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Redemptorist bishops ordained for two disparate continents



Andrew Sikorsky

Metropolitan Michael Bzdel (right) and Bishop Peter Stasiuk, the Ukrainian Catholic Church's two newest prelates, bless the congregation in Winnipeg's St. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral.

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — History blended powerfully with a strong sense of a new era as Canada's first Canadian-born Ukrainian Catholic archbishop-metropolitan and Manitoba's first native bishop were consecrated together at St. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral in Winnipeg on March 9.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, 62, and Bishop Peter Stasiuk, 49, became the first two Ukrainian Catholic bishops to receive joint ordination in recent memory. Saskatchewan-born Archbishop Bzdel succeeds Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, 81, as head of the 49,000-member Manitoba Archeparchy and, as metropolitan becomes the titular head of Canada's 200,000 Ukrainian Catholics.

Although not the largest eparchy in Canada, Winnipeg holds the archiepiscopal see for historic reasons. In 1912 Bishop Nykyta Budka settled here as

the country's first Ukrainian Catholic eparch.

Manitoba-born Bishop Stasiuk succeeds 78-year-old Ivan Prasko as bishop for the 25,000 Ukrainian Catholics in Australia, New Zealand and Oceania.

More than 1,200 people crammed into the North End cathedral on a blustery late winter afternoon to attend the three-hour-45-minute ceremony. Thirty-two Ukrainian- and Latin-rite bishops, and more than 150 priests from around the world concelebrated the pontifical divine liturgy.

Among them were Ottawa's Archbishop Marcel Gervais, president of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; Archbishop Leonard Wall of Winnipeg; Archbishop Antoine Haccault of the city's Francophone St. Boniface Archdiocese and Toronto's controversial Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Isidore Borecky.

Ironically, Bishop Borecky's em-

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Deputy Premier Yukhnovsky quits as Socialists, democrats clash

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk relieved First Deputy Prime Minister Ihor Yukhnovsky of his duties on Wednesday evening, March 17, after a tumultuous day in the Ukrainian Parliament during which Socialists and democrats clashed.

The decree came only hours after Dr. Yukhnovsky offered his resignation from the Parliament, preferring to remain a deputy with a mandate rather than one of highest ranking officials in a shaky government that comes under review on May 1.

The presidential decree stated that Dr. Yukhnovsky was relieved of his government duties to take another post, reported Ukrainian Television. It has been rumored in government circles that he will be named to head the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and that Vasyl Yevtukhov, deputy prime minister of industry and construction, will be named in his place.

In a power struggle between the conservative majority in Parliament and the reform-minded government, Socialist deputies on March 17 demanded that the Cabinet of Ministers, officials working for the presidential administration and diplomats who are also elected deputies turn over their mandates. The Socialists argued that they cannot perform effectively in two simultaneously held positions.

However, some democratic deputies saw other reasons for this maneuver by Socialist forces.

"They want to strip them of their powers because these are the people who are fighting the mafia in Ukraine today," said Dmytro Chobit, a deputy from western Ukraine.

Although Dr. Yukhnovsky has said he is irritated by the slow pace of

(Continued on page 2)

Socialists target reform deputies

As The Weekly was going to press, the Respublika press agency reported that the Socialist majority in Parliament was demanding that the following ministers and presidential advisers turn in their mandates as people's deputies:

Ivan Herts, minister of foreign economic relations; Vasyl Yevtukhov, deputy prime minister; Oleksander Yemelianov, member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and economic policymaker; Oleksander Yemets, political adviser to the president; Arkadiy Yershov, minister of social guarantees; Yuliy Yoffe, deputy prime minister; Yuriy Kostenko, minister of the environment; Viktor Pynzenyk, deputy prime minister and minister of the economy; Vasyl Rudenko, presidential adviser on territorial matters; Yuriy Serbin, minister of construction and architecture; and Hryhoriy Khomenko, secretary of the president's administration.

New Ukraine ponders future during its second congress

by Maria Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Emerging amorphous, but intact, the union New Ukraine concluded its two-day congress at Kyiv's trade union building on Sunday, March 14.

The second congress of this coalition, — which unites liberal democrats and social democrats, as well as businessmen and politicians, in large part from Ukraine's central regions — however, failed to produce not only a singular leader, but also a viable economic program to propel Ukraine out of its current crisis.

Reform-minded Deputy Volodymyr Fienko of Kharkiv resigned as leader of New Ukraine, explaining that he wants to devote more time to the activities of

the political party he chairs, the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine.

The congress, attended by more than 300 delegates representing 22 regions, amended its charter, restructured its leadership organs and created a coordinating council. This council will include one representative from every region (regional council); one representative from every collective, including political parties and business organization (collective membership council); five deputies from Parliament (parliamentary faction); and the chairman of the experts' council. The experts' council will include advisers and consultants in the spheres of economics, law, etc.

Only the chairman of the regional council was elected during the congress.

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Background: the genesis of New Ukraine

by Dmytro Filipchenko

KYYIV — The history of the civic and political coalition New Ukraine began late in 1991. A group of leading figures of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (PDRU) decided to establish an all-Ukrainian organization that would draw upon all democratic forces, including those directors of state industrial enterprises and private commercial concerns who were dissatisfied with the policies of Prime Minister Vitold Fokin's government.

This group also sought the attention of the two chief executives, the president and prime minister, in order to lobby for the adoption of crucial social and economic measures.

The various approaches to cooperation with the president's administration and other government circles produced an internal differentiation within New Ukraine. In the spring of

1992, a faction headed by the parliamentarian Volodymyr Filenko emerged. It included the members of the PDRU, as well as those of the so-called "lesser" parties, the constitutional democrats, the liberal democrats and both social democratic parties. It was this faction that made open opposition to the Fokin government part of New Ukraine's platform at the coalition's convention in June 1992. It also initiated the referendum drive for the dissolution of the Supreme Council.

A new era in the coalition's activities began after a member, Leonid Kuchma, was appointed prime minister. The support of many entrepreneurs and enterprise directors shifted to the government, but this also coincided with the democratic referendum movement's failure to gather the 3 million signatures in time.

The resulting drop in leverage and
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New Ukraine...

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He is Volodymyr Kafarsky, a businessman from Ivano-Frankivske. Other chairmen were scheduled to be selected in the near future.

Although New Ukraine boasts Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, First Deputy Prime Minister Ihor Yukhnovsky (see related story) Deputy Prime Ministers Viktor Pynzenyk and Vasyl Yevukhov, and former Deputy Prime Minister Volodymyr Lanovoy and Supreme Council Second Deputy, Chairman Volodymyr Hrynirov among its founders and supporters, it has not been able to formulate a concrete program that would swiftly enable Ukraine to establish a free market economy.

Formed in January 1992, New Ukraine attracted many former Communists to its ranks and was able to unite those who wanted to work toward an independent, democratic Ukraine. Today, it is still evident that most supporters come from the eastern and central regions, as much of the communication and discussion at the two-day congress was held in the Russian language.

Speaking about cooperation between

national democratic forces and the forces that New Ukraine comprises, Mr. Filenko said: "Unfortunately, many influential political forces in Ukraine today do not see, or do not want to see, the close mutual relationship we should nurture. A large part of the national democrats underestimate the meaning of market reforms in the process of nation-building, and conversely, liberal democrats and social democrats underestimate the importance of creating our own army, border control and other attributes of an independent nation."

However, despite the fact that New Ukraine prides itself on attracting successful businessmen from Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk, among other urban centers, it has a budget of only \$200,000 karbovantsi (\$100 U.S.) to spread its economic and democratic principles throughout Ukraine.

"Today Ukraine finds itself in a dead zone, somewhere between the past (command-administrative, totalitarian) and the future (free-market, independent, democratic) both in regards to economics and politics," noted Mr. Filenko during his year-end report on Saturday, March 13.

The congress had hoped to deliver answers to such questions as: What price will Ukraine have to pay for reforms? What position should New Ukraine take toward the government? How should New Ukraine function in the future? Ultimately, however, the congress decided to conditionally back the government.

At best, Kharkiv Mayor Yevhen Kushneryov characterized the two-day congress as a "working meeting," a kind of "roundtable" discussion. Mr. Filenko expressed hope that New Ukraine would serve as a springboard for the formation of one, or even two, strong political parties, based on the principles of liberal democrats and social democrats.

"What is most important is the introduction of mechanisms of mutual political responsibility. And such mechanisms are created throughout the entire world thanks to political parties. In the future, I see one or two political parties forming on the foundation of New Ukraine, geared toward the liberal democratic and social democratic directions. But, today, we are not yet ready for this. And for this reason, we must strengthen the structures that make up our coalition. Personally, I intend to do this through my work in the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine," said Mr. Filenko.

Deputy premier...

(Continued from page 1)

reforms in Ukraine today, he has also been harshly criticized by conservative forces in recent weeks, including the Ministry of Health, which has said that Dr. Yukhnovsky is wrongly accusing the ministry of misappropriating Ukraine's hard currency credit fund. Dr. Yukhnovsky chairs this fund.

The Ukrainian Constitution requires that the decree on Dr. Yukhnovsky's discharge be ratified by the Parliament. However, a faction of deputies, composed in large part of former Communists, intends to oppose ratification, on the grounds that no members of the current Cabinet of Ministers should be allowed to step down before the government's special powers expire in May, reported IntelNews.

Dr. Yukhnovsky, a professor of physics from Lviv University, is an elected people's deputy from western Ukraine. He was appointed a presidential advisor by President Kravchuk last spring and chosen first deputy prime minister in October, after the ouster of the government of Vitold Fokin.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **IVANO-FRANKIVSKE** — The director and other senior officials of an oil refinery in Nadvirna, about 30 miles south of here, were arrested after being accused of illegally exporting \$11.5 million in petroleum products to Petrox, a Swedish company. Their names were not mentioned. Ukraine's general procuracy is conducting an investigation. (Post-Postup).

• **KYYIV** — According to an Ukrinform report of March 9, municipal authorities in Chernivtsi have turned to karate experts to help collect fares from dodgers on the city's buses. The martial artists, all volunteers, were taken on after an increasing number of attacks on bus inspectors trying to enforce payment were reported. The Ukrinform item noted that "it is an indisputable fact that order on the public transport system has improved." (The Washington Times)

• **KYYIV** — Early indications are that Ukraine's parliamentarians are taking a dim view of the START Treaty. On March 11, Pravda Ukrainy and other newspapers carried reports that preliminary hearings organized by a group of deputies also prompted suggestions that START be ratified, but acceptance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty be delayed. This would give Ukraine legal grounds to retain some of its nuclear weapons, and then to enter into negotiations with the other CIS states over how the START cuts would apply to their country. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — According to a Reuters report of March 2, both President Leonid Kravchuk and his main political opponent, Vyacheslav Chornovil, have expressed their support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Mr. Kravchuk was quoted by a spokesman as saying that his country fully supports the development of democracy in Russia. Mr. Chornovil said that despite past disagreements with Mr. Yeltsin, the latter remains the guarantor of Ukrainian independence. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — Ostankino reported on March 15 that while Ukraine's defense conversion is well under way, it is

difficult to estimate the value of the civilian production in former military plants. The report cited statistics to the effect that 70 percent of defense orders were cut and that there was a threefold increase in civilian production by the military. Ostankino focused on a factory in Kharkiv that turned out tanks in the past but now concentrates on tracked transporters. These are to be shipped to Russia as partial payment for oil shipments. On March 12, Izvestiya reported that Ukraine intends to convert its TU-95 bombers, inherited from the Soviet strategic wing, into aircraft for U.N. environmental monitoring missions. These planes come under the provisions of the START Treaty, subject to Ukrainian ratification. However, the treaty makes no mention of conversion, and new provisions might have to be negotiated. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — A recent issue of the German weekly Der Spiegel quoted President Leonid Kravchuk's estimation that plans to resettle ethnic Germans formerly expelled from Ukraine have failed. According to Mr. Kravchuk, part of the problem is caused by the many Germans now in Ukraine seeking to emigrate. Only about 1,500 ethnic Germans are reported to have responded to the project, which is in part funded by the German government in Bonn. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — On March 11, Ukrainian TV aired an interview with three deputies of the Supreme Council who took part in the Communist conference in Makiyivka (just east of Donetsk). They claimed that the press had misrepresented the character of resolutions adopted at the conference. The delegates affirmed the petition to lift the ban on the Communist Party of Ukraine and calls for a renewal of its activities, but denied they sought integration with a revived Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In fact, the deputies said that the idea of such an integration had been expressly rejected. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — The security chiefs of Ukraine and Russia on March 3 signed
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Church split continues to plague Orthodox faithful in Ukraine

by **Khristina Lew**

KYIV — Ada Ivanivna is well-versed in the history of Orthodoxy in Ukraine. She effortlessly guides one through Kyiv's oldest standing Orthodox chapel, pointing out 18th century icons and religious paintings. She is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, but when asked which one, she replies, "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate, the one that belongs to Volodymyr."

Her error reflects the growing confusion among Ukraine's 30 million Orthodox believers who have fallen prey to a power struggle between Metropolitan Filaret, the de facto head of the newly created UOC-KP, and Metropolitan Volodymyr, the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Moscow Patriarchate.

The recent history of the Orthodox Church in Ukraine has been rocky. During the Soviet era, only the Russian Orthodox Church enjoyed official recognition throughout the USSR. Sixty percent of the ROC's parishes were in Ukraine. The head of the ROC in Ukraine, Metropolitan Filaret, was a fierce opponent of an independent Ukrainian Church.

Several months after Ukraine declared its sovereignty, Moscow granted the Ukrainian exarchate administrative independence on October 27, 1990. After Ukraine declared its independence on August 24, 1991, Metropolitan Filaret began championing an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

In an October 1992 interview, Metropolitan Filaret explained his turnaround matter-of-factly. "An independent state should have an independent Church. After Ukraine became an independent state, I felt that the Church too should be independent. Up until that time [1991], there had only been one state, 'the Soviet Union.'"

According to Filaret, at a November 1-3, 1991, sobor of the UOC-MP, the entire Church hierarchy, representatives of monasteries and some laypeople unanimously agreed to ask the patriarch and bishops of the ROC to grant the UOC full canonical independence.

Patriarch Pimen of the ROC did not grant the Ukrainian Church canonical independence. Moscow, according to Filaret, had much to lose by the creation of an independent Ukrainian Church. "The Russian Orthodox Church stood to lose its parishes [in Ukraine], financial support (Ukraine grossed 60 percent of all religious goods sales which went directly to Moscow), the right to claim a 1,000-year history of Christianity, and its weight in universal Orthodoxy (of the 150 million Orthodox believers worldwide, the ROC, including the Ukrainian Church, claims 100 million members)."

In April 1992, Metropolitan Filaret was asked to step down as head of the UOC-MP amid accusations



Metropolitan Volodymyr, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate

of cruelty to fellow bishops. The controversial Filaret, who is rumored to have a wife and children and to be an agent of the KGB, refused.

On May 27, Volodymyr, who is also rumored to be a KGB agent, was appointed metropolitan of Kyiv and All-Ukraine of the UOC-MP.

On June 11, Metropolitan Filaret was defrocked by Moscow.

