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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine's Parliament begins new session

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The first meeting of Ukraine's newly-elected parliament quickly took on a circus-like atmosphere as Communists walked out even before the 14th session was declared officially open.

Ukraine's second democratically-elected Verkhovna Rada met for the first time on May 12 for a plenary session dealing with organizational matters and was highlighted by the annual state of the nation address delivered before the body by Ukraine's president, Leonid Kuchma.

Chaos erupted on the floor of the parliament, however, as soon as National Deputy Slava Stetsko took to the podium to swear-in her fellow parliamentarians and officially open the 14th session.

As this session's oldest member, the 78-year-old member of Parliament assumed the responsibility of leading her fellow parliamentarians in taking the oath, a right granted to her by Ukraine's Constitution.

As Mrs. Stetsko stepped to the podium, Communist Party members began hooting and raised a banner stating, "Banderites out," referring to a branch of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, a party in which Mrs. Stetsko was active for most of her life and one opposed to communism. Then, as Mrs. Stetsko began to administer the oath of office, some of them turned their backs to her while repeating the words of the pledge.

Before the meeting began, Communist Party members distributed leaflets allegedly showing Mrs. Stetsko greeting a German Nazi officer in 1941, about the time her husband, Yaroslav Stetsko, presided over the declaration of Ukrainian statehood in western Ukraine in June 1941.

After a one-hour break, called by Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the previous Verkhovna Rada and acting chairman of the current body, to allow the national deputies to sign the oaths in which they declared to defend Ukraine's independence and to uphold the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, the deputies returned for the opening of the session.

However, when Mrs. Stetsko began an introduction in her own words in addition to the official opening words, the Communists had enough and walked out until Mrs. Stetsko was through.

With the unconventional opening out of the way, President Kuchma took the podium to address the 417 national deputies registered in the hall.

The president's state of the nation address lay the

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine successfully hosts the EBRD



Dymytriy Gavrish

President Leonid Kuchma greets EBRD officials at the opening of the board of governors meeting on May 11.

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – By most accounts and from various points of view, Ukraine successfully hosted its first major international business convention and its reputation as a country in which to do business finally may have risen a few notches.

Bankers and businessmen from 58 countries and more than 300 members of the international press corps gathered in Kyiv from May 9-12 for the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Board of Governors Meeting and Business Forum. Many of the attendees arrived with doubts about Ukraine as a place to do business because of high taxes, Soviet-era bureaucratic infrastructure and abundant allegations of widespread corruption. Most of the nearly 4,500 guests, which also included representatives from the U.S. and Japan, also had heard that hotel rooms would be few and accommodations well below their expectations.

The EBRD meeting was Ukraine's first venture into the

world of hosting a large-scale international event. It was viewed also by Ukraine's government as a defining moment in its attempt to reverse international business opinion about Ukraine.

"I think that the meeting was an outright success," said Charles Frank, the acting president of the EBRD, speaking on May 12, just after the formal conclusion of the convention. Defying all concerns that the convention might suffer from disorganization, Mr. Frank stated unequivocally that the meeting was "most successful in its organization."

The EBRD is an international organization that was established in 1991 with the demise of the Soviet Union to aid countries in transition from command economies and centralized planning to free markets. Its shareholders, which consist of all the countries of the European Union, the United States and Japan, provide credits, credit guarantees and invest in capital stocks in the 26 countries that were once part of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian officials, who put great effort into the preparations for the EBRD convention, which was organized on a very tight budget of 3.8 million hryv (\$1.9 million U.S.) and with the contribution of extensive individual sponsor support, were pleased with their effort.

"We haven't heard a single complaint or criticism," said Oleh Taranov, head of the organizing committee of the Cabinet of Ministers. He said that the two biggest areas of concern – accommodations and transportation – were complaint-free. In fact, one of the cruise boats that the organizing committee had retained to use as a floating hotel reported that it was only half full.

