JUL 26	Kalyna (Swiss Air)	14	Lviv, Kyiv, Vienna	\$2550	\$2475
27. AUG 09	Halychanka V	22	Lviv, Kyiv	\$2500	\$2100
28. AUG 09	Hutsulka IV	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$2000
29. AUG 16	Troyanda II	15	Lviv, Kharkiv, Kyiv	\$2450	\$2000
30. AUG 16	Bandura IV	15	Lviv, Ternopil, Kyiv	\$2325	\$1850
31. SEP 13	Hutsulka V	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$1900
32. SEP 13	Zozulia III	15	Lviv, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$2400	\$1900
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43. JUL 26	Combi "H" (Swiss Air)	14	Visiting 8 days, Kyiv, Vienna	\$2200	\$2100
44. AUG 09	Combi "I"	22	Visiting 15 days, Kyiv	\$1900	\$1450
45. AUG 16	Combi "J"	15	Visiting 8 days, Kharkiv, Kyiv	\$2050	\$1700
46. SEP 13	Combi "K"	15	Visiting 8 days, Frankivsk, Kyiv	\$1950	\$1550
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AUG 09	З'їзд Дивізійників Tour "C"	18	Visiting Family - Prague	\$ 990	
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U.S. hospitals...

(Continued from page 4)

distribution collapses, and as inflation continues to reduce already-scarce resources, hospitals increasingly are unable to provide adequate levels of care to millions of people for whom they are the sole health care providers, noted the AIHA in its description of the hospital partnership program.

"American hospitals can help their counterparts in the NIS develop the capacity to function in a market economy, and thus make an important contribution to stability in these emerging democracies," said James P. Smith, AIHA executive director. Mr. Smith added that the four partnerships announced February 24 "represent an important contribution of the United States government and the American hospital industry to the independence of the republics."

First public...

(Continued from page 1)

Kachur, Lviv's deputy mayor in charge of privatization.

Auctions are "the fairest way to legalize this shadow economy," he said.

The trade mafia will be forced to compete with other bidders and even if they win, their dirty money is being re-invested from their pockets into the economy. And, they will have to pay taxes, he said.

Under the Lviv plan, auctions will continue twice monthly until all 3,200 small outlets are put up for sale, and 70 percent of all city-owned small businesses are sold by 1994.

Foreigners will also be able to take part in hard currency auctions for certain enterprises and property.

Alex Holub...

(Continued from page 4)

vocal ensembles Zbruch and Vatra, and various groups that performed under the aegis of Ukrkontsert, the state concert agency.

In 1975 he emigrated to Poland, where he sang with the symphony orchestra of Warsaw radio and television. Next he moved to Paris, where he performed in the night clubs Chez Rasputin and Sheherazade.

In 1981 he came to the United States. In this country he performed in well-known New York night clubs, always including Ukrainian songs — especially his beloved songs by the late Volodymyr Ivasiuk — in his repertoire. Most recently he performed at the Ararat night club in Midtown Manhattan.

Two years ago, Mr. Holub paid an emotional visit to his native Ukraine.

A requiem service (panakhyda) was to take place Saturday, March 13, at the Reddens Funeral Home in Lower Manhattan. At press time, other funeral arrangements were still being made by close friends. In accordance with Alex's wishes, burial is expected to take place in Rivne, Ukraine.

Oops!

An unfortunate typographical error in the February 21 issue transformed the term "Slavic Americans" into "Soviet Americans." Lest our readers wonder what the letter writer, Paul Fenchak, really wrote, following is the sentence as it should have appeared: "Is there a correlation between the scant coverage accorded Slavic Americans in college/secondary school courses and the passivity exhibited by Slavs in demanding their inclusion in multi-cultural studies?"

Canadian archivist introduces...

(Continued from page 9)

tion was signed between the institute and the UCRDC on the exchange of oral history material and on mutual assistance in gathering such material. (The Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center in New York, headed by Prof. Taras Hunczak, has a similar cooperation agreement with the University of Kyiv.)

Under this umbrella of mutual cooperation, a more specific project for the period 1993-1995 was delineated. Called "The Social, Political and Cultural History of Ukraine in the 20th Century, on the Basis of Oral Testimony of Contemporaries," the project is headed by Viktor Susak, research associate at the Institute of Historical Research.