On June 25, Filaret, with Bishop Antony, then administrator of the affairs of the UAOC Patriarchate in Ukraine, announced the unification of a faction of the UOC-MP with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to create the UOC-KP. UAOC Patriarch Mstyslav was placed at the new Church's helm.

Ninety-four-year-old Patriarch Mstyslav has repeatedly stated both publicly and privately that he does not recognize the figures of Filaret and Antony nor the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate, which was created without his knowledge. Metropolitan Filaret and Bishop Antony continue to recognize him as patriarch of the UOC-KP.

"Only a patriarchate gives Mstyslav the right to be patriarch," observed Metropolitan Filaret. "If he does not recognize the patriarchate [of the UOC-KP], then he is not the patriarch. I know that he views himself the patriarch of the Kyiv Patriarchate, therefore, he must recognize it."

Metropolitan Filaret claims that since November 1991, the UOC-MP and the UAOC had been discussing unification. "We agreed that the UOC-MP, which I headed, would be granted autocephaly from Moscow, and then we, one autocephalous Church, and the other autocephalous Church [the UAOC] would unite to create one autocephalous Church in Ukraine." Had Moscow granted the UOC-MP autocephaly, Metropolitan Filaret says the Ukrainian Orthodox Church would not have separated into two parts.

At the time of the UOC-KP's creation, Metropolitan Filaret enjoyed the support of Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and the Ukrainian Parliament, who wanted an independent Church in an independent Ukraine.

Many, however, viewed the UOC-KP as uncanonical. In an October 1992 interview, Metropolitan Volodymyr said the UOC-MP also seeks independence, "but on legal, canonical grounds, with the full support of the faithful."

Yevhen Sverstiuk, editor of *Our Faith* (the All-Ukrainian Orthodox Newspaper) and a supporter of one independent Ukrainian Church, views the creation of the UOC-KP as purely political. "Filaret has united with a Church that he has fought against his whole life. He has done so to increase his power, control the cash-box, and administer the Church of St. Volodymyr in Kyiv."

Despite the controversy surrounding the creation of the new Church, Metropolitan Filaret maintains the UOC-KP will eventually be recognized as a viable entity. "All present-day Orthodox Churches have followed a path similar to ours. Take the very same Russian Orthodox Church. The Russian Church became an independent Church in 1448. For over 150 years this Church was not recognized by the Eastern Patriarchates. And for over 150 years it existed unrecognized. Take the Greek Church, which became an autocephalous Church in 1821 when Greece declared itself an independent state and separated from the Ottoman Empire. The Constantinople Patriarchate did not recognize the Greek Church as autocephalous for 32 years. The American Orthodox Church has existed for over 20 years and it is not recognized by all of the Greek Patriarchate, but the Church still exist. Just as we will exist regardless of whether we are recognized or not."

Most of Ukraine's Orthodox faithful pledge their allegiance to the UOC-MP. While Metropolitan Filaret has the support of 18 bishops, Metropolitan Volodymyr has 29. According to Ukraine's Council on Religious Affairs, in August 1992, the UOC-MP had 5,490 parishes, 5 percent of which formerly belonged to the UAOC. Metropolitan Filaret claims to have 2,500 parishes. According to Mr. Sverstiuk, however, many UOC-KP priests follow Mstyslav, but not Filaret.

Although the UOC-MP is tied to the Moscow Patriarchate, it is preparing for the eventual creation of a Particular Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Metropolitan Volodymyr, who maintains relations with ROC Patriarch Alexei in order to have ties with "true



Metropolitan Filaret, de facto head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate.

Orthodoxy," cautions that the process may take some time. He believes the ultimate decision rests with the faithful, and not the bishops. Mass disinformation, however, has taken its toll.

"No Church in history followed an easy path to full independence," he said. "We have our problems and I see one of them as being our faithful. They must be made to understand that the creation of a Particular Ukrainian Orthodox Church is not the whim of Volodymyr or President Kravchuk, but a natural path taken by all Churches which are today independent."

Metropolitan Volodymyr says the UOC-MP is not given an opportunity to inform its faithful through the mass media. According to him, the lack of objective information is confusing people. "Our people understand autocephaly to mean pledging allegiance to the pope, or to the Uniates or the Catholics. This misconception is growing because there is no two-sided information."

Mass disinformation and renewed religious fervor among all the factions of the Church has resulted in inter-faith conflict and violent confrontation over church property. For example, in October 1992 it was widely reported that UAOC faithful forcibly took control of a UOC-MP church in Rivne, stoning the building and its inhabitants until they were forced to flee. The UOC-MP has appealed to the municipal court, but no decisions have been handed down. "There are no laws concerning church property," explained Metropolitan Volodymyr. Metropolitan Filaret justifies the conflict in Rivne by saying all church property in Ukraine should belong to the Kyiv Patriarchate.

Inter-faith conflicts and general confusion have forced many would-be believers in Kyiv to seek spiritual solace in the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Seventh-day Adventist Church, among others.

While both leaders concede that Ukraine should have one independent Orthodox Church, rapprochement is long coming. Filaret sees it as a three-step process: "stop the violence, begin a dialogue, unite." Filaret says Volodymyr's people must stop calling UOC-KP faithful Catholics and schismatics. Volodymyr says both he and Filaret must adhere to canon law and act according to canonical principles before dialogues on unification take place.

"With the separation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from Moscow," says Filaret, "Ukraine will forever leave Russia. It is the last but very important string which ties Ukraine to Moscow. We can only discuss unification in terms of one independent Orthodox Church in Ukraine. The UOC-KP cannot unite with the UOC-MP only to once again submit to Moscow."

Rukh leader visits Philadelphia to clear up "misconceptions"

by Olena W. Stercho

PHILADELPHIA — Vyacheslav Chornovil, a leading member of the Ukrainian Parliament and former candidate for the Ukrainian presidency, spoke in Philadelphia on Tuesday, March 2, in his capacity as chairman of Rukh.

Mr. Chornovil made a number of appearances in Ukrainian American communities to "clear up certain misconceptions held in the diaspora about Rukh," emanating from its recent transformation into a political party. Mr. Chornovil's presentation in Philadelphia was sponsored by Ukraine Aid Inc., formerly the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Philadelphia Rukh. He was introduced by the organization's president, Ulana Mazurkevich.

In his speech Mr. Chornovil outlined both Rukh's and his positions on the current state of affairs in Ukraine by fitting them into the historical context of the events of the last several years. Calling 1991 "The year of approaching nationhood," he reviewed the circumstances surrounding Ukraine's declaration of independence of August 24, 1991, and the referendum on independence of December 1, 1991, crediting Galicia in the process for its major role in spearheading national consciousness.

The euphoria over the December independence vote blinded many among Ukraine's democratic bloc, according to Mr. Chornovil, resulting in 1992 becoming "the year of lost opportunities." After the December election, many in the Parliament naively believed the legislators — Communists and democrats alike — were united in the common cause of state-building. Thus, Mr. Chornovil's suggestion in December of 1991, that democratic forces should go into opposition to the government unless the bureaucratic apparatus still controlled by Communists "partocrats" was disassembled, was met coldly by the majority of democratic activists. He noted that then, as now, he conceives of an opposition bloc as a constructive force aimed at facilitating nation-building, not as a destructive, hyper-critical element.

The question of whether democratic forces should form an opposition bloc pervaded Rukh's Third Congress, with the vast majority of the rank and file supporting this position while the leadership split on the question. Ultimately, had Rukh not taken an opposition stance, the organization itself would have disintegrated, Mr. Chornovil stated. "The succeeding year confirmed our position that unless the system was swept clean of partocrats, there would be no fundamental reform," Mr. Chornovil said. "Fokin's regime was the government of state treason. Had he lasted much longer, the Ukrainian state itself would have been placed in severe jeopardy," he added.

Mr. Chornovil offered several examples of Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin's malfeasance. In April of 1990, Ukraine sent products worth approximately 500 million rubles to Russia without requiring immediate payment. This sum was not collected until six months later and only after the ruble had been substantially devalued, resulting in Ukrainian financing of the Russian economy when it could ill afford to do so.

Mr. Chornovil also savaged Prime Minister Fokin's handling of the Ukrainian economy, and in particular, the incompetent introduction of the



Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil

coupon. "In December of 1991, Deutschebank issued a report which concluded that all of the republics of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine was in the best shape to transform its economy," Mr. Chornovil said. "Now, we are in considerably worse shape than Russia. Our food is more expensive, inflation is outrageous and the black market is rampant."

Not only did the Fokin government damage the economy, but corruption and outright theft of national resources was pervasive. Thus, Mr. Chornovil cited the example of a Fokin crony who was able to hide millions of dollars in personal Swiss bank accounts, which were diverted from the sale of Ukrainian naval vessels at fire sale prices. Although an investigation into these activities is ongoing, Mr. Chornovil charged the Procurator's Office was attempting to whitewash the affair.

On another topic, Mr. Chornovil addressed what he viewed as Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's most serious mistakes during 1992. First and foremost, he cited Kravchuk's entry into an agreement on the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in December of 1991. "The independence vote was Ukraine's shining moment. With diplomatic recognition pouring in from around the world, we had no need for the CIS and should have proceeded totally independently, like the Baltic countries," he said. "The CIS is now a noose around our necks and a source of economic blackmail."

Second, Mr. Chornovil criticized Mr. Kravchuk's institution of oblast administration by presidential representatives, for the reason that the individuals selected for the majority of posts came from the established nomenklatura and now resist President Kravchuk. Mr. Chornovil emphasized that such administrators should have been popularly elected or, at a minimum, appointed from among pragmatists and political neutrals.

Third, Mr. Chornovil emphasized that the Yalta agreement with Russia, under which the Black Sea Fleet was placed under joint Ukrainian-Russian command until 1995, has been disastrous for Ukraine. "Effectively, the fleet is under Russian command," Mr. Chornovil said. "While initially many officers wanted to be under Ukrainian control, this is no longer the case because of the

(Continued on page 13)

Vyacheslav Chornovil outlines positions of Ukraine, Rukh

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Arriving in the United States after an absence of more than two years, Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil met with Ukrainian American community members, the press, members of Congress and administration officials in late February and early March to outline Ukraine's state policies as well as to explain the position of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) at this time of turmoil.

Among his many meetings was one with the editorial staffs of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, during which Mr. Chornovil said he wanted to set the record straight on Rukh's current status as a registered political party and its plans for the near future.

The former Soviet political prisoner-turned-people's deputy began his remarks by focusing on the latest developments in Ukraine.

"Right now the situation in Ukraine is extraordinarily threatening. The Communists have gone on the offensive," he noted. "Once again the correctness of Rukh's position has been affirmed. Rukh was very critical of the fact that (many believed) that together, everyone without exception would begin to enthusiastically build the Ukrainian state. However, the Communists did not want to build a Ukrainian state, and when they voted for independence (on August 24, 1991), they simply voted to save their own skins."

(Stanislav Hurenko (leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine) called a meeting during the recess on August 24 and the Communists discussed this for a very long time. They all looked to Moscow, but after this discussion they decided to nonetheless vote for independence in order to save themselves — for they feared they would be prosecuted for the putsch. They were afraid for themselves, they were afraid for Yeltsin, and those processes taking place in Moscow.")

"For some time," Mr. Chornovil continued, "there was this illusion of unity. But in time we saw that nothing was coming of this. Those democrats who supported the government of (Prime Minister Vitold) Fokin and considered our criticism of that government to be anarchy, to be an impediment to the building of an independent state, were wrong. Way back in May 1991 Rukh had noted that Ukraine was in danger and had adopted the slogan 'The Fokin government — a government of national treason.' Subsequent events showed we were right."

Mr. Chornovil said Rukh organized picketing and collected signatures on a petition to disband the Parliament, since the Parliament was doing nothing to counter the Fokin government's moves. "This broad campaign resulted in the demise of the Fokin government. And that is probably mostly Rukh's doing," he added.

Today, all the facts are beginning to come out about that government's corruption, about its contacts with the mafia, and about how it essentially robbed Ukraine blind. "That government did not take the smallest step toward reform — it was an anti-reform government," Mr. Chornovil stated. "Its members were typical representatives of the command-administrative system who were afraid of any changes. In addition, they constantly looked toward Moscow."

As an example, Mr. Chornovil cited the fact that in June 1992 Moscow had stopped sending Ukraine any payments, while Ukraine continued to send products to Moscow. "Thus, we gave Moscow a sum of about 500 million karbovantsi — this was lost to us forever."

At the same time, "we did not yet have our own currency," Mr. Chornovil continued. "We kept the ruble for transactions, while the coupon was meant only to safeguard the consumer market. We should have immediately transformed the coupon into our currency. This was done only when the new government took over. As a result, today our rate of inflation is several times higher than in Russia, and our karbovantsi, which is now our currency, is absolutely devalued."

As another example of the Fokin government's duplicity, Mr. Chornovil cited the fact that while Moscow had instituted a policy of pre-payments for goods way back in the summer of 1992, Ukraine did so only once the government of Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma took over at the end of that year. "This was done over the great

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Vyacheslav Chornovil (standing) and his wife, Atena Pashko (left), at a meeting with Ukrainian American community leaders at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York.

Ukraine's ambassador delivers 28th Shevchenko Lecture

by Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON — Independent Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko, delivered the 28th annual Shevchenko Lecture in the evening of Monday, March 1, before an enthusiastic audience of about 300 at the University of Alberta. The talk was titled "Building an Independent Ukraine: Current Policies and Future Tasks."

The Shevchenko Lecture is sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton and organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Before Ukraine's ambassador began his talk, he was introduced and greeted by Khrystyna Jendyk, president of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club, Dr. Paul Davenport, president of the University of Alberta, and Dr. Zenon Kohut, acting director of CIUS.

Ambassador Lukianenko opened his lecture by recounting how his views on the necessity of Ukraine's independence were first formed during his days as a soldier in the Soviet army, when he came to the conclusion that it was impossible to rationally and effectively organize the economy of such a large and diverse territory as that of the former Soviet Union. Real, existing conditions led him, logically, to conclude that it made much more sense to organize Ukraine's economy separately. This, he pointed out, is the same conclusion reached by Ukraine's elites, and was one of the forces behind Ukraine's drive for independence.

Today, Ambassador Lukianenko said, Ukraine has taken major steps towards solving two fundamental political tasks: the building of an independent Ukrainian state, and the democratization of society. Mr. Lukianenko pointed out that Ukraine's democratic forces live with the memory of the tragedy of the 1917-1920 period, when the political parties in Ukraine fought one another for power and thereby weakened Ukraine, which fell easy prey to foreign powers. In order to avoid the recurrence of such a tragedy, Ukraine's democrats are willing to share power with many of yesterday's Communist functionaries, who previously participated in the suppression of Ukraine's rights. Despite some negative consequences of this compromise, some of these figures, such as President Leonid Kravchuk, were now sincerely working for Ukraine's interests, Ambassador Lukianenko noted.

Ukraine's most pressing task at this

time, in Mr. Lukianenko's view, is not political but economic — specifically, to move decisively towards a market economy. Ukraine's ambassador expressed satisfaction that the current reformist government of Leonid Kuchma was taking steps towards realizing the goal, especially in regard to privatization of the economy. However, he pointed out that these reforms are taking place in conditions of a deep economic crisis that are partially due to the inherited old Soviet economy as well as the policies of the former Ukrainian government of Vitold Fokin, which tried to maintain the old command-administrative, bureaucratically run economy. The new government still faces great difficulties in overcoming the resistance and inertia of the old state and party functionaries, who have much to lose if privatization is enacted.