That may have been because the number of business guests was down from last year's conference held in Tirana, Albania, where more than 2,000 businessmen attended. Several press reports also attributed the availability of hotel space to the large number of no-shows among the business guests. Acting President Frank, however, denied that this was the case. "We knew there would be a

(Continued on page 12)

UNA convenes 34th Convention

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – As this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly went to press on Friday, May 15, the Ukrainian National Association convened its 34th Regular Convention in Toronto.

Delegates, elected by UNA branches throughout the United States and Canada, will elect UNA officers, auditors and advisors, who comprise the organization's General Assembly. They will vote on two separate mergers of similar Ukrainian fraternal societies – the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association – with the UNA, and amendments to the UNA By-Laws, which are aimed at taking the UNA into the next century.

Convention delegates also will hear and discuss reports by members of the General Assembly, as well as editors-in-chief of the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper and The Ukrainian Weekly, act on reports presented by the Financial, Petitions and Secretaries committees, and adopt resolutions and recommendations for the well-being of the UNA.

Also on the convention agenda are a banquet on Saturday evening, May 16, and a concert on Sunday evening, May 17, featuring the Vesnivka Choir and soloist Alexis Kochan.

The quadrennial convention meets through Tuesday, May 19, at the downtown Toronto Hilton Hotel.

Helsinki Commission issues report on parliamentary elections in Ukraine

by Orest Deychakiwsky

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has issued a report on the March 29 elections in Ukraine. Three commission staffers traveled to Ukraine to observe the parliamentary elections, the second democratic election of representatives to the Verkhovna Rada since the restoration of Ukrainian independence in 1991. The commission was part of the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the 54-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA). CSCE staffers observed the election process and visited polling stations in central-western Ukraine (Zhytomyr, Berdychev, Vinnytsia, Uman, Bila Tserkva,) Donetsk, and Crimea (Symferopol, Sevastopol, Bakhchysarai, Yalta).

The CSCE report concurs with the general findings of the OSCE that the elections were conducted within a generally adequate legal and administrative framework, but that the late passage of laws and regulations relating to the election led to uncertainty about the electoral process.

While there were violations, transgressions and irregularities, both during the campaign and the voting, Ukrainian voters were able to express their political will freely, and, as a general rule, the results of the elections do reflect the will of the electorate. While the campaign was peaceful in most of the country, it was marred by some tension, including incidents of violence, especially in Odesa and Crimea. The failure to allow non-citizen Crimean Tatar returnees the opportunity to vote, in contrast to arrangements that had permitted them to vote in the 1994 elections, also tarnished the elections.

The state apparatus did not display neutrality in the elections, and there were instances of harassment and pressure against non-state media, including the closure of several newspapers. Despite the occasional heavy-handedness of the government to limit opponents' influence, the pro-presidential parties were not notably successful in attracting voters.

Socio-economic issues dominated the campaigning, especially the state of the economy and poor living standards, including wage and pension arrears, as well as the issue of corruption. Issues such as foreign policy, minority rights and the use of the Russian language were less prominent than in the 1994 parliamentary elections.

The elections were held under a new election law that replaced the majoritarian system, introducing a mixed electoral system in which 225 of the 450 deputies are elected from single-mandate districts and 225 from national party lists. Oblast (region), raion (county) and local elections were held at the same time.

Considering its complexity, the balloting itself was reasonably well managed, and voting was generally calm and orderly, as 70 percent of Ukraine's electorate turned out to vote. On voting day, CSCE staff witnessed occasionally cramped and crowded conditions at polling stations and some irregularities, including so-called family voting, where more than one person was present in the voting booth, and voting outside the voting booths ("community"

Orest Deychakiwsky is a staff advisor with the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a U.S. government agency charged with monitoring and encouraging progress with the Helsinki Accords and other documents of the 54-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

voting). Those voting outside the booths did so without any apparent concern (i.e., intimidation was not a factor). In Crimea, CSCE staffers received several reports from domestic activists of young recruits being instructed to vote for the Communist Party by officers in their military units.

On the positive side, staffers observed greater numbers of domestic observers at polling stations representing various parties and candidates than in previous elections, which helped ensure greater control over the voting process and count, and diminished the likelihood of cheating by unscrupulous election officials.