It brings together various people and establishments with a common interest in the history of 20th century Ukraine. The principles of the project are: Dr. Borys Gudziak of Harvard University (who heads the Institute of the History of the Underground Ukrainian Catholic Church in Lviv), Iryna David of the Lviv Historical Museum, Stefania Smoliuk of the Lviv Memorial Society and Ms. Wynnyckyj, representing the UCRDC.

Two research projects are already under way: "The Underground Ukrainian Catholic Church," under Dr. Gudziak, and "The Artificial Famine in Ukraine in 1946-1947," begun by Ms. Wynnyckyj.

Ms. Wynnyckyj considers her mission to introduce oral history in Ukraine a success. Not only were the seeds planted, but conditions for its growth and development have been created.



Iroida Wynnyckyj

UPA documents...

(Continued from page 9)

September 1948, is titled "Work plan" and includes instructions to regional propaganda units on the printing of various materials.

Over half the documents are either political or educational materials used in the training of personnel. They include writings on the aims of the UPA, on the concept of an independent Ukraine as well as a series called "In the Steps of Heroes," inspirational biographies of UPA commanders and heroes. There are publications on Ukrainian history, geography and literature, as well as Soviet studies. Most of these documents are dated from 1948 to 1950.

There are three short novels dated 1947 on UPA themes, intended for young people. Two of them are by M. Dmytrenko, the author of the popular children's book "Mykhailyk."

Finally, there is one sensitive document, titled "Excerpt from the book of compromising material," which lists 91 names and personal data of individuals from the Zhabye raion suspected of collaboration with the Soviets. The center has sealed this document, as much uncertainty exists on how such material was compiled.

Prof. Potichnyj said he believes the hideout where the documents were found probably served as a place where propaganda and training materials were compiled and perhaps stored, but that the material was

printed somewhere else. Up to now there has been only one other discovery of UPA documents "on location." In 1990, in the village of Pidyarkiv, in voblast, a canister was turned up during excavations for a sewage system. It contained 20 documents, in fairly poor condition, relating to the UPA. They were turned over to the newspaper Za Vilnu Ukrainu.

There is no doubt that there are many UPA documents in the KGB archives, but these are still closed. However, Ms. Wynnyckyj was told that all archives were scheduled to be opened at the beginning of 1993. Ms. Wynnyckyj said she was hesitant at first to take the documents out of Ukraine, but, after investigating both the Historical Museum and the State Archives in Lviv as possible repositories and receiving no assurance that the documents would be made available to researchers, she brought them to Canada.

Prof. Potichnyj said he had never before seen some of these types of documents, such as the training materials, although he was aware of their existence. He noted he had heard that lists of collaborators were compiled, but had never seen one and considers this an extremely unique document.

Furthermore, the fact that the documents were actually found in Ukraine, he said, makes them very valuable. The UPA documents will be kept in the archives of the UCRDC. Ms. Wynnyckyj plans to publish a detailed description.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

grain elevators, and encouraged trade unionism. As a result, the line the paper followed drew fire equally from the conservative Catholic clergy, as represented by the Basilian and Redemptorist orders and Bishop Langevin's administration, and from the Ukrainian Communist movement.

This gained it the support of most liberal nationally conscious Ukrainians in Canada, including those involved in the Prosvita movement and the various national homes and cultural societies in the Prairies.

In the interwar period, the Holos became a fertile ground for anti-Ukrainian Catholic polemics and eventually emerged as a force behind the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, becoming its unofficial organ.

Under its second editor, Myroslaw Stechishin (1921-1947), it marshalled efforts to establish the Orthodox lay organization, the Ukrainian Self Reliance League. Until 1973, it included a monthly supplement devoted to literature, scholarship and the arts. In 1981, it merged with Kanadiyskyi Farmer (Canadian Farmer).

Sources: "Ukrainskyi Holos," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 5* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Orest Martynowych, "Ukrainians in Canada," (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Press, 1991.)

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Buffalo, N.Y. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that the

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 28, 1993 at 2:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.
205 Military Rd., Buffalo, N.Y.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

40, 87, 127, 149, 304, 360

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Secretary WALTER Y. SOCHAN
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Y. Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Konotopskyj, Chairman

Wasył Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarsky, Treasurer

Encyclopedia project on schedule

TORONTO — "Production of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine is on schedule, with publication [of remaining volumes] slated for August," according to Carolyn Wood, a marketing representative of the University of Toronto Press.