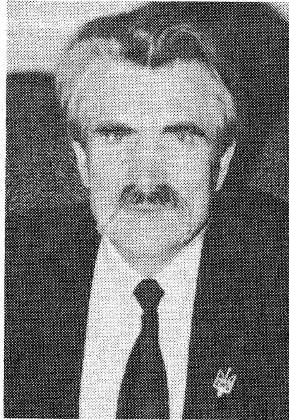
Despite the internal problems, as well as economic and political pressure from Russia, Mr. Lukianenko said he felt optimistic about Ukraine's future and its ability to maintain its independence. He did express disappointment that Western countries, in particular Canada, were so slow to take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by the emergence of an independence Ukraine.

Ambassador Lukianenko's speech was the culmination point of a three-day visit to Edmonton. Earlier that day, Mr. Lukianenko met with Alberta Premier Ralph Klein, provincial government ministers and businessmen, to discuss questions of trade and business opportunities in Ukraine.

Following these meetings, the government of Alberta held an official reception for Ukraine's ambassador at the Hotel McDonald. In his welcoming speech, Premier Klein acknowledged three areas in which Alberta government and industry could cooperate with Ukraine: in developing Ukraine's food processing industry; in oil exploration and extraction; and in telecommunications.

At the reception, both Premier Klein and Edmonton Mayor Jan Reimer urged Mr. Lukianenko to ask the Ukrainian government to open a consulate in Edmonton. The ambassador responded that Ukraine planned to open a consulate in Toronto in late March or early April and that Montreal had been seen as the next likely site.

Mr. Lukianenko noted, however, that the decision to locate Ukraine's second consulate in Montreal was not final. If the Ukrainian government could be convinced that it was important to open a consulate in Edmon-



Ambassador Levko Lukianenko

ton, then this was also possible, he remarked. The ambassador also reinforced Premier Klein's remarks about Ukraine's interest in oil, food processing, and telecommunications, where Alberta companies had expertise.

All three days of Ambassador Lukianenko's visit to Edmonton were packed with activities and meetings. Whereas Monday was devoted to government meetings and the Shevchenko Lecture, on the two previous days, Mr. Lukianenko met with members of Edmonton's Ukrainian community.

The ambassador was greeted by members of the Ukrainian community on his arrival at Edmonton's International Airport on Saturday morning, February 27. That afternoon, he visited the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Alberta's Walter Mackenzie Health Science Centre. Here, Dr. Ehor Gauk, head of the Pediatrics Department, and of the Canadian government-sponsored Chernobyl Children's Project, outlined what the Edmonton-based medical aid project had accomplished to date.

On Saturday evening, Ambassador Lukianenko visited St. Michael's Extended Care Centre, whose director, Bohdan Shulakewych, and wife, Lydia Shulakewych, past president of Alberta's Ukrainian Canadian Congress, did much to organize last year's airlift of medicines and hospital supplies to Ukraine on the transport airplane Mria.

On Sunday, after attending liturgies at both Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic cathedrals, a luncheon with community leaders and a reception with members of the Ukrainian community, sponsored by Alberta's Ukrainian Canadian Congress, were held at the Chateau Louis Hotel. Dmytro Jacuta, Petro Dackiw and Jaroslav Skrypnyk — all from the Alberta UCC — greeted the ambassador at these events. Ambassador Lukianenko made two brief speeches here.

Before he departed for Calgary on Tuesday morning, Ambassador Lukianenko stopped for a brief visit to the CIUS, where he met with the staff and toured the facilities. Here, he was briefly acquainted with the work of the institute, especially its publications program.

The trip to Edmonton marks the first visit for Ukraine's ambassador to this city. Much of the organizational work for this was prepared by Dr. Bohdan Klid of CIUS, and Yuri Andryjowycz of the UCC.

It was learned just prior to his arrival here that Ambassador Lukianenko will again be visiting Edmonton in early June to receive an honorary doctorate in law from the University of Alberta at this spring's convocation.

Lukianenko visits with Ukrainians, businesspersons

by Donna Korchinski

CALGARY — It's a long way from a prison camp in the Urals to a stately new home in Ottawa for Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko.

The 64-year-old ambassador, who spent 25 years in prison under the former Communist regime, visited Calgary on March 3, as part of his first trip to the province of Alberta. "I've been in Quebec and Ontario and Winnipeg," he told The Ukrainian Weekly. "And now it's time to come visit Alberta."

In Alberta's capital, Edmonton, he met with Premier Ralph Klein, with businesspeople involved in projects in Ukraine and with members of the Ukrainian community. In Calgary, some 400 Ukrainians greeted Ambassador Lukianenko at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cultural Center.

Mr. Lukianenko's main interest in Alberta was to broaden Ukraine's economic ties with Canada. He spoke with businesspeople involved in Alberta's two main industries — oil and gas, and agriculture. He also met with representatives of UMA Engineering Ltd., who are introducing the widely-accepted Torrens system of land registry into Ukraine.

Ambassador Lukianenko explained that Ukraine imports 90 percent of its oil and gas supplies from Russia. Speaking in English, which he learned by reading the English dictionary and English newspapers while in prison, Mr. Lukianenko explained that Ukraine needs to lessen its dependence on Russian oil and gas. "We need to diversify the supply of oil products from the other countries," he said.

Ukraine has large reserves of oil near the Black Sea, but they are deep — about 5,000 meters — and by Western standards, expensive to retrieve. However, there is interest on the part of Alberta's oil and gas companies, which are looking for new areas to explore.

Mr. Lukianenko said he is also anxious to import food-processing technology. He noted the dire need to improve Ukraine's marketing and food-processing system. "In Ukraine, approximately 50 percent of the cucumbers and cabbages and tomatoes are rotten, because there is no storage; nearly 38 percent of the potatoes also are spoiled."

As for meat production, Ambassador Lukianenko said the distribution system is "simplistic." "We have the producers in villages, and we have the buyers in the towns," he explained, "but between the producers and the buyers, there does not exist industrial processing."

Mr. Lukianenko also spoke of his former struggles for the freedom of Ukraine. In the late 1950s and early '60s, he was practicing law in Lviv and was one of the co-founders of a clandestine organization known as the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union. For his activities, he was sentenced to death in 1961. That sentence was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment.

Upon his release in 1976, he became one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, dedi-

(Continued on page 16)

Artists' works decorate embassy

WASHINGTON — More than 100 creations by Ukrainian artists, sculptors and embroiderers were on display March 10 at the opening of the first painting exhibition held at the new Ukrainian Embassy complex in Washington in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko.

The works of young and well-known artists from many of Ukraine's regions are on display representing various trends and genres. Prominently featured are graphics carrying Shevchenko-inspired motifs.

Also on display are artistic creations from the gallery of Alla Rogers, well-known supporter of Ukrainian painting, and from the private collections of other Ukrainian Americans.

Works from Ms. Roger's gallery have been featured at the Embassy since the building's grand opening on February 24, 1993, among them photographs

taken by her of some of Ukraine's rich architectural and church treasures.

At the embassy, other artists included in this collection are follows: S. Bazilev, N. Yurchenko-Borisova, V. Duzhinsky, R. Harasuta, K. Kornichuk, A. Kostetsky, L. Lazareva, L. Medvid, I. Mitsyk, O. Nedoshytko, V. Patyk, A. Petropavlovsky, I. Shymchuk, V. Simeron, M. Stratilat, M. Zhukov and S. Zoruk.

Also on display were samples of Ukrainian embroidery by Natalia Lurchanikov.

Ambassador Oleh Bilorus spoke at the exhibit opening, and emphasized that the exhibit is the first in a series of cultural programs that will occur regularly at the embassy complex. Ukrainian craftsmanship and artistry will now become an integral part of the cultural scene of the U.S. capital, said Ambassador Bilorus.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Caution: high stakes

As the pace of preparations for the first Clinton-Yeltsin summit intensifies, the White House is seeking to build support — both among the public and members of Congress — for American assistance to Russia. Many a commentator and analyst has posed two principal questions on such aid: What form should it take? How closely should it be tied to President Boris Yeltsin? Behind those questions lies the basic unquestioned assumption that aid must be given for, as President Bill Clinton said in late February, "the world will suffer" if Russia's economic reforms collapse.

What is missing from this equation, certainly, is the matter of the other successor states to the USSR. What of their economic reforms and stability? How does focusing all attention on assisting Russia affect their fates? And, perhaps most importantly, what is Russia's attitude toward its neighbors?

Recently (February 14) we cautioned the new administration to be wary of a Russo-centric policy and to take an objective look at Russia's treatment of Ukraine and other new independent states. Since that time there have been several more ominous developments.

- Russia continues to see itself as, not an equal among equals on the territory once dominated by the USSR, but as the leading actor in that part of the world, witness President Yeltsin's February 28 statement that Russia should be granted special powers to guarantee peace and stability in neighboring lands. Three days later, Russia submitted a document to the United Nations, formally requesting the role of regional peacekeeper.

"Ukraine has never recognized and will never recognize that Ukrainian territory is a sphere of Russian special interest," responded Mykola Mykhailchenko, political adviser to President Leonid Kravchuk. He accused Russia of striving for dominance on former USSR territory.

- In early March, the Russian military went public with claims that Ukraine's nuclear missiles were leaking dangerous amounts of radiation because the Ukrainian government was refusing to give Russian technicians access to the weapons for maintenance.

Ukraine again was put on the defensive. It responded that such fears are unfounded, denying reports of leakages and inaccessibility. Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk countered that Russia was attempting "to re-establish its hegemony in the region."

- This week, a Financial Times story revealed how Russia is now trying to isolate Ukraine. Citing Kyiv officials and Western diplomats, Chrystia Freeland reported that senior Russian officials have cautioned East European countries not to form closer political and military ties with Ukraine. Sergei Stankevich, a Yeltsin adviser, said Russia is opposed to growing ties between Ukraine and Poland, while Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Leonid Smoliakov, has privately described Ukrainian independence as a "transitional" phenomenon. One Western diplomat is quoted as saying that Russian officials were warning East European countries "not to bother building large embassies in Kyiv because within 18 months they will be downgraded to consular sections."

All of the foregoing points very clearly to the fact that Russia covets its lost status as a superpower and "elder brother." The biggest cause for Russia's loss of stature, of course, has been Ukraine's independence. And that is why Russia now aims to undermine Ukraine's independent statehood and to skew the world's perception of Ukraine via disinformation.

Therefore, as the April 3-4 summit in Vancouver approaches, it behooves the Clinton administration to take a good long look at the whole picture. U.S. policy toward what many still call "the former USSR" (as if it were one easily definable entity) sorely needs rethinking, updating and revamping. It is no longer enough to look at Russia and hope the rest of the region will somehow, miraculously, be dealt with as well — usually as an afterthought.

Furthermore, it is folly to support assistance for Russia without also making it clear that a certain standard of conduct in international affairs must be adhered to in order to be accepted into the world community and expect its respect and multi-faceted support.

March
27
1980

Turning the pages back...

In September of 1979, the bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church held a synod in Rome, convened by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. On the day the synod ended,

September 21, the meteoric rise of Msgr. Myroslav Lubachivsky, spiritual director of a seminary with only the rank of an honorary prelate, began.

That day, he was designated as archbishop and metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. by Pope John Paul II. This move was initially voided by Patriarch Slipyj, who protested that the particularity (autonomy) of his Church was being violated, and his authority as its spiritual leader was being ignored. However, Patriarch Slipyj soon backed down, and accepted the new designate at his position, notifying the archbishop-designate that he, Patriarch Slipyj, would consecrate him personally.

Neither did this come to pass. The pope announced that he would conduct the ceremony, and the metropolitan-designate acceded, extending an invitation to attend to the primate of his own Church. The consecration took place that November, in the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

A scant four months later, on March 27, 1980, Pope John Paul II appointed Metropolitan Myroslav Lubachivsky as the co-adjutor and successor to Cardinal Josyf Slipyj as archbishop of the Lviv Eparchy and head of the Ukrainian Church, making no mention of the latter's status as patriarch.

FOR THE RECORD: Activists react to Vatican policies

The following is an open letter to the apostolic pro-nuncio of Canada, Archbishop Carlo Curis, sent in late January (and only recently released to The Weekly) by members of the executive of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A., a lay Ukrainian Catholic organization. A copy was also sent to Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky in Lviv.

Your Excellency:

We wish to express to you, and through you to the Holy See, how deeply disturbed we are over a number of Vatican decisions that run counter to the interests and integrity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, among them the recent nomination of the Rev. Roman Danylak as apostolic administrator of the Toronto Eparchy.

To better understand our concern, allow us to place this nomination in context.

After half a century of existence in the catacombs, the Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic Church re-emerged and re-established itself thanks to the fervent faith and fidelity to the Holy See of its believers, clergy and hierarchy. Unfortunately, the revived activities of the Ukrainian Catholic Church ran into impediments from a most unexpected quarter, the Vatican Curia itself. Curial policies are viewed by the faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with growing distress and demoralization.

One can mention the attempt to limit the activity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to western Ukraine, at a time when hundreds of thousands of its adherents live throughout other Ukrainian territories, and when millions of unchurched and spiritually thirsty people require spiritual nourishment that our Church could, but is not allowed to give.

One can mention the severance of the Eparchy of Peremyshl from the mother church in Lviv and its subordination to the Latin rite primate of Poland, on the grounds that its territory lies in another state. However, this same principle of territoriality is not applied to the Eparchy of Mukachiv, which is of the same rite and lies within the same state as Lviv, but is not permitted to come under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian primate.

One can mention the total inadequacy of the administrative structure of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to fulfill its mission, while the Holy See appears to withhold its approval of new dioceses and episcopal selections made at the Synod of May 1992.

One can mention also the extraordinary contrast in the Vatican's discriminatory dealing with the Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic Church and the favorization of the numerically much smaller Catholic community of the Latin rite in Ukraine. With great sadness we note that several unprecedented opportunities for the Church in Ukraine have been missed.

It is in this context that we find the appointment of the Rev. Roman Danylak as apostolic administrator of the Eparchy of Toronto as yet another example of Curial political maneuvering to the detriment of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Although we recognize that under the new canon law for Eastern Churches the Holy See has the prerogative to name an apostolic administrator, it is our understanding that this prerogative is exercised under most extraordinary conditions. We fail to see that such conditions are to be found in this case. Furthermore, the person appointed as apostolic administrator appears to be distinguished by

only one main trait and that is his opposition to the status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as a Particular Church. This puts the apostolic administrator in total opposition to the vast majority of the clergy and faithful in the eparchy to which he was named. This appointment reminds many faithful of the case of Bishop Augustine Hornyak, during those tenure as exarch of Great Britain an entire generation of Ukrainian Catholics was lost. The Rev. Roman Danylak defied Bishop Hornyak's defiance of his brother bishop's advice and of his ecclesial superior, the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, which resulted in gross spiritual neglect. When the Holy See finally removed Bishop Hornyak as exarch, the Rev. Danylak regretted this decision.