According to the CSCE report, the election resulted in a Verkhovna Rada similar in terms of composition to the old Parliament, albeit with a more Communist tilt, partly reflecting frustration with living standards, especially among elderly voters. Nevertheless, the new Parliament will include many new faces – only 90 deputies from the old Verkhovna Rada (of more than 300 who ran) were re-elected. Representatives of various parties the left will constitute about 40 percent of Parliament's membership, with the remainder largely a mix of centrists, independents and national democrats. With other strongly anti-presidential forces such as former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's Hromada Party, the left may approach, or even exceed, a majority in forming a hard opposition to the president and government on some key issues. On the other hand, the number of centrists, independents and national democrats who may be more amenable to cooperating with the executive branch may exceed 200 deputies, creating – at least with respect to some issues – a formidable force of their own.

Given its composition, it is doubtful that the new Verkhovna Rada will be a force for radical reform. At the same time, the likelihood of significant backsliding is also small. Conflict between the executive branch and the legislature probably will continue, especially in the run-up to the fall 1999 presidential elections. Unless President Leonid Kuchma is willing and able to engage the majority of the Verkhovna Rada to work with him in the larger interests of the country in order to reverse the dismal economic situation, we are likely to see a continuing "muddling through" and erratic pace of reforms.

The CSCE report concludes with the following: "What do the new elections mean for the critical U.S.-Ukraine relationship, which has taken on the dimensions of a 'strategic partnership'? The lack of progress on reform has resulted in growing frustration in the West, including the United States. The election results – and election process for that matter – in and of themselves have not yet produced a major impact on U.S.-Ukrainian relations. The United States would have preferred to see a more progressive Parliament, but there were low expectations beforehand that the elections would produce a Parliament dedicated to the pursuit of aggressive reforms.

"Despite the possibility of continued lackluster efforts at structural reform, the United States and, to a lesser extent, other Western countries, will remain engaged with Ukraine. Ukraine is simply too important from a geo-strategic perspective. Furthermore, Ukraine has and continues to undertake positive strides, especially in foreign policy, including the decision to get rid of nuclear weapons and to cease cooperation with Iran's nuclear program. Ukraine's successful efforts to forge constructive relationships with its neighbors, and its

(Continued on page 14)

NEWSBRIEFS

Pustovoitenko gives up Parliament seat

KYIV – Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, elected as a national deputy on the National Democratic Party ticket, announced on May 11 that he is giving up his parliamentary seat and remaining in the government, ITAR-TASS reported. Ukraine's law forbids officials from holding posts simultaneously in the government and the Verkhovna Rada. Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yurii Kostenko, elected on the Rukh ticket, has resigned his post to take up his parliamentary seat. The new Parliament convened for the first time on May 12. To date, the Central Election Commission has registered 430 deputies and ordered elections to be repeated in nine single-mandate constituencies. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moroz: Symonenko may be chairman

KYIV – Oleksander Moroz, head of the Socialist Party and former chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, said Communist Party First Secretary Petro Symonenko has the "best chances to head the republic's new Parliament," ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Moroz also said the Socialists and the Agrarians will demand that the government present a report in June on implementing the law on minimum wages and pensions. He warned that if the law's targets are not met, there will be a good reason to demand the Cabinet's resignation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Japanese company to invest \$2 B

KYIV – Japan's Mitsui company is to invest some \$2 billion in the Ukrainian economy, ITAR-TASS reported. The company's financial director told President Leonid Kuchma on May 12 that the company is primarily interested in the joint construction of electric power stations and mineral fertilizer plants. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Azerbaijan, Ukraine discuss oil exports

BAKU – Visiting the capital of Azerbaijan to congratulate President Heidar Aliiev on his 75th birthday, Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko met with both Mr. Aliiev and his Azerbaijani counterpart, Artur Rasi-Zade, to discuss the transport of Azerbaijani oil by tanker from the Black Sea port of Supsa to Odesa. Some oil would be refined in Odesa for domestic use and the rest exported via the Odesa-Brody pipeline. In Washington, Ukraine's Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak discussed the Ukrainian option for exporting Azerbaijani oil with U.S. trade and energy officials. The Turkish government may commission a private company to build the proposed Baku-Ceyhan oil export pipeline if the Azerbaijani International Operating Co. that is exploring three offshore Azerbaijani oil fields declines to make a firm commitment on that project, the Turkish Daily News reported on May 9. Royal Dutch Shell has expressed interest to the Turkish government in building that pipeline. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine still claims ex-USSR property