The press is currently putting into print some 7,500 pages of manuscript, delivered earlier by the encyclopedia project office at the university's department of Slavic languages and literatures. It will then be proofed and checked by the core editorial staff, which currently includes Anne Biscoe, Andriy Makuch, Roman Senkus, Natalia Stecura and Taras Zakydalsky, and is headed by editor-in-chief Prof. Danylo Husar Struk.

This material is set to become Volumes, 3, 4 and 5 of the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine, complete with more than 3,000 photographs (including color plates), 100 maps, and myriad tables and charts. Volumes 1 and 2 appeared in 1984 and 1988, respectively.

An invaluable reference tool (as any reader of The Weekly's Turning the Pages column can attest), the five-volume encyclopedia was undertaken as a joint venture by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (University of Alberta) and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies in cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Sarcelles, France.

It is a direct outgrowth of the Ukrainian-language, 10-volume Entsiklopedia Ukrainoznavstva, whose editor-in-chief was the late Volodymyr Kubiyovyc.

The English- and Ukrainian-language encyclopedias are arguably the most important achievement in collective Ukrainian emigre scholarship. The soon-to-be complete English-language version is the product of decades of work by a wide array of scholars from various countries. In recent years, and particularly after the achievement of Ukrainian independence, experts from Ukraine also have participated.

The remaining three volumes are currently being offered at a pre-publication price of \$395, about a 20 percent discount. The names of those who purchase sets at this price will immediately be entered in a contest, whose prizes include a \$1,500 travel voucher and a complete five-volume leather-bound collector's edition of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. The offer ends and the contest closes March 31.

To order, or for further information, contact the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies at 1-800-667-2300, in Toronto — (416) 766-9630; or fax, (416) 766-0599. Credit card orders are also accepted. The foundation's address is 202-2336A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M6S 9Z9.

Brazilian sculptor exhibits at UIA

NEW YORK — The sculptures of Oxana Narozniak of Brazil, (known professionally as Oxana), which were on exhibit at Varig Air Lines, Icaro Room, on March 2-12, were featured as work of an artist who is significant to the art scene in that country.

Oxana's cast bronzes, for the most part the female figure, are characterized in a review notice in ARTSPEAK (March issue), "Two Heavy Hitters from Brazil" by Abraham Ilein, as "abstract sculptures of the figure," with emphasis on form, use of negative space and the dynamics of meeting planes. "...each different pose highlights changes in the composition of (Oxana's) work. She seeks out geometric relationships, and,

therefore, employs slender figures with strong lines, angles, that highlight contrasts."

A resident of Rio de Janeiro, the artist emigrated to Brazil as a child, growing up in Curitiba, Parana. She pursued her art studies in the United States, most notably, at the New York Art Students League. Her works have been exhibited in Rio, Sao Paulo, Curitiba, New York and Washington.

An exhibit of Oxana's sculptures is currently on view at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The exhibit, which opened March 13, runs through March 21. Exhibit hours: noon-6 p.m. daily, (closed Mondays). For further information, call (212) 288-8660.

HURI celebrates 20th...

(Continued from page 3)

Michigan, where he had directed the Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies. He replaced the highly esteemed Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, who was retiring.

Also with a relatively new position is Dr. George Grabowicz, who in 1990 assumed Dr. Pritsak's title as director of HURI, in addition to remaining the Dmytro Cyzyvsky Professor of Literature.

New programs

Dr. Hajda said he had noticed a change in the mix of students attending the well-established Ukrainian summer program of classes two years ago, "It was becoming much more professional," he said. "Last year one-third of all the enrolled students were non-Ukrainian and were taking classes for professional rather than sentimental reasons."

It occurred to him then, he said, that a need existed for those who want to take a summer course but cannot spare the eight weeks the summer program entails. So, this summer, in addition to the summer courses, HURI will offer a one-week intensive seminar geared to specialists in government services, businesspeople, journalists and others with a professional or personal interest in Ukraine.

The seminar, which will be held in Cambridge on August 1-8, will include everything from a general overview on Ukraine to contemporary issues, and from lectures on the Soviet legacy to a quick language lesson.