The Vatican's appointment of an apostolic administrator where normal church structures exist introduces new tensions amidst faithful and clergy that are damaging to religious growth. Such disrespect towards an Eastern Church inadvertently diminishes the Holy See, especially after Vatican II. The perception that the Vatican uses episcopal nominations to undermine Eastern Churches from within becomes increasingly more evident and creates the need for conscientious objection.

There is a new situation in Ukraine, a spiritual vacuum where many of the Ukrainian Orthodox in various jurisdictions look up to the Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic Church. Union with Rome could be viewed by them as an example of participation in universality. It should be an important consideration for the Vatican to change its policy of hostility and disruption towards our Church in Ukraine and the diaspora, in order to promote rapprochement between the communities of Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic and Orthodox believers in a true spirit of ecumenism.

In the light of Vatican II, the faithful are entitled to full participation in the life of the Church. We as members of the Mystical Body find perplexing and distressing the continued impediments placed on the Ukrainian Catholic Church. We respectfully express our deeply felt concerns.

Sincerely yours in one Lord,

Roma M. Hayda
President

Wasylyl Nykyforuk
Vice-President

Alexander Pryshlak
Vice-President

Wasylyl Sosiak
Treasurer

Lines omitted in column

Due to a paste-up error, two lines of Dr. Myron B. Kuropas' column were missing. Following is the fifth paragraph of his March 14 column as it should have appeared:

Rome has been ambivalent towards the Ukrainian Catholic Church since the 1596 decree proclaiming the pope's reception of the Kyivian Metropolia. The decree recognized the ecclesiastical authority of all bishops, as well as all sacred rites, traditions (including married lay clergy), and ceremonies of the "sacred Greek Fathers."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Positive articles should be noted

Dear Editor:

Imagine my surprise when I opened my mailbox this week to find a beautiful photograph of St. Sophia's Cathedral in Kyiv, gracing the cover of Historic Preservation magazine.

I was also pleased to read the article accompanying the photograph, a lengthy discussion of the state of historic preservation in Ukraine as well as a brief overview of Ukrainian history. The article was factual, objective and positive, without any anti-Ukrainian editorializing.

I am going to write to the editors of Historic Preservation magazine, congratulating them on a wonderful, informative article.

I think the Ukrainian community should recognize that not all the press is negative, and when positive articles appear, their authors or publications should be acknowledged. Constant media vigilance should work both ways.

Ulana D. Zakalak
Oceanport, N.J.

Nuclear weapons are guarantee

Dear Editor:

In his analysis "Strategic nuclear weapons and Ukrainian national security" (February 7), Markian Bilynsky argues that strategic weapons would be ineffective in Ukraine. He indicates that their immense destructive power cannot be made to serve any rational war fighting purpose. If this is true, then the same can be said about Russian missiles. Yet Mr. Bilynsky argues that Ukraine should dismantle its missiles, while rationalizing that it is unlikely Russia would do the same, because U.S. and China (both past and potential future enemies) wish to retain their strategic forces. If this reasoning is acceptable for Russia, then it should also apply to Ukraine in regard to a potential future enemy.

Mr. Bilynsky's contention that the weapons cannot serve a rational war purpose ignores the role they could play in Ukraine. It would not be to defend a territorial unit from aggression but to inhibit belligerence from ever occurring in the first place. This would be achieved through the knowledge that any hostile acts could lead to a potential nuclear confrontation. Nuclear war is madness. All nations recognize this. Those who seek to achieve territorial goals through non-nuclear means understand that this capability is negated when in the pursuit of these goals one has to confront a nuclear nation. Russia may wish to reclaim Ukraine but she does not want millions of Russians to perish in doing so.

Mr. Bilynsky describes strategic weapons as an absolute weapon that is absolutely unusable. This assertion however, does not apply when discussing a confrontation between nuclear and non-nuclear nations. If Ukraine had to face a Russian invasion without nuclear weapons, it would be at a serious disadvantage. The mostly like reason for such Russian actions would come from the Russian minorities who live in eastern Ukraine. If they sought secession they could ask Russia to send in troops to aid their cause. These forces would not be inhibited from crossing the border of a nuclear-free Ukraine. They would be safe in the knowledge their action could not escalate into a

nuclear confrontation. Even if Ukrainian conventional forces could counter the attack, the Russians would be able to avoid eviction by threatening Ukraine with a limited nuclear attack. The result would be a stalemate. Ukraine's cause could expect little support from the West, because it would not want to confront a nuclear nation. The fact that Russian troops would be occupying territory that possessed a large Russian population may even invite the West to try to impose an Owens/Vance Bosnia solution to the situation.

In discussing Ukraine's national security in the context of potential Russian threats, one important point should be remembered: Russians understand aggression has its price. It is up to Ukraine to make that price as high as possible. Nuclear weapons provide this means. No one can fight and win a nuclear war. This fact has prevented aggression between "nuclear states" regardless of their perceived nuclear capabilities or vulnerabilities. However, the history of relations between nuclear states like Russia and non-nuclear states like Afghanistan or Hungary is much different. Today Ukraine resides on the nuclear side. Tomorrow will it rejoin the histories of Hungary or Afghanistan? The record of the past five nuclear nations has shown that since they acquired nuclear weapons none have been invaded by a foreign aggressor. China is especially worth noting. Like Ukraine, in this century it was invaded and pillaged by many nations; today it is free from this threat.

Nuclear weapons are Ukraine's only guarantee of independence until it rebuilds itself into a formidable economic power. Today Ukraine cannot stand up on its own economic feet. In this reality it must rely on nuclear weapons to protect its vulnerability.

Since Ukrainian publications have adopted the Ukrainian-based phonetic spelling of Kiev I have seen two different versions of it. Your publication spells it Kyiv. I have also seen it spelled Kyiv. I am interested to know if one standard spelling will eventually emerge. My reason for asking is the fact that non-Ukrainian publications still use Kiev. The job of convincing them to change will be made more difficult by the confusion created from more than one version.

Bohdan Skrobach
Toronto

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Ukrainian Weekly continued to use the spelling "Kiev" through the end of 1992 because there was no official word from Ukraine on how the name of its capital city should be spelled in English. This despite the fact that the law on languages passed in 1989 had stipulated that the spellings of toponyms (place names) should be based on the Ukrainian language orthography (e.g. Kharkiv, not Kharkov; Lviv, not Lvov).*

In most cases the transliteration was simple. However, in the case of "Kuiś" the solution was not that simple, given that the sounds of "u" followed by "i" had to be conveyed. Some suggested "Kyiv," (but this could be read as "Kuiś" or "Kis"). In fact, some Ukrainian newspapers published in the United States and Canada began using the "Kyiv" spelling. Ukraine's officials did not indicate a preference, however.

Then the Ukrainian Mapping Agency's New York-based public affairs office informed The Weekly that the

U.S. Board on Geographic Names had adopted the spelling "Kyiv," wherein the "y" stands for "u" and the "yi" for "i." The U.M.A, which is Ukraine's state cartographic service, had endorsed that rendering of the capital city's name. The National Geographic Society was among the first to adopt that spelling in its world atlas.

Thus, The Weekly made a style decision to adopt the "Kyiv" version. Though it may not satisfy all readers, we feel it is better than using the Russian-based "Kiev." Another possibility, we admit, is to render the name as Kyiv, much like the archaic spelling of the word naïve. But, we leave that decision to experts in the field.

As reported in The Weekly on February 21, the Ukrainian Mapping Agency, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the O. O. Potebnia Language Studies Institute and the Foreign Philology Faculty of Shevchenko State University, will host an international conference on the topic "The Reproduction of Ukrainian Names (Individual Names and Toponyms) in Foreign Languages." So, stay tuned.

A response from an advertiser

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to a letter you printed in the January 31 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. You may recall the subheading of "Advertisement was offensive."

I, like many of my colleagues, customers and retailing associates, found this letter to be a sad example of Ukraine's destructive past. It is quite unfortunate that fanatical cynicism erodes our Ukrainian culture to this day.

Many younger-generation Ukrainians, like me, try so hard to promote Ukrainian individualism, culture and history. Sometimes it is promoted in a conservative fashion, and other times in a more commercial manner. In a world where being unique grabs attention, it is important to create a design that would spark interest. I did just that. Obviously, I expected to be ridiculed by ultra-conservative Ukrainians, who would sooner see Ukraine slip back into the dark ages rather than show the world Ukrainian spirit.

This letter writer should be ashamed of himself to make a blasphemous comment that compared Shevchenko with Jesus Christ. Shevchenko is a symbol of patriotism, not religion.

I wish Mr. Prytulak would stop scrutinizing my advertisement and learn the facts. One fact he should know is that proceeds from the sale of these apparel items go to support various parochial and commercial Ukrainian organizations, advertisements, Ukrainian women's leagues, Plast, SUM, and other Ukrainian-sponsored events.

Since the ad and letter were published, we tripled our sales of that particular garment. Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, from Canada, United States, Europe and Australia, have been ordering this item.

I do not want to judge people as quickly as Mr. Prytulak did. I would be more than happy to show him what other means we use to promote the Ukrainian spirit. I would like to send him a free copy of our catalogue if he calls or writes to: Koolzak Grafiks International, P.O. Box 597545, Chicago, IL 60659-7545; (312) 342-1907. These are the 90s. Our country is free,

and it's time for the world to know who Ukrainians are and where Ukraine is!

Ihor Diachenko
Chicago

The writer is president of Koolzak Grafiks International.

Anti-defamation group is needed

Dear Editor:

I want to address two subjects. First, my support goes to Larissa Fontana, Marta Pereyma and Christina Milburn for their call for a public relations firm to be established solely to promote, consistently and professionally Ukrainian culture and history.

Such a firm should not be distracted by any other order of business. This is something Eugene Iwanciw, and his supporters, do not understand. We cannot leave this to individual reactions, which may or may not come. The "Action Item" is a good idea, but it takes too long to respond from the time the offensive action occurs to when everyone can get around to confront it. Individual reactions are very important and needed as well. Of course, any dealings with the Ukrainian government should be the duty of the Ukrainian Embassy and their public relations firms.

After reading the Time Magazine article of February 22, in which a photo was featured with a slanderous reference to Ukrainians, I believe we also need an anti-defamation organization.

My second reference is to the Ukrainian government's refusal to permit former Ukrainian residents, worldwide, to file claims for the return of their confiscated properties, be they structures, land, bank accounts, factories, etc. Many of us had to give up our properties at gunpoint, with wagons waiting to take us to a certain death. Are we going to be victimized twice — once by the Soviet regime and now by the new 'democratic' government?

We should have the right to reclaim our properties, not to have to purchase them back, or to see them auctioned off to others. All civilized nations have provisions for this problem. The three Baltic republics are in the process of returning property to those from whom they were confiscated. Why not Ukraine? Does Ukraine's government want to wait until people organize and then mount a class and individual action suit against the government to reclaim the properties? Such action will cost the government billions of dollars. Legal precedents have already been set.

Alexandra Anders
Las Vegas

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.

Embassy's new address

As of March 22, the consular division of the Embassy of Ukraine will be open at the following address: Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 333-0606.

Redemptorist...

(Continued from page 1)

battled successor, Bishop-elect Roman Danylak, was in Rome with Archbishop Carlo Curis, the apostolic pro-nuncio to Canada, seeking to resolve the dispute over his own March 25 consecration.

Also in attendance were Metropolitan Vasylij Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and Anglican Bishop Walter Jones of the Winnipeg diocese of Rupertland.

The Rev. Ihor Wasniak, provincial superior, of the Redemptorist province of Lviv, was among the clergy. Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and Ukrainian Ambassador Levko Lukianenko were represented at the ceremony.

Joining Metropolitan Hermaniuk as consecrators were Philadelphia's Archbishop Stephen Sylyk, the metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, and Winnipeg's former auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk, who now heads the Edmonton Eparchy.

From start to finish, the ceremony was steeped in tradition. Beyond the homilies, the only section of the liturgy sung in English was the eucharistic consecration — for the benefit of the Latin-rite clergy in attendance.

Prior to the commencement of the liturgy, both bishops-elect stood before their consecrators on a special ecclesiastical eagle-rug, and recited three professions of faith. Just prior to the reading of the epistle, the two men were led around the altar, where they kissed each of the four corners.

With the book of the Gospels placed individually atop their heads, Metropolitan Hermaniuk consecrated each of them. "By election of the Holy Roman See, the divine grace which always heals that which is infirm and supplies that which is wanting, appoints you... to be bishop of the God-saved city of..."

Throughout the service, the 75-voice combined choir of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg (where Archbishop Bzdel served) and St. Vladimir's College in Roblin, Manitoba (where Bishop Stasiuk had been director), proclaimed "Axios" (Greek for "He is worthy") for the two new bishops.

Emotional ceremony

But the afternoon was more than just pomp and ceremony. The 42-year-old cathedral was filled with emotion.

Watching Metropolitan Hermaniuk

place the mitre atop Metropolitan Bzdel's head, nephew Gerard Bzdel, a religious brother with the Ontario congregation, Madonna House, spent part of the ceremony wiping away tears.

"We're filled with a lot of hope today," he whispered during the liturgy. "And of course we're very proud."

Forty other Bzdel family members joined him in the packed cathedral.

There were also moments of nostalgia between the two new bishops. Both Ukrainian Catholic Redemptorists, Archbishop Bzdel taught Bishop Stasiuk at St. Vladimir's College in Roblin. Until his recent appointments, the new metropolitan had also served as provincial superior of his congregation in Canada and the United States.

As the two were vested in their new episcopal garments, there were moments when Bishop Stasiuk especially seemed overcome with emotion. For instance, when Metropolitan Hermaniuk handed him his bishop's ring, he automatically reached to kiss it before placing it awkwardly onto his right hand.

Even retiring Archbishop Hermaniuk, who had served as the first Canadian metropolitan for the past 37 years, revealed rare public sentimentality. In his final homily as Winnipeg's archbishop, his voice broke as he invoked the intercession of the Virgin Mary. "I pray that she helps (Metropolitan Bzdel) and helps you."

During the liturgy, Metropolitan Hermaniuk also made a point of greeting and exchanging a few words with each of the bishops in attendance.

New beginnings

But for both new bishops, who spent almost all of their lives on the Canadian Prairies, the day began new realities for each.

"They're both very humble and nice men," said Lesia Sianchuk, one of the event's organizers.

At the conclusion of the liturgy, Msgr. Dante Pasquelli, representing the apostolic pro-nuncio, formally installed Metropolitan Bzdel as the second archbishop of Winnipeg.

He said, "By the authority and the command of the Holy Apostolic See of Rome, I install you, Archbishop Michael... and I pass over to you legitimate authority in spiritual and temporal matters. I entrust you with the care of Christ's flock which you are to

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Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk hands the episcopal mitre to his successor, Metropolitan Michael Bzdel.

Hermaniuk bids farewell

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — Watching him move out of first position after 37 years was bittersweet.

There's little doubt that — although his successor was his own favorite and that at 81, with 41 years as a bishop, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Winnipeg was probably growing physically exhausted — March 9, could have been the toughest day in his life.

After serving for 36 years as Canada's first metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics, the position had become a way of life for the hierarch.