WASHINGTON – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasiuk told journalists on May 7 that Ukraine's claim to part of the former Ukrainian SSR's property abroad "has not been taken off the agenda" in negotiations with Russia, Interfax reported. The Verkhovna Rada has postponed ratifying the 1994 agreement on sharing the former USSR's assets and liabilities between Ukraine and Russia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Peace Corps swears in new volunteers

KYIV – The U.S. Peace Corps on April

(Continued on page 16)

Ukraine condemns India's N tests

WASHINGTON – The following statement was issued on May 12 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and released in Washington by the Embassy of Ukraine.

* * *

On May 11, India carried out three underground nuclear tests.

This event elicits deep concern in Ukraine as it violates the moratorium on nuclear testing that states of the world have observed for a long time.

Our state, whose people have suffered from terrible radioactive contamination, believes that no demands of security or

defense, or the national interest of any state in the world can justify the carrying out of nuclear tests.

Ukraine, which voluntarily gave up the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world and declined to carry out nuclear tests, condemns this action by India that threatens existing international arrangements on nuclear weapons non-proliferation.

Ukraine calls upon the governments of India and other states of the world to cooperate more intensively in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy and a complete nuclear weapons ban.

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Ukraine's Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

groundwork for the Cabinet of Ministers economic reform plan that will soon be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada for approval. The president spent the first few minutes of the speech addressing any ideas that a leftist-dominated Verkhovna Rada may have for changing Ukraine's direction away from democracy and the development of free market. "I would first like to let you know that Ukraine is, and will remain, a sovereign state. This is not open to debate," said President Kuchma.

A moment later he added, "I assure you that during the term of my presidency no climactic scenarios will develop. This nation will not support a return to the old system or one of extremist politics."

The president gave an overview of the economic plan he hopes that a new, less contentious Parliament might approve. He cited the need for strengthening monetary policy and asked that Parliament approve a reduction in spending to 2.5 percent from 3.3 percent for 1998.

He predicted that if the financial crisis that is currently threatening Ukraine is overcome, Ukraine could see a 0.5 percent increase in GDP this year, 2-3 percent in 1999 and a robust 4-5 percent by 2000.

President Kuchma restated the often-repeated demand to restructure the tax system, to make it more business-friendly, and also again called for a reduction in government subsidies. "We must give subsidies only to those who need them," stated the president, "but I underscore that war veterans and the disabled must continue to receive them."

Other items on the president's economic wish list were: a land code that would create a land market; a new civil code; restructuring of the pension system; and the strengthening of the banking system.

President Kuchma told the parliamentarians: "The key to the health of Ukraine's economy is in your hands."

He also criticized the effectiveness of the Cabinet of Ministers and Ukraine's sprawling and unstructured Soviet-era bureaucracy. "The government must stop looking at itself as the administrator of the state and must start seeing itself as the conduit for the wishes of the nation," said President Kuchma.

He said the problem with Ukraine's 300,000 government workers was one of "quality" and called for speedier administrative reforms and a new law on the Cabinet of Ministers.

After the president's speech, the Verkhovna Rada began the business of forming its organizational structure, including setting up its permanent presidium, parliamentary committees and electing a chairman. It quickly approved the representatives of the ruling council that



Efrem Lukatsky

Opening of the 14th session of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada on May 12 in the main hall of the Parliament Building.

will run the parliament until a chairman is elected, which was expected to occur by the end of the week.

The temporary five-man council consists of Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the past parliament and head of the Socialist Party; Petro Symonenko, head of the Communist Party; Anatolii Matvienko, a leader of the National Democratic Party; Yurii Kostenko, member of the Rukh Party; and Pavlo Lazarenko, head of the Hromada Party.