Dr. Hajda also mentioned that, besides the summer seminar, HURI has had contacts with U.S. government officials from the State Department and the United States Information Agency, who asked for training about Ukraine, specifically for six diplomats with assignments in Kyiv. "They thought it was the best coverage of Ukraine they have had," said Dr. Hajda of the trainees' experience at Harvard.

Other government agencies have also inquired about information and training, and Dr. Hajda said he foresees courses continuing. "We are providing a service," he said. "We're not just a

bunch of pointy-headed scholars as a lot of people think," he jokingly added.

Another new program is the "Mid-Career Training Fellows Program," which is a free-format program the institute is also gearing towards non-academics, professionals and government officials.

The concept for this project developed after a diplomat from the Ivory Coast stationed in the U.S., but soon to relocate to Kyiv, had asked for training about Ukraine.

Dr. Hajda said it is tailored to meet individual needs. "A person may just want to sit in our extensive library and read about Ukraine, or he may want to audit classes." He said this will allow individuals to utilize the school's offerings without submitting to the university's formal entrance requirements.

But scholarly study and research will remain central to HURI's mission. In fall 1992, HURI instituted a Graduate Student Fellows Program, whereby graduate students attend required seminars and remain involved in the Ukrainian studies program in return for office and equipment accommodations and other perks. "They identify an activity to support the program, such as helping in the library or escorting visiting guests and dignitaries."

He said currently 12 such fellows exist, 10 of whom are non-Ukrainian. "This is a big change. Now Ukraine is becoming part of the mainstream and more students are becoming interested," he said.

Coming soon

In the more distant future, Dr. Hajda foresees an Information Office for HURI that will include the publication of a monthly analytical newsletter. "We would like an organized center that would acquire and analyze materials relating to contemporary Ukraine, making them available to scholars and to individual inquiries."

He said the monthly publication would be "devoted to a particular problem. For example, one month it might be the Crimea, or nuclear problems, another month, perhaps Church strife would be the topic."

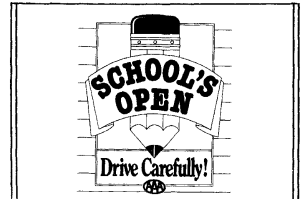
The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine has contributed \$15,000 as seed money to propel the project.

For more information on any of HURI's projects, please contact Dr. Lubomyr Hajda at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Candidacy announced

NEW YORK — Wade Rawluk, a Ukrainian American, has declared the opening of his campaign on the Libertarian Party line for the seat of the 11th Councilmanic District in the Bronx.

The campaign is currently in need of volunteers. To contact the campaign call, (718) 796-3671; or write to: Wade Rawluk, 5610 Netherland Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10471.



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Parliament review...

(Continued from page 3)

final form of the draft law on non-governmental organizations. Disagreement centered on the limit on membership dues and the number of full-time employees. The draft law was returned for further reworking.

Parliament also reviewed drafts of amendments to the Ukrainian Criminal Code. Alterations that would change investigative procedures and give greater powers of arrest to the prosecutor and deputies were sent back for further adjustments. Amendments that would allow petty crimes to be adjudicated by one judge were accepted in the first reading.

The Ukrainian Air Transport Code was accepted on the first reading, as was the Endangered Species Act. The Law on Wildlife Protection was accepted in the second reading.

During the final day of plenary sessions last week, the government discussed the progress being made on resolving the socio-economic situation

in Ukraine and measures for its stabilization. The talks centered on problems of agriculture; unfortunately the deputy prime minister for agriculture and the industrial complex, Volodymyr Demianov, and the minister of agriculture were not present. As a result, all discussions on this subject were postponed until the next session.

Two Parliamentary committee hearings took place during the week's session. The first one dealt with a draft law on the war against corruption, the mafia and organized crime. The second dealt with a draft law on ratifying agreements on reducing nuclear weapons.

The disagreements that stalled Parliament's work at the end of the winter season are threatening to derail the spring session as well. The crux of the problem lies in disputes over elections to the Constitutional Court. The democratic bloc refuses to accept a number of the candidates for posts in the court, as its position is that the selection of Constitutional Court members should not be held until a new Constitution of Ukraine is enacted.

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Winnipeg's outgoing...

(Continued from page 4)

opportunity to speak with both metropolitans, present and future. Following are excerpts of the interview.