He was a relatively obscure Redemptorist priest in 1951 when he was plucked from his community to become an auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Basil Ladyka. Five years later, Bishop Hermaniuk succeeded him and was promoted to metropolitan.

For many priests, such a promotion would have been a lifetime goal. For Bishop Hermaniuk, who had served as vice-provincial of his congregation in Canada and the United States, it was the fulfilment of his vow of obedience.

Few would doubt that the metropolitan's first choice would have been different: his love was and continues to be academia, and he pursued it with vigor.

He completed studies in philosophy and theology in Belgium; earned a licentiate in Oriental languages and history, and a doctorate in theology; and was a professor of moral philosophy, sociology, Hebrew, moral theology and sacred scripture. The metropolitan's expertise was in the latter, where he meticulously examined the parables of the Gospel and creatively found contemporary social relevance through their use of metaphors.

Archbishop Hermaniuk shone as a scholar. Whether in the classroom or in the pulpit, his mind boasted brilliance.

Perhaps the greatest moment in his career will remain his contribution to the sessions of Vatican II. There he wowed the 2,500 bishops assembled from around the world with his revolutionary concepts of democracy for the Church. Long before the Roman Catholic Church paid any attention to the importance of its grass-roots foundations, the Ukrainian-born archbishop from Canada stood firm on insisting that the Roman Curia loosen its authoritative grip.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk's vision for the Church included a permanent synodal arrangement where all bishops would comprise a legislative body within the Church. Although he spent the past three decades pressing for such a change, it remains unfulfilled.

However, to his credit, the metropolitan did convince the final session at Vatican II in 1965 to reverse the historic 1054 excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople during the Great Schism. His logical and historical evidence of that decision's illegality fell on accepting ears and it was rescinded.

But even then, Metropolitan Hermaniuk's star as an archbishop shone brighter in the solemnity of St. Peter's Basilica than it did in a parish hall in rural Manitoba.

Although he recently admitted to feeling that he missed hands-on pastoral work, he spent only three out of 54 years serving in a parish. With such little experience and the old-country traditions of a bishop's decorum fixed in his mind, Metropolitan Hermaniuk always

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Stasiuk Australia-bound

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — When former hockey coach Bishop Peter Stasiuk prepares to leave Canada for his new assignment across the world, he'd do well to trade in his ice skates for a sturdy pair of desert walking shoes.

The 49-year-old Manitoba-born Redemptorist priest was named bishop of the Ss. Peter and Paul eparchy in Melbourne on January 12. He succeeds the first-appointed bishop, the Most Rev. Ivan Prasko, who was installed in 1958 as head of the first Ukrainian Catholic exarchate in Australia. It was upgraded to an eparchy, or full diocese, in 1982.

The 78-year-old Ukrainian-born bishop, who suffers from a heart condition, immediately resigned upon his successor's appointment. Bishop Stasiuk's territory is vast, extending to New Zealand and the South Pacific. However, this extra territory only includes about 50 families — all in New Zealand.

And although the world's southernmost Ukrainian Catholic diocese includes a total of only 25,000 people, the eparchial chancellor, the Rev. Peter Guy, says the area is vast. "In Australia alone, he will have to cross seven states, with some pretty isolated places in between."

Bishop Stasiuk, the former director of the all-male St. Vladimir's College in Roblin, Manitoba, is still reeling from the speed between his appointment and his episcopal ordination on March 9 in Winnipeg. In fact, the first Manitoba-born Ukrainian Catholic bishop continued to iron out details of his emigration to Australia the day before his consecration.

Bishop Stasiuk is also somewhat nonplussed about the attention his 12-year minor hockey coaching career has garnered in the Canadian Catholic press. "They have pictured me as some kind of cowboy."

But the Rev. Guy says that although he only met his new bishop days before the ceremony in Winnipeg, he's confident that Ukrainian Catholics in Australia will welcome their new Canadian import.

"I think he's going to be wonderful," he explains. "Judging by what I have seen and heard about his dealings with people, especially young people, I'm sure he will fit right in."

However, the Rev. Zenon Chorkawyj, who has served as administrator of the eparchy since Bishop Prasko's resignation, noted many people were shocked that a bishop was chosen from Canada. "I guess we

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A DISCUSSION

The Ukrainian Museum and Ukrainian culture after independence

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

PART II

Ivanna Rozankowskyj: former president, Ukrainian National Women's League of America; since 1976, member, board of directors, The Ukrainian Museum.

The Ukrainian Museum was founded in New York City by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) to preserve the Ukrainian folk art collection, which UNWLA members had amassed during the span of 40 years.

Upon removal of the collection from the Ukrainian Institute of America in 1973, the collection was transferred for storage at the UNWLA quarters in Philadelphia.

In 1974 the UNWLA purchased, jointly with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the building at 203 Second Ave., in Manhattan, two floors of which were designated for the museum. The renovation of the premises and acquisition of necessary furnishings was funded by the UNWLA membership at large. The museum opened on October 3, 1976, and was granted a charter on December 17, 1976.

The ethnographic collection constituted the core of the museum's holdings. As the museum's holdings grew, due in large measure to the generosity and donations of fellow Ukrainians, new departments were established, namely, a fine arts collection and a photography archive.

To date, the museum has held 19 ethnographic exhibitions, and 22 exhibitions in various fields ranging from the fine arts, architecture and sculpture, to the historical documentation of the Ukrainian emigre community in the United States. The museum has also sponsored over 40 travelling exhibitions, of which six were devoted to Ukrainian folk art, throughout the United States and Canada.

Taking advantage of the opportunities offered by glasnost and perestroika in the USSR, the museum proceeded to establish contact with Ukraine. In 1988, the museum's exhibition catalogues were sent out to various museums and libraries in Ukraine. For many of the institutions, the very existence of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, came as a surprise in itself. (With respect to catalogues, it became apparent to us that in Ukraine, it was not customary to publish exhibition catalogues.)

In the course of ensuing correspondence between the various institutions and the museum, apart from expressions of gratitude and recognition for work well done, various museum directors came forth with information on their collections and offered suggestions for cooperative projects and exhibition exchanges. The museum was also given coverage in the Ukrainian press.

Contacts with Ukraine continued to expand. The museum welcomed visitors from Ukraine, while members of the museum's board and administration visited Ukraine. Unfortunately, the various proposals for collaborative projects that grew out of these exchanges could not materialize due primarily to the lack of adequate space and financial resources.

Ukraine's independence has brought to the fore the need to resolve very serious economic, social and political problems. Meanwhile, the problems of Ukraine's cultural needs await their turn to be addressed.

Generally speaking, museum conditions throughout Ukraine may be characterized as rather dismal. In the present situation, there is little hope that the museums in Ukraine will soon be able to function adequately in fulfilling their cultural mission.

Under such conditions, the UM could play an important role by exhibiting artistic treasures from Ukraine's museums and by informing the public at large of the cultural achievements of the Ukrainian people.

As regards the issue of reclaiming leading Ukrainian artists who are known as Russians or Poles, it would be most constructive to hold joint, well-researched exhibits which would document properly the national origins or affiliations of the artists in question.

Myroslava Mudrak Ciszewycz: professor, history of art department, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

A specialist on Modernism and contemporary art, Prof. Mudrak Ciszewycz's particular field of expertise is the artistic Avant-Garde. Among her publications is the work "The New Generation and Artistic Modernism in the Ukraine" (Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1986).

A frequent contributor to scholarly publications and exhibition catalogues, participant in international conferences as well as guest lecturer, Prof. Mudrak Ciszewycz is also organizer of exhibitions and museum programs and has served as member on advisory boards and juries.

Her research in progress includes: "Ethnic Modernism and Ukrainian Artists in Poland in Early Twentieth Century," "Mykhailo Boichuk, Guillaume Apollinaire, and the Neo-Byzantine School in Modern Art," and, "The Figurative Sculpture of Oleksander Archipenko."

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

Inasmuch as The Ukrainian Museum has steadily made its good reputation and high-quality professional position known within the registries of museums in the United States, one expects that it should be able to continue that progress and grow with its established good name in a new, larger and more accommodating facility. Today the museum is regarded as a point of interest for many visitors to, and inhabitants of, New York City (who are not even of Ukrainian background), who find its varied exhibits, its impressive displays, and its intimate viewing quarters inspirational. From its inception The Ukrainian Museum has demonstrated high standards of achievement in terms of installation, scholarly catalogues and general public appeal. Thus, it is my firm conviction that, at least for the time being, it should not stray from its initial resolve and proven path of success to showcase the very best of Ukrainian art, whether it be in the realm of folk art or the fine arts, to include not only painting, but sculpture and architecture as well.

"I maintain that just as we in the West still have the obligation to preserve and defend every aspect of Ukrainian cultural life, it is equally important for Ukrainian artists, who because of their special talent are already making headway into the international arena of art, to also recognize that the acknowledgement of their native culture and insistence upon such identification carries much historical weight." — Myroslava Mudrak Ciszewycz

In the recent past, some of this quality had waned and, ironically, precisely because of the influx of experts from Ukraine who, while being well-meaning, have also to some degree forced the museum to change its face and resemble (but thankfully to a small degree) the character of museums in the homeland. It would be disappointing to see shabby, unprofessional and hastily put together displays with poor lighting, unattractive design, inadequate room for viewing, and congested traffic patterns, reminiscent of the over-saturated, cluttered, and, basically unexciting display of collections in most museums throughout the republics of the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine. Such presentations could be read as a dangerous sign of demise, which could only bring about a negative response from even a casual visitor to the museum.

Because of its important position as an institution reinforcing the cultural diversity present within the United States, The Ukrainian Museum should do everything in its power not to "ghettoize" its activities by catering solely to a Ukrainian public. To only regard a Ukrainian constituency would be a terrible mistake, for by doing so, the museum would exclude itself from being on a par with other museums that concentrate on specialized fields. Public opinion and the opinion of the larger museum community of New York and the United States as a whole must be dealt with seriously, and the objectives and performance of the museum must be adjusted to respond to the changes in the museum field. Only through its insistence on quality can The Ukrainian Museum maintain its respect and reputation for high standards within the museum world as a whole. To advertise the richness of Ukrainian art and culture, its primary target audience, therefore, should be of an international make-up.

But just as it functions with this primary audience in mind, its didactic role for Ukrainians at large should not in any way be diminished. While on one level the museum proudly showcases the unique qualities of Ukrainian art, it simultaneously, as if by default, fulfills yet another very important role: it also serves to educate Ukrainians about the richness of their own heritage. By keeping in mind these two constituencies, The Ukrainian Museum quite naturally also serves Ukrainians all over the world, and especially in the motherland.

Even though it is clear that The Ukrainian Museum has nowhere near the budget of other similar institutions, it can still be regarded as a prestigious organization, in competition with others, based solely on its perpetuation of quality and high standards. To my mind, it is important to maintain this competitive edge, and augment it by engaging in a vigorous loan program with museums in Ukraine. Having larger, more spacious accommodations, can only enhance the museum's quest for quality along these lines.

■ **Should The Ukrainian Museum expand its vistas to promote and incorporate manifestations of contemporary cultural creativity?**

The ideal circumstances by which the contemporary art scene in Ukraine can be showcased requires the existence of a public or private gallery, not only to display, but to sell and propagate Ukrainian art. This is an entirely different activity from the museum's necessary current duties of preserving Ukraine's past culture. In fact, one of the ways that The Ukrainian Museum could jeopardize its respected position within the museum field today would be to neglect its major purpose — to document the historical process of Ukraine's artistic production. If that necessitates introducing examples from contemporary art within the context of a historical exhibition, then contemporary developments should certainly be incorporated into the exhibition program where appropriate. However, to take on the more mercenary responsibilities of an art gallery by focusing its limited resources and existing talent on the presentation of the still rather complicated contemporary art scene in Ukraine, together with the organization of American debuts for a number of new and upcoming artists, would be misguided. I do not think the museum should serve as the forum or market to further the individual careers of today's artists. There should exist different fora for such activities and although, regrettably, we do not have enough private gallery owners or patrons of the arts among Ukrainians to support such activities, it should not fall upon the museum to encompass this neglected area of emigre life and take on an additional, potentially calamitous, function of an art dealer.

■ **How can one counteract the narrow stereotypical image of The Ukrainian ethnographic heritage? What role could The Ukrainian Museum play in this effort?**

Preservation should still be retained as a primary goal for The Ukrainian Museum — preservation by exhibition, that is. The scope of what is to be preserved might be broadened, however, from what has heretofore been displayed. For example, drawing on the rich collection of Murashko in the Kharkiv Art

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The Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 9)

Museum, or the Kostandi school, or realists such as Levchenko, so well represented at the Odessa Art Museum, or, for that matter, Kozak paraphernalia from the museum in Zaporizhzhia in my opinion, presents viable exhibition projects for the future in the name of preservation.

The above obviously presupposes a dedication on the part of the museum to an active borrowing program with museums in the homeland. A requirement of such a program would be a reasonable operating budget to cover the successful implementation of exhibitions based on loans. A support staff, both clerical and curatorial, including the inevitable charges such as insurance, shipping costs, and travel must be given utmost consideration within that budget. Equally crucial are the costs to cover preservation and/or conservation of objects on loan. Once artifacts are selected and the exhibition organized with or without an accompanying catalogue, these shows could travel back to Ukraine to a variety of institutions, thus mutually nurturing and sustaining important collaborative projects, reviewed at the outset by joint committees.

The museum should at all cost maintain as its primary role the undertaking of projects to bring out the best of Ukraine's culture and present it proudly to the rest of the world. These are projects that, despite changed political circumstances, still cannot take place in Ukraine in this uncertain period, but also because so many years of isolation have distanced the curators, directors, etc., in Ukrainian museums from contemporary issues of museology, which of necessity have to do with how best to share quality works of art with a larger public. Oftentimes, in visiting Ukrainian museums, one feels that, because of uninviting, drab surroundings, the art itself is not really cared about. Exiting such an environment one tends to feel that museum-going can only be practiced by the diehard art lover or eccentric scholar, a quirky habit of individuals who can still find respite among works of art that are viewed in surroundings not very conducive for aesthetic ruminations.

The Ukrainian Museum can assist in turning around this rather dismal situation, by bringing out of seclusion, so to speak, important, interesting, even controversial works of art that can stimulate dialogue, information and a wider perspective and understanding of Ukraine's art as a whole. This is not to propose the undertaking of massive, mega-shows sweeping the gamut of art history in Ukraine with no focal point. Such comprehensive shows raise more questions than they can possibly answer. Small but tasteful shows of key works and comparative material can be far more stimulating, and do more good for Ukrainian culture as a whole, than encyclopedic overviews.

■ **Ukraine's political independence also raises questions about Ukraine's cultural independence. What role could The Ukrainian Museum play in this context?**

To launch a campaign to reclaim for Ukraine those Ukrainian artists who have been entered (alas, in certain cases, almost irretrievably) into the annals of Russian art or have been claimed by other nations's histories, is an exasperating prospect if we do not first educate those who are indifferent to this issue about which we are so impassioned and adamant. Certainly, taking into account today's changed political situation in all of Eastern Europe and beyond, to request corrections in geographic names on museum labels seems like a reasonable task; but to actually boast to the credit of Ukraine an artist's fame simply because he or she was born in Kyiv (or anywhere else in Ukraine) is, I think, quite another matter. It is far more important, I believe, to study these issues in a comparative and objective way.