The group represents the five largest political factions formed to date, led by the Communists with 125 members and followed by the National Democratic Party at 78, Rukh with 51, Hromada, 45 and the Socialist and Agrarian bloc faction at 39. Other factions formed thus far are the Green Party faction with 23 members, the Socialist Democratic Party (United) with 19 and the Progressive Socialists with 17.

The Parliament had agreed that factions would be formed only along party lines and that a faction must have a minimum of 14 members.

Ukraine does not yet have a full complement of elected national deputies. The body, which normally numbers 450 deputies, is still 20 short of full strength. Most of the vacancies are contested seats now in litigation, or from electoral districts in which elections were ruled invalid by the Ukrainian courts or the Central Election Committee.



Efrem Lukatsky

National Deputy Slava Stetsko reads the oath to fellow parliamentarians.

Ukraine signs nuclear cooperation agreement with the U.S. in Kyiv

KYIV — Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasiuk and U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer on May 6 signed a cooperation agreement on atomic energy. Under the agreement, the U.S. will allot \$30 million for working out technical documentation regarding the creation of a nuclear fuel cycle for VVER-1000 reactors in Ukraine. The U.S. has stipulated that Ukraine should not supply nuclear turbines for the construction of the Bushehr nuclear plant in Iran. Following are excerpts from a statement by President Bill Clinton addressed to the U.S. Congress and issued on May 6 by the White House Press Office:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Ukraine Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement, and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, is also enclosed.

The proposed agreement with Ukraine has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. The agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Ukraine under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting our common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

The proposed new agreement with Ukraine permits the transfer of technology, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research, and nuclear power production. It

provides for U.S. consent rights to retransfers, enrichment, and reprocessing as required by U.S. law. It does not permit transfers of any sensitive nuclear technology, restricted data, or sensitive nuclear facilities or major critical components of such facilities. In the event of termination, key conditions and controls continue with respect to material and equipment subject to the agreement.

Ukraine is a non-nuclear weapon state party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Ukraine agreed to the removal of all nuclear weapons from its territory. It has a full-scope safeguards agreement in force with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to implement its safeguards obligations under the NPT. Ukraine was accepted as a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group in April 1996, and as a member of the NPT Exporters Committee in May 1997.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submission for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

OBITUARIES

Bishop Teodor Majkowycz, 66, of Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk

Press Service of the Patriarchal Curia

LVIV – Bishop Teodor Majkowycz, the first bishop of the Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk, one of the new Ukrainian Catholic eparchies created in Poland, has died of heart illness. The bishop had been struggling with heart difficulties for some time before finally succumbing on Saturday, May 9. He served only two years in office.

Bishop Majkowycz was born on January 6, 1932, in the village of Rzepedz (Repet) in the Ukrainian-Lemko area of present-day Poland. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 24, 1956. He was elected to the episcopacy on the same day that the new eparchy was established, May 24, 1996, and was consecrated bishop on July 12, 1996.

His Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk was created as a suffragan see of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolia of Peremyshl, Poland, in 1996. Ukrainian Catholics in Poland were estimated at one time to number almost 500,000 faithful. The new eparchies signified what some believe to be a long over-due establishment of the structures needed to accommodate their spiritual needs.

The funeral was scheduled to take place on May 14, with interment to follow in the village where Bishop Majkowycz was born 66 years ago.

Ukrainian medicine cheaper, just as good

Eastern Economist

KYIV – Ukrainian medicines correspond to world standards and are just one-tenth the price of foreign equivalents. These conclusions were drawn by the chairman of the State Microbiological Industry State Committee, National Deputy Yurii Spizhenko, on April 20.

He added this is partly due to lack of advertisement of domestically produced goods, including those produced in the medical and pharmaceutical sector. He said the value of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical goods market is about \$1 billion (U.S.) per annum, with Ukrainian products making up just 40 percent of this figure.

He advised that fees paid for the registration of medicines in Ukraine need to be increased from the current rate of \$3,000 to \$5,000 (U.S.) per medicine to reflect fees charged in Western countries, which reach up to \$200,000 (U.S.).