Did you ever aspire to become a bishop?

BZDEL: My goal was to be a priest. Being provincial put me in administrative work and, if anything, that was negative. To be provincial, you spend almost 95 percent of your time in administrative work.

For example, Easter is a very lonely celebration. Because to celebrate Easter, for instance, you have gone through Holy Week with your parishioners. As provincial, you have no parish.

After nine years of being a provincial, I was looking forward to going back (to being) a parish priest. Being a bishop, in a way, brings me back to working with people.

Is it lonely being a bishop?

HERMANIUK: Yes and no. Yes, it means that you see so many problems, advise so many people...you have to make some very important decisions... sometimes you feel a little bit lonely.

It's not unlike political life, but it's spiritual and more important.

Do you think your new position will be a difficult job?

BZDEL: You pick up support from different levels. Once you become provincial, you are responsible for your priests. But I got support from my fellow provincials. There are 13 major superiors in Winnipeg, including the Benedictines, the Oblates, the Jesuits, the Basilians. It's the same thing when you become bishop. I have Archbishops Hacault and Wall right here.

Did you ever turn to your colleagues, like Bishop Isidore Borecky in Toronto?

HERMANIUK: Well, sometimes we have different ideas about different things. We could exchange opinions and agree or not agree.

What do you think about his decision not to resign as the eparch in Toronto?

HERMANIUK: I always advised him to resign. I know his situation, but this is the law of the Church. Bishops and archbishops have to comply. But he prefers to say no.

The new canon law clearly states that all bishops have to resign at 75. So the Holy See appointed an administrator who will have all the power and jurisdiction (in that eparchy).

It's quite a change to go from "Father Bzdel" to "His Grace, the Archbishop-Metropolitan of Canada." What are

you thinking about, how are you feeling?

BZDEL: Somebody asked me if I was scared about the job. The answer is yes. The challenge is to do the job and be scared, and do the job well being scared. That's part and parcel of the responsibilities.

In terms of style, do either of you see a difference?

HERMANIUK: Everybody has their own style.

BZDEL: Every brooms sweeps differently.

HERMANIUK: The most important thing is to do it well in a way which is your own style. People are expecting this kind of contribution. He (the Rev. Bzdel) knows exactly what he is doing and how he is doing it. He'll tell you himself. Most of his time was spent in pastoral work.

Do you think it might be intimidating to have your predecessor as close as perhaps living in the metropolitan's residence with you?

BZDEL: Far-r-r from it, far from it. ... I will feel a tremendous sense of security coming in. I will be riding on his coattails. We ride the coattails of our predecessors.

We have a beautiful tradition of Redemptorists bishops...the metropolitan, (the late Bishop Wasyl) Welych-

kowsky.

HERMANIUK: (Retired Lviv Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, (Michael) Hrynchysyn (of France).

Beyond editing Logos (the theological journal founded by Metropolitan Hermaniuk in 1950 and recently revived by the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at the University of Ottawa), what else do you plan to do during your retirement?
Will you go back to teaching? (Metropolitan Hermaniuk, who has a plethora of academic degrees, taught university in Belgium and then at the Redemptorist seminary in Canada.)

HERMANIUK: No. But if the Sheptytsky Institute wanted me to give lessons on Vatican II or on ecumenism, I would be delighted to give a lecture. Because of my age, I could not be a professor.

BZDEL: The people of Ukraine would love it if the metropolitan would go back to Ukraine. They desperately want to update themselves, especially on developments after Vatican II. Who is more qualified to give them the essential gist of Vatican II than he?

What will be your priorities once you are installed as archbishop of Winnipeg?

BZDEL: There is already a nice relationship between the clergy and the archbishop. I hope that continues. There is also a very good youth program and a very good catechetical center. I want to accentuate that, build on that.

Your Grace, what advice will you offer Father Bzdel?

HERMANIUK: Maybe he will need no advice!