The Ukrainian Museum can play a significant role here by putting on singular shows of those artistic personalities who we feel are "ours," but unless such an exhibit is bolstered by a vast array of provocative, comparative material, the endeavor could be regarded as petty and unprofessional. On the other hand, if the exhibition advances knowledge about the artist because of a perspective that had previously been discounted, then the artist's country of origin could no longer be totally ignored, and such information is then legitimately incorporated into the body of factual material available on that artist, and therefore cannot be disregarded. It is equally important to reintroduce Ukrainian artists who are well-known, but not

necessarily as Ukrainians — ranging from Archipenko to Malevich, Borovykovsky to Munkaszy, Ivan Fedorov to Warhol — within a context where their Ukrainian heritage makes sense. That is to say, if specialized exhibitions on the periods and places where these artists worked were to focus on influences that can suggest that Ukraine had a place in the artist's artistic biography, supported by comparative material that broadens that background against which the artist had worked, this makes the cultural repatriation of these artists far more convincing and acceptable. With its mission to preserve Ukraine's cultural heritage, these sorts of activities would, to my mind, be totally within the purview of the museum.

On the other hand, to safeguard contemporary Ukrainian artists against absorption into foreign cultures should not be the burden of an emigre institution such as The Ukrainian Museum. Artists today have an important role to play here as well. While it is true that venues for contemporary artists anywhere in the world are limited, it is the responsibility of individual artists not to sell their souls, and for that matter, their cultural legacy, for opportunistic gain. It is difficult, for instance, for Western or any other scholars to speak of Ihor Kopystiansky, born and trained in Lviv, as a Ukrainian artist and to defend his position within contemporary Ukrainian art, when the artist persists in claiming that he belongs to no particular nationality, but is "an artist of the world." While one can understand this as a way for an artist to market his work and his name, any attempt outside the homeland to correct this perception, and especially under the possibilities for positive cultural identity under the present political circumstances, seems like an undue responsibility thrown at the diaspora. I maintain that just as we in the West still have the obligation to preserve and defend every aspect of Ukrainian cultural life, it is equally important for Ukrainian artists, who, because of their special talent are already making headway into the international arena of art, to also recognize that the acknowledgement of their native culture and insistence upon such identification carries much historical weight.

Daria Darewych: professor of art history, York University, Toronto; chief curator, "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibition, scheduled for spring 1994.

There is no doubt in my mind that a Ukrainian museum in the heart of the American art world is not only desirable, but should be a priority if Ukrainians want to maintain a presence in terms of culture and artistic achievement in the United States. Since the 1950s, New York has been one of the foremost art centers of the world, not only in terms of the creativity of American artists and commercial galleries, but also as a result of its high concentration of prestigious collections and the scholarly research of its leading museum institutions. It is time that Ukrainians in America had a representative large museum in New York.

In my opinion The Ukrainian Museum is a valuable and much-needed institution which has a unique opportunity to play an important role in preserving and propagating Ukrainian art and culture. Firstly, it should be a showplace for Ukrainian American art and culture. Even though Ukrainians have made their presence felt in the United States for over a hundred years, as far as I am aware, there are no serious museological institutions in the United States that specialize in Ukrainian American art and culture, collections, exhibitions and research. Now that there is an independent Ukraine, the museum should be mandated to collect, preserve and document the achievements of Ukrainians in the United States as well as organize travelling exhibitions. The museum's permanent collection should also be utilized to promote Ukrainian American culture among the American museums and art galleries.

Secondly, being situated in New York, the museum is best suited to provide a forum for art and culture from Ukraine. As such it could serve as a showcase for some of the treasures from museums in Ukraine, as well as to promote art and artists from Ukraine.

To counteract the stereotypical ethnographic image of Ukrainian culture and its identification with peasant society, it is imperative to concentrate on achievements in the fine arts from all historical periods, including the Avant-Garde, and to show the scope and richness of Ukrainian creative achievements. These endeavors parallel European developments and indicate a high level of art patronage in Ukraine throughout the last millennium, but unfortunately these achievements have not received exposure in exhibitions, catalogues or books in the West. If they

are known in the United States, then they are often identified as Russian. It is time, for instance, that Scythian artifacts, icons, and artists such as Tatlin, Malevich and Exter be recognized as Ukrainian in origin. With Ukrainian independence this should be much easier to accomplish.

As part of its mandate to promote Ukrainian culture in the West, The Ukrainian Museum would be the most appropriate institution to facilitate and perhaps coordinate the organization of exhibitions from Ukrainian museum collections in mainstream American museums and galleries. The impact of holding such exhibits in American museums can be assessed on the basis of the recently held — "Spirit of Ukraine: 500 Years of Painting" exhibit in Canada where Ukrainians are relatively better known.

This travelling exhibition of Ukrainian paintings from the collection of the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kyiv was organized in 1991 and 1992 by The Winnipeg Art Gallery. The exhibition, which was shown in three venues in Canada, managed to change public opinion about Ukrainians and Ukraine, not only among Canadians but even among Ukrainians. Canadian art critics reviewed the paintings with great enthusiasm and were thrilled to discover that Ukraine is part of Europe, that they could, in fact, identify with its art and artistic heritage. One of the best known art critics, who 10 years ago refused to attend the exhibition of painting by Volodymyr Makarenko in Toronto because he equated everything Ukrainian as being "ethnic," was so impressed with the "Spirit of Ukraine" exhibit that he subsequently travelled to Kyiv to report on some of its treasures.

As chief curator of the prospective "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibition which is to be held in three provincial museums in Canada in the near future, I can personally attest to the overwhelmingly favorable reaction on the part of museum professionals to art from Ukraine. After viewing the slides and photographs of some of the artifacts, most are so impressed that they readily admit their opinion about Ukraine and Ukrainians has changed. If slides can have such an effect, one can well imagine the impact which the actual exhibit will elicit.

While politicians and economists in Ukraine and in the diaspora are occupied with the affairs of the new state, it is institutions such as The Ukrainian Museum in New York, that can help place Ukraine and Ukrainian artistic achievements on the cultural map of the world.

"If the museum wants to expand beyond its largely ethnographic focus (and good arguments can be made for such a move), it faces the difficult, essential task of assembling a core collection of Ukrainian paintings, sculptures, and graphic works from past centuries, including the modern period."

— Prof. Zirka Zaremba Filipczak

Zirka Zaremba Filipczak: professor of art history, former chair, art history department, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

A specialist on Western European art of the 16th and 17th centuries, Prof. Filipczak is author of, among other publications, "Picturing Art in Antwerp, 1550-1700" (Princeton University Press, 1987). She has acted as consultant and has contributed articles to the exhibition catalogues: "Van Dyck," (National Gallery, Washington, 1991) and "The Age of the Marvelous" (Hood Museum, Dartmouth University, 1992). A long-standing member on the Acquisitions Committee of the Williams College Museum of Art, Prof. Filipczak is currently guest curator for the museum's exhibition "Hot, Dry Men, Cold, Wet Women. Humoral Theory and Depictions of Women and Men in Western European Art of the 1600s."

■ **On the need to redefine the museum's role:**

Despite the political changes in Ukraine, the museum retains its responsibility of preserving and displaying Ukrainian art so that it can continue to be seen in New York by museum visitors of various nationalities, many of whom will never travel to Ukraine.

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Weeklong sailing experience gives birth to nautical association

by Olena W. Stercho
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

PHILADELPHIA — "Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing — absolutely nothing — half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats."

The advice of the Water Rat to the Mole in Kenneth Grahame's classic, "The Wind in the Willows," echoes the sentiments of 13 Ukrainian Americans who spent a week sailing together in the British Virgin Islands in February. The group, believed to be the largest unassociated gathering of Ukrainians from the diaspora to ever sail together, consisted of young professionals from a large cross-section of fields, sailors and novices alike, some good friends, others new acquaintances.

The sailing expedition was conceived and organized by Roman Goy of Baltimore, who has a strong interest in sailing as a means of fostering closer community ties among Ukrainian Americans. To this end — and with fun in mind — two 43-foot sailboats were chartered from The Moorings in Tortola, BVI. "Anomalies" was skippered by Mr. Goy; "Lagniappe," by Olha Rybakoff of Wilmington, Del. Each boat also had a first mate, whose function was to assist the skipper, and a purser, who handled financial matters. Both boats sported a birgey (flag) based on a composite of the Ukrainian and American flags designed by Mr. Goy.

During the week's sail, the yachts completed a circuit of the British Virgin Islands, which are rated among the finest sailing grounds in the world. Steady and warm easterly winds, deep and clear waters, and the proximity of pretty islands, makes this area a sailor's paradise.

Ports of call included Peter Island,



The group of Ukrainian Americans who sailed together in the British Virgin Islands.

which has a large, picturesque beach on Deadman's Bay, and Virgin Gorda, the site of Columbus' landing in the New World. The group moored at Virgin Gorda's Bitter End Yacht Club, which, as the eastern-most yachting facility in the western Atlantic, is known worldwide as a popular destination for navigators crossing the ocean from Europe. Other stops included Soper's

Hole, a snug anchorage on Tortola's West End; Jost Van Dyke, known for its stunning beach at White Bay; and St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Because BVI's many coral reefs are home to a resplendent variety of aquatic life, snorkeling became nearly a daily activity. Snorkelers spotted not only numerous species of brilliantly colored fish, but there were several sightings of large barracudas and sea turtles. One of the trip's highlights was a snorkel/dive at the wreck of "The Rhone," which sank off of Salt Island in 1867. "The Rhone" was a British mail steamer, which split in two after it suffered a massive mechanical failure and was swept up on the rocks during a fast-moving hurricane. Both halves of the vessel are clearly visible, and exploring the wreck provided a special thrill for the scuba divers in the group.

The end of the expedition brought with it an unexpected adventure when a contingent of trip participants had the opportunity to sail a 42-foot catamaran for 24 hours. Because no one had prior experience handling such a large catamaran, a private skipper was provided for several hours' training. The highlight of the catamaran outing was an unforgettable wet water ride on ocean swells.

Although focused on relaxation and enjoyment, the trip was educational as well. By week's end, even the least experienced boaters were conversant with the basics of sail handling, anchoring and boating safety. All were required to participate in an all-night anchor watch when the yachts overnighted in the deep and crowded bay at Great Harbour, Jost Van Dyke. Under such conditions, watches are a necessary precaution against the possibility of anchor slippage.

There were lessons in human behavior as well. A boat under sail demands constant attention; maneuvers such as tacking, jibing and anchoring require both a clear command structure and smooth cooperation among all of the crew. Adaptability was also tested by close living quarters and the challenge of new acquaintances performing housekeeping details together.

The success of the BVI trip generated

strong, continued interest in Ukrainian Americans sailing together, culminating in the creation of a Ukrainian sailing association under the name of Ukrainian American Nautical Association (UANA). UANA was incorporated as a Delaware non-profit corporation by Ms. Rybakoff, a member of the Delaware Bar. The UANA's by-laws, which will encompass such matters as organizational structure, membership requirements and initiation fees, are in the developmental stages. The UANA's purpose is threefold: cultural, educational and environmental.

From a cultural standpoint, the UANA will attempt to foster the development of closer community ties among Ukrainian Americans, based upon a common interest in an activity. It is hoped that bonds forged through participation in UANA activities will ultimately be put to service for the benefit of the Ukrainian community at large.

Plans are already under discussion for a Ukrainian American regatta, to be held next winter in the Caribbean. A search for competent skippers is contemplated, with the objective of having a minimum of five boats, with complements of six each, participating. More information about the regatta will be provided, as details develop, in the UANA's newsletter, which will appear periodically, and in other Ukrainian media. It is anticipated that the newsletter will serve as a clearinghouse for boating information for the Ukrainian community; its offerings will also include articles of interest about boating and boating safety in general, as well as other related topics, focusing on the environment and education.

The UANA's objectives also encompass establishing contacts with sailors in Ukraine and supporting Ukraine's participation in international sailing events. For example, Ukraine is planning two entries in the Whitbread, sailing's most prestigious race. Except for soccer's World Cup, the Whitbread is said to be the most highly publicized and covered athletic event in the world. The Whitbread, which is run every four

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One of the 43-foot ships chartered by the group for its excursion.

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Ukrainian actress appears in Off-Off Broadway premiere

NEW YORK — March 17 was the opening night and world premiere of "Ladies at Play," a new drama by David Ball. It features Mary Daciuk, a Toronto-born actress of Ukrainian descent, who has headlined in many Off-Off-Broadway productions here, and has amassed considerable experience in stage and independent film in Canada. Ms. Daciuk has also appeared on the "As the World Turns" series on CBS.

In the role of Marta, Ms. Daciuk plays a woman feigning madness to rescue another, Ann (Maude Mitchell) from a private sanatorium and the clutches of a scheming psychiatrist (Rita Crosby). As the play develops, we see that the two are "patients bound by

more than circumstance," as the promotional notes would have it.

Reminiscent of both "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest" and "The Death-trap," this production is directed by Herman Babad, whose credits include Dario Fo's "About Face," Tennessee Williams' "Night of the Iguana" and Arthur Miller's "View from the Bridge."

Ms. Daciuk and company will be in performance until March 27 at the William Redfield Theatre on 45 Street, Wednesday to Saturday at 8 p.m., with Saturday matinees at 2 p.m., and Sunday matinees at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$10 and can be reserved by calling (212) 886-9850. For further information, contact Denise Robert at (212) 229-9004.

Redemptorist...

(Continued from page 8)

shepherd in the manner of Jesus Christ our Lord, who laid down his life for his sheep, so that on the day of judgement you may give a good account of your pastoral care to Christ our God."

After receiving his pastoral staff, the new archbishop was greeted by priests and deacons of the archeparchy. Then, both the new metropolitan and Bishop Stasiuk, wearing their purple robes, walked up and down the main aisle of the cathedral and blessed the congregation. The audience, in turn, welcomed the two with a standing ovation.

Following the mass, the mood outside the cathedral was joyous and hopeful.

"It is indeed a refreshing day," beamed Cecil Semchyshyn, who had attended Metropolitan Hermaniuk's episcopal consecration in 1951. "We're all expecting great things from these two guys."

Dennis Koverziv, a parishioner at St. Joseph's said, "I hope Metropolitan Bzdel brings younger Ukrainian Catholics to the Church."

Carolyn Nazeravich agreed. "Where people may be looking to go back to the Church, he's someone they could follow... a younger man, more pastoral."

"It's a big change for Ukrainian Catholics in Canada," explained Oksana Shulakewych. "Metropolitan Hermaniuk has been here so long that I think it's time to give him a rest."

The Rev. Boris Kyba, acting provincial superior of the Canadian Redemptorists and a longtime friend of the new archbishop, said he thinks Metropolitan Bzdel will "bring a lot of openness." He added, "It's a different era... and I think he will bring a more youthful approach. He's very practical

and a down-to-earth person."

Nick Rawluk, 17, a Grade 11 student at St. Vladimir's College in Robin, said that he and his fellow school-mates (all in attendance) were still shocked that their director would be the other bishop — headed for Australia. "We still can't get over it. He just called the school together and told us that he was named bishop of Australia. Just like that!"