Dr. Teodozia Sawyckyj, 80, social worker, community activist

by Anisa Sawyckyj Mycak

RIVERSIDE, Conn. – Teodozia Sawyckyj, Ph.D., a resident of Riverside, Conn., passed away at her home on Saturday, May 9, due to cancer, at the age of 80. She was born on June 1, 1917, to Ukrainian parents, the Rev. Ivan and Maria (Tuna) Klufas in Lezhakhiv near Yaroslav, which was Austria-Hungary then and is Poland now.

She graduated from a private girls' school in Lviv, western Ukraine, in the 1930s. Subsequently she received a law degree from the University of Lviv, but soon thereafter, in the closing years of World War II, she found herself among hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian refugees streaming westward out of Ukraine as the Soviet Communist army advanced to claim western Ukrainian territory in 1944.

Dr. Sawyckyj and her husband, a colleague from law school, and the couple's two small children, lived as displaced persons (so-called DPs) in post-war Germany, where they eked out an existence by setting up a small slipper-making business; she handled the manufacturing side and her husband the marketing.

She arrived in the U.S. in 1949, settling in Utica, N.Y., where she eventually became a social worker for the Oneida County Social Services, specializing in foster care and adoption, a position from which she retired in 1981.

Prior to her career as a social worker, she, like many immigrants before her, tried her hand at a number of jobs, some entrepreneurial in nature. They included steam operator in a laundry, seamstress in a clothing factory and owner of her own hair salon business, which she saw as her only means of staying home to raise her two young children. She was proud of her early years of struggle and felt that these experiences enabled her to better understand human needs in her later years, as she became involved in various humanitarian causes.

Dr. Sawyckyj was a member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for nearly half a century, serving in various posts on the local, regional and national levels; she was board member, social services chair, first vice-president, and in 1987 was named "Honorary Member of UNWLA," the organization's highest honor.

As social services chair in the 1970s, she identified a need and developed a far-reaching scholarship program for children of impoverished Ukrainian-Brazilian farm families that brought together donors from around the world and matched them with families in need in Brazil and other countries where Ukrainians have settled. The program, which is still in place today, has produced an entire generation of young professionals, clergy and academics who have enriched their countries of settle-

ment while encouraging an appreciation of their Ukrainian roots.

Satisfying a lively intellectual curiosity, in her mid-40s, Dr. Sawyckyj enrolled in courses in the humanities at Utica College of Syracuse University, and subsequently matriculated at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany, where she received a Ph.D. in political economy and international law in 1969. She was invited to teach at Utica College in the 1980s, in the college's program of ethnic studies.

By avocation, Dr. Sawyckyj was also an artist who for several years was enrolled at the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, working in the media of pottery, ceramics and silver jewelry. She was also skilled in the ancient tradition of making Ukrainian Easter eggs (pysanky), a craft which she passed on to a young generation of Ukrainian American women in Utica, N.Y. She often appeared on local talk shows describing Ukrainian traditions during holiday celebrations. She was also a clothing designer, tailor, milliner and gardener, and could whip up extraordinary Ukrainian multi-layer tortes, but reserved these talents for her family and friends, rather than for commercial purposes.

A skilled writer, she often penned articles for Ukrainian American publications and in the last decade of her life she delved into 100-plus years of her family history, producing a 300-page manuscript in which she chronicled, among other things, her dramatic escape from Ukraine, with an infant son in her arms, through forests full of enemy partisan forces of war-torn Eastern Europe and aerial bombings to safety in the West.

She also collected oral histories from elderly individuals who as youths had participated in the Ukrainian independence movement in the 1920s and 1930s, and she contributed these articles to publications of regional gazetteers.

In the last three years of her life, Dr. Sawyckyj produced and co-edited a book about Ridna Shkola, the Ukrainian girls' school in Lviv funded by the Kokrudz family, from which she had graduated in 1936, and which had been a major force in influencing the direction of her life. Living in a historical period and in circumstances that demanded commitment to social, political or nationalist causes at a very young age, many of the graduates of this school played an important role in the shaping of the political future of Ukraine and its society, whether they stayed behind in Ukraine after World War II, or emigrated to the West. She was committed to seeing this contribution documented in the historical record.