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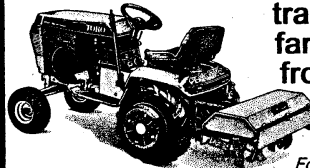
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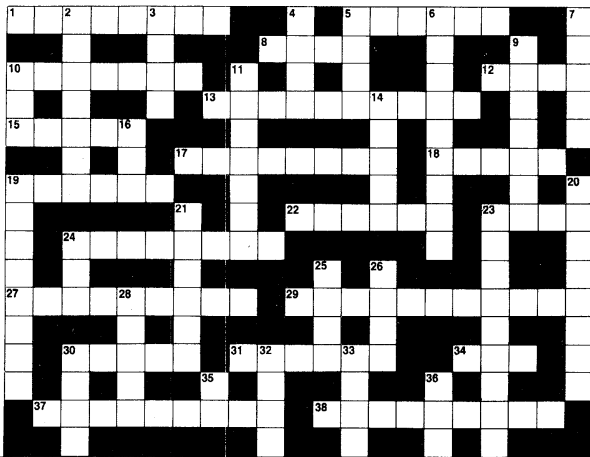
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison



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ACROSS

1. U.S. ambassador to Ukraine.
5. Kharkiv based literary journal.
8. Equal.
10. TV western and movie actor Jack.
12. --- maniac.
13. M. Dlaboha's Philadelphia based men's choir.
15. Musical instrument.
17. Head of the Directory.
18. Pchilka.
19. Rus'ka -----.
22. Pavlychko.
23. Opera star Plishka.
24. Ukrainian-English dictionary man.
27. Asiatic tribesmen who pillaged Ukraine.
29. Other Asiatic tribesman who pillaged Ukraine.
30. Where 17 Across was murdered.
31. Ukraine's Minister of Economy Pynzenyk.
34. Pendulum's partner in Poe story.
37. ----- Lavra.
38. Maksym Zalizniak's followers.

2. Eastern Ukrainian city.
3. Puny length.
4. Location of prison camps for dissidents.
5. Ukrainian river.
6. Hetman after Skoropadsky.
7. Type of writing.
9. Ukrainian Easter egg.
10. Explode.
11. Contemporary Ukrainian historian Omelan.
14. Purple ----.
16. Peculiar.
19. Travel document.
20. Cyberneticist dissident Leonid.
21. Kyiv's satirical weekly.
23. ----- prisoners.
24. Ocean abbreviation.
25. What 22 Across is.
26. Indigent.
28. Planet ----.
30. --- school.
32. Kozak leader Pidkova.
33. Gemstone with purplish tint.
35. Letter ender.
36. Farm animal.

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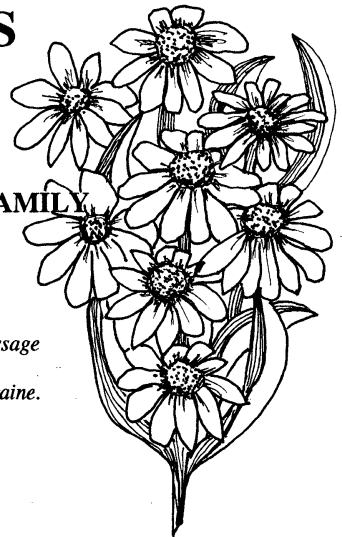
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- Lviv
- Khotyn

The program includes visits to ancient and medieval archeological sites, museums, churches and cathedrals, monasteries, cultural events, military and naval installations, as well as time for shopping. Professional guides are from Ukrainian military academies and museums. The \$3,400 price includes all normal expenses of hotels; three meals daily; air, train, bus and ship transportation; visa processing, guides and entrance fees. For detailed itinerary and further information please write to JOHN F. SLOAN, XENOPHON GROUP Int., 5218 Landgrave Ln. Springfield, VA. 22151.

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Thursday, March 18

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute, as part of its lecture series, will feature Prof. Wsevolod W. Isajiw who will speak on the topic "The Ukrainian Canadian Community at a Historic Turning Point." The presentation will be held at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, as part of its spring seminar series, will feature Dr. Bohdan Hrabovetskyi, post-doctoral fellow, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, who will speak on "The Polish Share of the Demographic Composition of 19th Century Ukraine." The presentation will be held in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m.

Friday, March 19

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston is holding a "happy hour," 5:30-7:30 p.m. at The Last Hurrah, Parker House Hotel, corner of Tremont and School Street. For more information, contact Natalie Trojan, (617) 397-0955.

Sunday, March 21

YONKERS, N.Y.: The School of Ukrainian Studies' commemorative Taras Shevchenko concert will take place at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave., at 2 p.m. Featured will be performances by the students, the Svitanko singing ensemble and the SUM-A children's bandura ensemble. Admission: \$5; children under age 12, free. For further information, call Oksana Kulynych, (914) 965-6467.