Within an hour following the mass, close to 1,000 people crammed into downtown Winnipeg's Westin Hotel, to fetter the two new bishops at a banquet in their honor.

Among the 12 people paying tribute to the pair, the most eloquent remarks seemed reserved for family that evening.

"I remember hearing from one student who once told me that he never feared my uncle, that he always felt safe with him," said Mr. Bzdel, who also taught at St. Vladimir's. "That man is Bishop Stasiuk."

Beaming with pride, he added, "Our family is very proud tonight. We come from all walks of life... professors, government workers, medical professionals, hockey players and now, all of sudden, we have royalty."

The new bishops addressed the dinner together. Metropolitan Bzdel paid special tribute to his predecessor. "Winnipeg, Canada and the entire Church have been blessed by the contribution made by Metropolitan Hermaniuk."

Meanwhile Bishop Stasiuk told the crowd that in Archbishop Bzdel, they were getting a leader who was a "kind, unselfish and gentle man."

Metropolitan Hermaniuk concluded the evening by thanking his Winnipeg congregation for their support. And, to characterize this 'new era,' he spoke almost entirely in English. "I want to tell you than I will be here for you anytime, anywhere and in any way to serve ' Church."

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Rukh leader...

(Continued from page 4)

harassment they suffered. Also, because of the location of the fleet, Ukraine has only two or three vessels under its direct command. All others are Russian." Finally, he noted that President Kravchuk's stubborn support for the Fokin government engendered grave consequences, previously outlined.

Mr. Chornovil emphasized that Mr. Kravchuk now understands the nature of these mistakes and, in particular, with his repudiation of the CIS, has obtained Rukh's general support. Mr. Kravchuk has also received Rukh's assistance as a result of the resurgence of Communist forces in the Ukrainian Parliament and the pressures they have exerted on the President for his rejection of the CIS Charter, their calls for the renewal of the Communist Party and their attacks on reform-minded ministers in Prime Minister's Kuchma's Cabinet.

Mr. Chornovil noted that while it was highly unlikely that Communist forces would regain power in Ukraine, they have the capacity to cause chaos and disarray among the population as a result of the economic crisis which they lay at the government's feet and this, could bring the government down.

Mr. Chornovil also blamed the democratic forces, lack of unity for Ukraine's current political crisis. The seminal mistake occurred during the presidential elections of 1991 when, rather than rallying behind one candidate, the democratic bloc fielded various members of its leadership against each other. (Mr. Chornovil ran as the official Rukh candidate, garnering 24 percent of the popular vote.) "In December of 1991, Kravchuk was perceived as a partocrat," Mr. Chornovil said. "When all of the votes for democratic candidates are taken into consideration, we would have won 45 percent of the popular vote had we run only one candidate. This would have given us far more clout and we would not be faced with the situation we have today in the Parliament."

The personal attacks democratic bloc presidential candidates levelled at each other helped sow further disunity and bitterness among their ranks, Mr. Chornovil said, which naturally affected the leadership of Rukh. He was particularly critical of the information of an alternative Rukh called the Vsenarodnyi (All-peoples) Rukh, led by former Rukh leaders Larysa Skoryk, Mykola Porovskiy and Vsevolod Iskiv. He accused Ms. Skoryk of misunderstanding the thinking of the Ukrainian philosopher Viacheslav Lypynsky, who argued that it was possible for the new Ukrainian nation of 1918 to work with former tsarist elements. "You cannot analogize tsarist bureaucracy to the Communist Party," Mr. Chornovil stated. "Such thinking is muddled."

Because of the gathering strength of reactionary forces in the Ukrainian Parliament, national democrats have agreed in principle to halt in-fighting. The external manifestation of this intention is the recent formation of the Anti-Communist, Anti-Imperialist Front, of which Rukh is a member. Nonetheless, Mr. Chornovil lamented that the necessary degree of unity is still lacking in the democratic bloc.

Mr. Chornovil next turned to the crisis in the Ukrainian Parliament, which he labelled as the greatest foe of the Ukrainian nation, emphasizing that new elections are necessary to rid the legislature of its reactionary forces, composed of nearly 100 former Communist Party secretaries and numerous conservative kolhosp (collective farm) heads. According to Mr. Chornovil, public opinion polls in Ukraine show

that if open and fair elections were held today, few Communists would be sent to Kyiv, as the party now has the support of only two percent of the population.

This could change, however, if the economy continues to deteriorate and in particular, if there is famine. Mr. Chornovil noted that if the referendum on independence were held today, it would not receive the same overwhelming support in eastern Ukraine as it did in 1991. Eastern Ukraine was not strongly democratic then, Mr. Chornovil said, but rather voted for independence because it was believed that an independent Ukraine would have a better standard of living. Thus, given the beleaguered economy and inflammatory Russian propaganda, it is vital to the interests of Ukrainian statehood, for the standard of living to be raised a notch higher than Russia's.

During his speech and in response to questions, Mr. Chornovil addressed the current political crisis in Russia. He emphasized that it was important to Ukrainian interests that Russian President Boris Yeltsin retain power, because those who would replace him have imperialist designs on Ukraine. At the same time, he criticized Mr. Yeltsin's recent suggestion that the United States assign Russia a policing function on the territory once part of the U.S.S.R. and urged the U.N. to reject this notion.

Turning to the policies of the United States toward Ukraine and Russia, Mr. Chornovil strongly criticized Americans for focusing all of their rhetoric and attention on Russia and President Yeltsin. He urged the diaspora to emphasize to its elected representatives the importance of Ukraine by highlighting its relative stability and freedom from inter-ethnic conflict. Indeed, Mr. Chornovil said he conceives of Ukraine as a buffer zone between Western Europe and some of the inter-ethnic troubles raging in the former Soviet republics, such as Moldova and Azerbaijan.

In later remarks, he stressed that Ukraine does not want to remain a nuclear power. Nonetheless, U.S. demands for unilateral Ukrainian disarmament are received as the language of ultimatum of the kind employed by an empire addressing its colony. Indeed, the U.S. stance has helped stimulate and spread opposition to ratification of the START treaty in the Ukrainian Parliament. Mr. Chornovil predicted that START would ultimately be ratified, but that Western security guarantees against Russian aggression and financial assistance for disarmament, would be conditions for passage.

On other foreign relations issues, Mr. Chornovil said that Ukraine would like to join NATO, which to date has opposed admission of former republics of the Soviet Union for fear of being perceived as an anti-Russian alliance. Ukraine wants to be part of the European collective security umbrella and does not oppose the entry of Russia into NATO, Mr. Chornovil said. He noted that Russia's admission would be a security guarantee of sorts for the reason that no NATO country has ever attacked another.

Atena Pashko, the head of Soyuz Ukrainok (the Ukrainian Womens Association) in Ukraine and Mr. Chornovil's wife, also spoke briefly. She reported that Soyuz Ukrainok now has 8,000 members in Ukraine, with branches in all oblasts and that it has become a member of UNESCO. Its efforts are concentrated on women's and children's health issues, particularly the aftermath of Chornobyl.

While in Philadelphia, Mr. Chornovil also met with a member of the editorial board of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

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announces that the

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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

Wasyly Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarsky, Treasurer

The Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 10)

National independence, however, opens up the possibility for an exchange of works, information and ideas with museums in Ukraine. Such interaction would benefit both sides. Even in Ukraine there is a dearth of art historians with professional training in the field of Ukrainian art. Much needs to be done. One area of attention could be small exhibitions, easier for a guest curator to research and organize, more readily lent to other institutions. Even major museums now occasionally organize exhibitions around just one or several works studied in depth. For example, Shevchenko's compelling drawings from 1865-1857 illustrating the parable of the prodigal son (with a few other works for comparison) would make a fascinating small exhibition, especially if presented with the interdisciplinary approach of current scholarship. Interesting in themselves, such exhibitions would cumulatively serve as the building blocks for a revised history of Ukrainian art.

■ Concerning the incorporation of manifestations of contemporary art:

Simply adding exhibits of contemporary paintings and sculptures to the existing holdings would give the unfortunate impression that Ukrainian art remained largely limited to folk art until recently, when artists finally reacted to what had been happening in Western Europe. What else could uninformed visitors conclude if examples of painting and sculpture from previous centuries were non-existent?

■ Concerning the UM's ethnographic focus:

If the museum wants to expand beyond its largely ethnographic focus (and good arguments can be made for such a move), it faces the difficult, essential task of assembling a core collection of Ukrainian paintings, sculptures and graphic works from past centuries and including the modern period.

Clearly these works could not all be bought, although some purchases might be part of a long-term plan. Rather, it should be possible to assemble a small but high-quality collection through extended loans from private collectors and from museums in Ukraine as well as the United States. Art historians specialized in specific periods of Ukrainian art would be needed as consultants in this acquisition process. Museums occasionally have good works they are unable to display and thus readily lend to another institution. Thus some examples of Ukrainian modern art are likely to be borrowable from other museums in New York. Access to a different audience might be a sufficient incentive for institutions in Ukraine to lend certain works whereas other examples might be borrowed for annual loan fees.

The addition of a small collection of "high art" to the museum's existing holdings would give visitors a glimpse of the breadth of Ukrainian art, and would provide the necessary frame of reference for exhibitions of contemporary art.

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Stasiuk...

(Continued from page 8)

were all surprised. Some were disappointed that the Church didn't choose someone from Australia. But (Bishop Stasiuk) is young and energetic... I think he'll do just fine."

Sadly, Bishop Stasiuk didn't have much time to socialize with the two priests during their visit to Canada. Just days before his consecration ceremony, his father suffered a serious stroke after arriving in the city for the big event.

But the Rev. Guy insists that the 13 priests of the eparchy are prepared to help familiarize their new bishop with things down under. "I guess our major problem is like everyone else's — vocations," explains the Irish-Australian former Latin-rite priest.

The 13 priests have to stretch to serve a total of 14 churches. However, things may look a bit brighter in the future, with three Australian Ukrainian Catholics currently studying for the priesthood in Rome.

Bishop Stasiuk will also have to adjust to a different Ukrainian social dynamic in Australia. "I guess we're about where Canada was 50 years ago," explains the Rev. Guy. "We're now starting to see mixed marriages."

In fact, few transplanted Ukrainians even lived in Australia prior to the second world war. Only seven, without families, are known to have arrived as early as 1927. The first settlement weave occurred between 1948 and 1951, when 21,500 Ukrainians emigrated there.

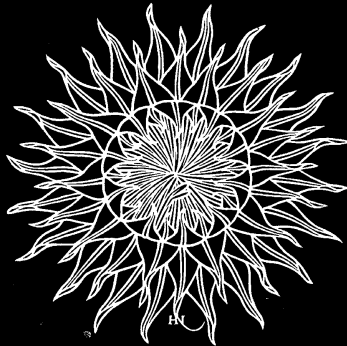
Now, says the Rev. Guy, it's time for a new vision. "Bishop Prasko arrived here in 1952. He's tired. We now need a man with a new vision."

Beyond his youth and new perspective, Bishop Stasiuk also has his religious community's label on his side. "We really like Redemptio... over here," explains the Rev. Guy. "They were among the first to come here 40 years ago."

Ukrainian Catholics living in Australia and New Zealand will get their first glimpse of their new Church leader on May 2. That day, Bishop Stasiuk will be officially installed at St. Peter and Paul Cathedral in Melbourne, Australia's second-largest city with a population of 3.5 million.

Australia's Apostolic Pro-Nuncio Archbishop Franco Brambilla, will preside on behalf of the Vatican; he will be joined by 30 Latin-rite and eight Ukrainian Catholic bishops. Among them will be newly installed Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bdzal of Winnipeg, and his immediate predecessor, Metropolitan-emeritus Maxim Hermaniuk.

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Chornovil...

(Continued from page 4)

opposition of enterprise directors who had their own secret agreements with Russia and their own interests. They would send products to Russia without receiving a single kopek in payment. These products would then be sold and the profits would enter into circulation for the benefit of Russia. Ukraine, meanwhile, would await payment — which might or might not come six months down the line when the money was already devalued and, as a result, the payments became symbolic.

Mr. Chornovil added, "I could cite many more such examples of how the Fokin government betrayed Ukraine."

The speaker emphasized to the editors of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly that Rukh had never stood in opposition to President Leonid Kravchuk, "as our opponents made it out to be," but that the movement was "opposed to the old structures of authority."

"We supported the president's good moves, and we criticized the bad moves," Mr. Chornovil explained. Among the president's mistakes, the Rukh leader cited the decision to join the Commonwealth of Independent States — in effect "a new empire" — instead of relying on bilateral pacts between former republics of the USSR; formation of a government administration based on presidential representatives in the oblasts; agreement to joint command by Russia and Ukraine over the Black Sea Fleet; and protracted defense of the Fokin government.

However, Mr. Chornovil also cited President Kravchuk's accomplishments, especially in the sphere of external relations, his representation of Ukraine abroad and his strong position against signing the CIS Charter.

"Rukh is the constructive opposition. Wherever possible, we have joined the government," Mr. Chornovil said, noting that Rukh-supported ministers are part of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Kuchma.

After speaking on Rukh's involvement in the Anti-Communist, Anti-Imperialist Front and spending some time on explaining conflicts with other political groups from the democratic bloc, Mr. Chornovil focused on the tasks now facing Rukh.

"The greatest threat to Ukraine today emanates from the authority of the councils (on all levels of government), with the Supreme Council at the head. This is an absolutely outmoded form of self-government that has been repudiated by history. Furthermore, the Supreme Council was elected back in March of 1990, during only partially free elections and at a time of dominance by the Communist nomenklatura," he observed.

"Today the Supreme Council could conduct a parliamentary coup, it could renew the Communist Party and liquidate presidential rule. That is why our campaign to disband Parliament was absolutely correct," Mr. Chornovil explained.

Thus, for the near term, the Rukh chairman said the organization would continue to push for a referendum on the need for new parliamentary elections. As well, Mr. Chornovil said Rukh would seek to hold a series of hearings and conferences throughout Ukraine to focus on the crimes of the Communist Party in order "to expose the true face of communism," and would organize special events to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine.

Of course, Mr. Chornovil added, Rukh would also "maintain a constant readiness to participate in elections" in keeping with its new status as a political

party that enables it to field candidates for office.

During his stay in the United States, Mr. Chornovil visited Ukrainian communities in Washington, Chicago, New York, Newark, N.J., Philadelphia and Detroit.

While in Washington he met with: Richard Kauslarich, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs; Graham Allison, assistant secretary of defense-designate; Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey; and Rep. Dan Glickman, chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

He also appeared with Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (see The Weekly, March 7); and met with Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Carl Gershman, chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy; and representatives of the American Bar Association. In New York he met with officials at Freedom House.

Mr. Chornovil also spoke with editors of the Wall Street Journal and the National Review, and Washington Post columnist Lally Weymouth. He was interviewed by the Polish and Ukrainian services of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and by "Window on America," the Ukrainian-language television program of Worldnet Television and the Voice of America.

Mr. Chornovil visited the United States on the invitation of the AFL-CIO, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and Ukraine 2000. After a brief stopover in Canada, Mr. Chornovil returned to Ukraine on March 10.