To her gratification, Dr. Sawyckyj survived her diagnosis of cancer long enough to see the book come off the press in Ukraine in December 1997.

Together with her husband, she returned on several visits to a newly independent Ukraine in the 1990s. Since



Dr. Teodozia Sawyckyj

she had taken great pains to instill in her children and grandchildren a knowledge of the language, history and traditions of Ukraine, it was a source of particular satisfaction to her that one of her grandsons, Daniel Sawyckyj, whom she had helped to raise, upon graduating from the University of Pennsylvania went to work for the International Monetary Fund in Ukraine to help rebuild the economy of the land his grandparents has been forced to flee half a century earlier. In a way, her life had come full circle.

Throughout her life, Dr. Sawyckyj regarded her role as a mother to be the source of her greatest pleasure and satisfaction. She was a multi-faceted individual who always regarded life as an endless opportunity to grow, learn, enjoy and most of all, to help others.

She is survived by her husband, Zenon Sawyckyj; her son, Jurij Sawyckyj, M.D., of Riverside, Conn.; her daughter, Anisa Handzia Mycak, and son-in-law, George Mycak of Forest Hills, N.Y.; grandchildren Daniel Sawyckyj of Boston, Christine Hladky of New Jersey and Maksym Savytsky Mycak of Forest Hills, N.Y. Also surviving are her brothers, Emil Klufas, M.D., of Pawtucket, R.I., and Swiatoslaw Klufas, M.D., of Syracuse, N.Y.; her sister, Marta Doberczak of New York City; and their families.

Funeral services were held on May 13 at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, Stamford, Conn., where Dr. Sawyckyj was a parishioner. Burial was at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to The Ukrainian Museum in New York City (memo: Zynovij and Teodozia Sawyckyj Endowment Fund), 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; or to the UNWLA Scholarship Fund (memo: Dr. Teodozia Sawycka Memorial Fund), 171 Main St., P.O. Box 24, Matawan, NJ 07747.



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Children at an orphanage for invalids in Bucha, Ukraine

Congressman Jon D. Fox, supporter of Ukraine, meets with Philadelphia area Ukrainian community

by Petrusia Sawchak

PHILADELPHIA – Rep. Jon D. Fox, serving his second term as U.S. representative for Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, was lauded for his support of Ukraine by Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak during a reception held in the congressman's honor at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) on March 28.

On behalf of the hosting committee, Vera Andryczyk opened the program by explaining how Rep. Fox first became acquainted with the Ukrainian American community while serving in the Pennsylvania State General Assembly for four terms representing the Abington District in which the Ukrainian center is located. Both the congressman and his wife, Judi, have been frequent guests at major community events.

"Because of his involvement as advocate and supporter of Ukrainian causes and as a member of the very important International Relations Committee, Congressman Fox has developed a close working relationship with Ukraine's ambassador," said Ms. Andryczyk.

About a year ago a bipartisan Congressional Ukrainian Caucus was formed to address some of the concerns of the Ukrainian American constituency. The committee is composed of 19 members of Congress. "We are particularly proud that

Congressman Fox initiated this committee and is its very active co-chairman," said Ms. Andryczyk.

Rep. Fox also serves on the House Committee on Banking and the Financial Services Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, as well as various caucuses. He previously served on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

After opening remarks, Ms. Andryczyk introduced Ambassador Shcherbak, who said he was "delighted to be together with his close friend from Washington, Jon Fox." Ambassador Shcherbak called Rep. Fox, "our champion in Washington for Ukraine."

"Jon Fox has been a key player in establishing the Ukrainian Caucus in Washington," said Ambassador Shcherbak. Dr. Shcherbak thanked Rep. Fox for fighting with other congressmen for aid to Ukraine. "Congressman Fox's support is always there," he emphasized.