MILWAUKEE: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas will speak on the topic "Ukraine and

the United States: From Wilson to Clinton," as guest speaker at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1231 W. Scott St., at 1 p.m. For further information, call (414) 481-5918.

WARREN, Mich.: An exhibit, dedicated to an overview of former Acting Mayor of Detroit Mary Beck's activity in the American and Ukrainian communities, held on the occasion of the celebrant's 85th birthday anniversary, will take place at the EKO Gallery of Lida Kolodchin, Ukrainian Village Plaza, 26795 Ryan Road (south of I-696). The exhibit opening, at which Ms. Beck will be present, will be held March 21 at 3 p.m. The exhibit runs through March 30. The event is sponsored by former City Council secretaries: Irene Basmadjian, chairperson; Mary Davis, Cynthia Mowett, Rosemary Yurik and Lucille McNally. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays.

NEW YORK: An exhibit featuring works of art by Chrystyna Abrahamovska, Natalka Karbach and Daria Naumko will open at the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists' Association, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 1 p.m. The exhibit runs through Sunday, March 28. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-7 p.m. For further information, call Chryzanta Hentisz, (201) 763-9124.

Thursday, March 25

EDMONTON, Alberta: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta presents, as part of its seminar series, "The Chernobyl Children's Project: A Slide Presentation." Taking part in the presentation,

which will be held in the Tory Building B 45 at 7:30 p.m., are: Dr. Ehor Gauk, professor of pediatrics and neurology; Dr. John Akabuto, chief of the Division of Hematology and Oncology; Dr. David Reid, clinical professor, obstetrics; Dr. Ivanna Tataryn, assistant clinical professor, obstetrics and gynecology.

Friday, March 26

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The Nova Chamber Ensemble, featuring Larysa Krupa, piano, Maya Beiser, cello, and Christopher Lee, violin, will perform a program of works by Stravinsky, Prokofiev and Dvorak in a concert at the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave., at 8 p.m. Suggested donations: \$10; \$7, senior citizens and students. For more information, call (201) 539-4937 or (201) 539-2141.

Saturday, March 27

NEW YORK: Pianist Mykola Suk will hold a master class at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 11 a.m.-1 p.m., as part of the Music at the Institute series. Free admission.

Sunday, March 28

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine Library, 4250 Harewood Road NE, is holding a pysanka workshop at 1:30-4:30 p.m. Registration: \$12, general fee; \$24, includes kit. For more information call Mrs. Tymm, (202) 526-3737.

Sunday, March 28

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.: Soprano Oksana Krovytzka and pianist Rita Hamilton will appear in a recital of 17th and 18th century romances in a program

of works by Perti, Caccini and Cesti, and of songs by Rachmaninoff, at Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 1000 Richmond Terrace, at 3 p.m. Admission: advance sales: \$10; \$8, seniors and students; day of performance sales: \$12; \$10, seniors and students. For more information, call (718) 448-2500.

PARMA, Ohio: The Ohio Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to a concert to benefit The Ukrainian Museum of New York Building Fund and the Solomia Krushelnytska Museum in Lviv. The musical/literary program will feature Chrystyna R. Lypecka, mezzo-soprano, Maria Lonchyna-Lisowska, piano, and Natalia Hewko, who will read selections from the works of Ulana Lubowych. The concert will be held at the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Community Hall, 6810 Broadway Road, at 5 p.m. tickets: \$10; \$8, students. For tickets and further information, call (216) 845-0786 or (216) 659-4753.

Saturday, April 3-Sunday, April 4

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The St. Peter and Paul Senior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will hold its 27th annual pysanka and food bazaar at the parish auditorium, Mansfield Boulevard and Walnut Street, at noon-3 p.m. For further information, call (412) 279-4132.

ONGOING

WASHINGTON: An informal showing of contemporary Ukrainian paintings, sculptures and photographs, organized by Alla Rogers of the Alla Rogers Gallery, which opened March 10 and runs through March 24, is currently on view at the Embassy of Ukraine, 34th and M Street, in Georgetown. The exhibit is open weekdays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; entrance from W Street. For further information, contact Ms. Rogers, (202) 333-8595.

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