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Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 5)

cated to the promotion of human rights within the former Soviet Union. He continued to work towards Ukraine's independence, but his efforts were thwarted again, when in 1977 he was arrested and sentenced to another 10 years in prison and five years in exile.

Mr. Lukianenko became a free man in 1989, during the period of glasnost. He returned to Ukraine and became one of the prime organizers of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine. In 1991, he made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency of Ukraine, coming in third in the voting.

Ambassador Lukianenko said he still worries about Russia's domination of Ukraine and sees the mark that has been left on Ukraine by three centuries of Russian cultural domination. In fact, he said there still are chauvinistic Russian groups clandestinely operating within Ukraine. "These organizations do all they can to destroy our new state," added Mr. Lukianenko.

Weeklong sailing...

(Continued from page 11)

years, is slated to begin this year on September 25 and end in June 1994. To date, 28 yachts have entered the race, including one skippered by Dennis Connor of America's Cup fame.

The first Ukrainian entry is a 63-foot yacht, the "Odessa 200," skippered by Ukrainian Anatoly Verba, who sailed on the Soviet yacht, "Fazzizi" during the last Whitbread. The hull of the "Odessa 200," which has an all-Ukrainian crew, is presently in Tampa, Fla., where electronic and other navigational equipment is being installed. Funds from sponsors are still needed, however, for the purchase and installation of essentials such as masts, booms and sails.

The "Hetman Sahaidachny," which is presently being built in Kharkiv, is the other planned Ukrainian Whitbread entry. According to Tatiana Kulick, spokespersons for the "Hetman," the racing boat may sail to Boston this spring, and financial support for its participation is also being sought.

Because sailing is often the sport of choice of world opinion-and policy-makers, a solid Ukrainian finish, as enhanced by multiple entries, would help boost Ukraine's international image. Accordingly, the UANA is considering various alternatives for supporting and publicizing Ukraine's Whitbread participation.

The UANA's educational and environmental goals are complimentary. Learning to sail develops a sensitivity to and appreciation of wind, water and land, and their interrelationship. At its worst, it exposes sailors to the vicissitudes of Mother Nature, and at its best, draws urban dwellers to the beauties and rhythms of nature that often go unnoticed in a city environment.

Sailing also offers an excellent opportunity for the study of marine life and the effects of civilization on the world's waterways. As an activity that relies on natural forces for propulsion, it is nonpolluting. Moreover, since boats carry limited water supplies and offer minimal facilities for storage of refuse, sailing offers lessons in the conservation of resources.

It is anticipated that the UANA's educational and environmental objectives will be fostered not only through boating activities, but through occasional instructional programs as well.

All interested boaters and sailors-to-be are invited to join the Ukrainian American Nautical Association. For further information or to be included on the mailing list for the UANA newsletter, please contact Roman Goy, (410) 323-2312, Olha Rybakoff, (302) 888-2312, or Olena W. Stercho, (215) 489-6956.



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LIMIT: 45 Children

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Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

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Hermaniuk...

(Continued from page 8)

showed restraint in his public interactions with people.

In 15 years following his career, this reporter was among the more fortunate to have caught a glimpse of the personal side of one of the Church's great leaders. He could alternate between in-depth discussions of theology or talk about his summer at the cottage. He could be warming or cold; intense or impatient; fiercely angry or playfully happy.

But perhaps Metropolitan Hermaniuk's greatest asset as a leader and a person will remain his loyalty. For instance, when several of his peers, including Toronto's Bishop Isidore Borecky, fought tooth-and-nail for a Ukrainian patriarchate during Cardinal Josyf Slipyj's era, the archbishop from Winnipeg stood undaunted with the Vatican. Often, he recounted how painful that personal dilemma became. Some accused him of being a Latin-rite crony.

Many were unaware that Archbishop Hermaniuk had quietly helped hundreds of displaced Ukrainians find homes during and after the second world war. Following his arrival in Canada in 1948, he tirelessly devoted his time and ideas to

dozens of Ukrainian-based organizations. But he steered clear of public posturing and missed much due attention to those efforts.

The diminutive metropolitan could also be distant and coolly arrogant with his authority, alienating himself at times from his clergy and parishioners alike. As a result, Archbishop Hermaniuk never received the adulation Bishop Borecky continues to enjoy. Observers say this also probably cost him the major archbishop's job, which Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky eventually received.

Yet, without his imprint, the entire Church might never have had a Charter of Family Rights (which it adopted in 1980) and might never have made important strides in ecumenism.

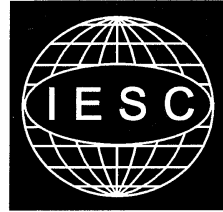
Evidently, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine would welcome the retired prelate to his homeland with open arms. His mind, especially as it applies to the effects of Vatican II on the life of the Church, is desperately needed.

However, the archbishop has a far greater responsibility to remain in Canada. If indeed the Church's pendulum swings another way, it will need experienced hands to point it in the right direction. His may be well-worn, but Archbishop Hermaniuk has those hands.



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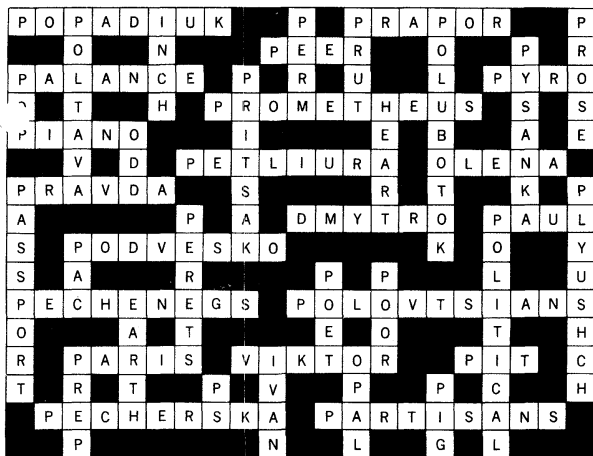


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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

a package of protocols aimed at promoting joint efforts against the drug trade and terrorism, reported Russian TV. The two sides also indicated they would take measures to ensure protection of nuclear installations and security of civilian maritime fleets. Ukrainian Security Service Chief Yevgeniy March was quoted as saying that "the special services [of the two countries] have united." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KYIYV — On February 9, the Supreme Council's standing Committee on Law and Legal Norms adopted a resolution governing the maximum contributions to political parties. The limit has been set at 920 million karbovantsi annually, or 200,000 times the minimum salary. It was also decreed that if any individuals gave more than 10 times the minimum salary, and if a legal entity donated over 50 times the minimum salary, this must be reported in the press. (Respublika)

• KYIYV — On Friday, February 25 Ukraine's permanent representative to the U.N., Victor Batiuk, and Paraguay's U.N. permanent representative, Sagier Caballero, signed a protocol in New York establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level. (Ukrinform)

Background...

(Continued from page 2)

influence of the democratic forces threatened New Ukraine as well. Therefore, the coalition's second congress was to have dealt with essential questions concerning its future. The first was: What should New Ukraine's orientation be toward the government of Mr. Kuchma, if New Ukraine members within his Cabinet refuse to submit to the coalition's line?

Conversely, the Cabinet, and Mr. Kuchma in particular, wanted to know how much support for their policies they could count on from the coalition's relatively influential faction in Parliament.

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The Shevchenko Scientific Society
The Ukrainian Academy of Arts & Sciences in the U.S.
The Society of Ukrainian Engineers in America and
The Ukrainian Institute of America

invite the public to an address

by Academician

DMYTRO HRODZINSKY

who will speak on

THE MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHORNOBYL

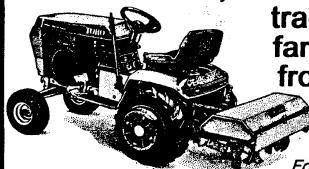
The address will be delivered

on Sunday, March 28, 1993 at 3:00 p.m.
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Sunday, March 21

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School is holding its annual book fair in the church hall, 719 Sanford Ave. English and Ukrainian books went on sale March 20 after the Saturday evening liturgy, and will be for sale Sunday, after each mass. For further information, contact the school at (201) 373-9359, or Terenia Rakoczy, (201) 884-0283.

Thursday, March 25

TORONTO: A showing of slides and videos from a recent trip highlighting professional dance companies and schools from throughout Ukraine will be presented by Danovia Stechishin of the Ukrainian Dance Academy at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m. For further information, call (416) 923-3318.

Friday, March 26

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.: A colloquium on "Post-Independence Ukrainian-Russian Relations," under the joint sponsorship of the Center for Russian and East European Studies, the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and the Woskob Fund for Ukrainian Studies, will be held at the Pennsylvania State University, 101 Kern Building, 2-5 p.m. Featured speakers are: Prof. Orest Subtelny, York University, Toronto; Prof. Rex Wade, George Mason University, Fairfax, Va.; Prof. Sergej Utechin, professor emeritus, Penn State; with Prof. George Enteen, Penn State, serving as moderator. A representative from the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington and Alexei Semeyko, consul of the Russian Embassy in the U.S., will be in attendance. The

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

colloquium is open to the public and the university community. Free admission. For more information, call (814) 865-1352.

Saturday, March 27

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to two lectures on the topic of the Ukrainian language today. Featured speakers are: Dr. Andriy Buriachok, research fellow at the Language Institute at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and co-author of the 11-volume "Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, Ukrainian Orthography, 1990, 1993," who will speak on the topic "Changes and Additions to Ukrainian Orthography, 1990 and 1993;" and Ph. D. candidate, Leonid Ivanchenko, senior researcher, Cybernetics Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, a specialist in game theory, Ukrainian computer programming, and author of a project for a Ukrainian lexicon computer data base, who will speak on "Compilation of a Dictionary of Ukrainian Language with Television-Viewer Participation." The lectures will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., starting at 5 p.m.

CHICAGO: Employment opportunities and industry trends in Chicago will be among the issues addressed at an all-day job fair sponsored by the Chicago Group (Ukrainian-American Business and Professional Association). The fair will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. For further information, call Roman Golash, (708) 885-0208.

Sunday, March 28

NEW YORK: The St. George Ukrainian Post 401, Catholic War Veterans, will hold their traditional annual corporate communion luncheon at the East Village Ukrainian Restaurant (Ukrainian National Home) 140 Second Ave., (beginning at 1:30 p.m.), after the Corporate Communion Mass at noon, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 22 Seventh St. The Very Rev. Christopher Woynyna, provincial superior of the American Province of the Order of St. Basil, will be the guest of honor. The luncheon is \$15 per person. For further information, contact Commander Harry Polche, (718) 446-8043. The public is invited.

WARREN, Mich.: St. Andrew Society for the Preservation of the Ukrainian Heritage invites the public to a commemorative Taras Shevchenko concert, to be held at the Immaculate Conception Grade School, 29500 Westbrook, beginning at 4:30 p.m. The program will feature: Dr. Myron Kuropas, guest speaker, whose topic is "Shevchenko's Influence on the First and Second Emigration of Ukrainians in America"; a musical program, with soloist Gordon Finley; poetry recitation by Maria Iwasuk. Tickets: \$10; seniors, \$5; sponsors, \$12.50. Proceeds to benefit the Taras Shevchenko Museum in the village of Moryntsi, Ukraine.

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: A public opening and reception for "A Continuing Heritage," an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art, will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. at 2-4 p.m. The exhibit will include artifacts from the museum's collection as well as the work of local artisans. Featured will be weaving, embroidery, Easter eggs, woodcarving, folk painting and straw weaving. The exhibit continues until May 9. For further information, contact Rose Marie Fedorak, curator/education director, (306) 244-3800.

Monday, March 29

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Volodymyr Troshchynsky of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Sociology, who will speak on the topic "Interwar Ukrainian Emigration in Western and Central Europe as a Sociological and Political Phenomenon," to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6 p.m. For further information, call (212) 254-5130.

Thursday, April 1

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, as part of its spring seminar lecture series, will feature Susyn Y. Mihalasky, Ph.D. candidate, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, who will speak on "The Impact of Operation Vistula on the Lemkos of Poland." The presentation will be held at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, April 3

CHICAGO: Boris Balan, advisor to Canada's Department of External Affairs and former director of the Ukrainian Renaissance Foundation in Kyiv, will speak on "Western Technical Assistance to Ukraine: The Role of Government Foundations and Community Organizations" at a program sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association). Mr. Balan, who is responsible for coordinating the delivery of Canadian government aid programs for Ukraine, will compare Canadian and American efforts to assist Ukraine with those of West European countries. The program will be held at the Ukrainian

Cultural Center: 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 7:30 p.m. A wine and cheese reception will follow. Admission: \$7, members; \$10, non-members. For further information, call Anna Mostovych, (708) 359-3676.

Sunday, April 4

NEW YORK: The New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to a jubilee banquet on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the UNWLA magazine Our Life. The banquet will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., starting at 2 p.m. Tickets: \$25, per person. Reservations are being accepted until March 24. For additional information, contact Lidia Zakrewsky, (718) 426-9279, or Nadia Sawczuk, (212) 254-8134.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Pysanky Expo, an annual Palm Sunday celebration of the traditional Ukrainian art of decorated Easter eggs, will be held noon-5 p.m. at Manor Junior College. The event, sponsored by the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center will feature Ukrainian eggs, demonstrations of the craft, decorated eggs from other nations and Easter breads and refreshments, including traditional Ukrainian foods. Admission: \$2, adults; 50 cents, children. Call (215) 885-2360 for more information.

Monday, April 5

EDMONTON, Alberta: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta will hold a lecture, as part of its seminar series, by Lidiia Necheporenko, CIUS research fellow; Chair, department of pedagogy, Kharkiv State University, who will speak on the topic "Pedagogy in Search of the Harmonization of Individuality" (in Ukrainian). The lecture will be held in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, at 7:30 p.m.

TORONTO: The Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association is repeating, by popular demand, Dmytro Borntiansky's opera "Alcides." The fully staged production, under the baton of Volodymyr Kolesnyk, features guest artist Roman Vitoshynsky, Lviv Opera Theater; the Lysenko Opera Chorus and the Ukrainian Academy of Dance and soloists. The opera performance will be held at Central Technical Theatre, Harbord and Bathurst streets, at 3 p.m. For tickets and information call (416) 535-2135.

Sunday, April 4-Friday, April 9

PHOENIX, Ariz.: The 13th annual Easter egg exhibition, sponsored by Valley National Bank, featuring various styles of decorating eggs as represented in Slavic, Baltic, Asian and American Indian cultures, will be held at the indoor concourse of the Valley Bank Center, 201 North Central Ave. (at Van Buren Street). Concourse events/coordinator is Jo Ann Johnson. The Ukrainian entry is represented by Christine Boyko of Scottsdale, Ariz. Exhibit hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., daily. Demonstrations: Sunday, April 4, 2-4 p.m., along with egg decorating for youths; each weekday, 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m. Free admission. For additional information, call (602) 221-1005.

ADVANCE NOTICE

April 16-18

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate are holding a jamboree weekend for girls, grades 7-9 and grade 10-through age 21, at St. Mary's Villa, 50 Table Rock Road. Among featured activities will be a songfest, outdoor activities as well as the opportunity to make new friends. For more information, call Sister Michele, (914) 753-5100. Registration deadline: April 1.

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