Returning the compliments, Rep. Fox said he was proud to work with the ambassador on missions to Ukraine. He praised Ambassador Shcherbak as a "man of vision and great character in his work with the private sector." Mr. Fox also revealed his Ukrainian roots: "My father's father was born in Kyiv."

Rep. Fox said he helped sponsor \$225 million in foreign aid to Ukraine. He is opti-



Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (left) with Rep. Jon Fox (R-Pa.) at a reception in the congressman's honor.

mistic about Ukraine's future because of "the stability of the economy, inflation under control and the growth of private businesses and farms." He said he also is looking forward to the day when Ukraine will become a new member of NATO.

"The U.S. and Ukraine must become permanent partners," said Rep. Fox, adding that he would like to see joint strategic arms programs and agricultural exchanges between our two countries. "We need to work on increased investments in Ukraine, which will create more jobs," he said. He also stressed the importance of peaceful nuclear and space technology cooperation.

Congressman Fox, a Republican, will be

seeking his third term in office in elections on May 19.

In the spirit of friendship, Rep. Fox presented Ambassador Shcherbak with the United States flag, and Ms. Andryczyk gave Mr. Fox a copy of the book "Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World," (Toronto University Press). Dr. Volodymyr Bandera, author of the chapter, "Independent Ukraine on the Map of Europe," autographed the book for Congressman Fox.

The evening was hosted by Ms. Andryczyk (chair), Marijka Tatunchak, Marijka Cyhan, Lana Ilnycky, Maria Maksymuk and Petrusia Sawchak.

A Toronto convention... and a Toronto hitter

by Paul Fenchak

When Ukrainians gather in Toronto for the 1998 Convention of the Ukrainian National Association beginning on May 15, some sports enthusiasts may recall a Ukrainian American who excelled in baseball for the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Triple-A International League in the days before major league baseball arrived in 1977 under the name of the Blue Jays.

After a season split between Toronto and Philadelphia in 1949, Mike Goliat of Yatesboro, Pa., had the distinction of playing second base on the National League champion Philadelphia Phillies of 1950 – the year the Phillies won their first league championship since 1915, ridding themselves of the long-held description "futile Phillies." In the World Series the New York Yankees defeated the Phillies in four straight games, mostly on the strength of superb pitching and fielding, and not the traditional Yankee power hitting.

In 1950 Goliat hit 13 homers and batted in 64 runs, while compiling an average of .234 for Manager Eddie Sawyer's Phillies, a team on which Robin Roberts, Curt Simmons, Richie Ashburn, Jim Konstanty and Del Ennis rated front-line mentions.

In a minor league career that began in Vandergrift of the Middle Atlantic League in 1947 (12 HR, 86 RBI, .370 average) and in 1948 led to Wilmington of the Inter-State League (17 HR, 86 RBI, and .315 average, Goliat climbed into the higher echelons rapidly by hitting .286 with homers at Toronto of the International League until he was called to Philadelphia in the middle of the 1949 season.

After the 1950 championship season

Paul Fenchak, is president of UNA Branch 320 in Baltimore. He is a life member of the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America and was a minor league pitcher and college coach.

in Philadelphia, Goliat slumped to a batting average of .225 in 1951 and was waived to the St. Louis Browns for the latter part of 1951 and the start of 1952.

For most of the 1952 season Goliat was back in Toronto, where he batted .290. From 1953 to 1958 he played various infield positions at Toronto and in 1956 he was named the International League's most valuable player, finishing third with 23 homers and driving in 83 runs with a .278 batting average. He was third with 28 homers in 1957 and fifth in 1958 with 22 round-trippers.

In six full seasons at Toronto he fell a fraction short of walloping an average of 20 homers per season, while also serving as a player-coach on four pennant winners.

Despite his good performances in the International League, fate denied Goliat a second chance to play in the major leagues.

It is ironic that a somewhat similar misfortune plagued the pitching great Robin Roberts of the 1950 Philadelphia champions, who by 1966 needed only 14 more wins to reach the celebrated marked of 300 big league victories. Roberts was advised to return to the minors and sharpen up, with the intention of being brought back to Philadelphia. He did well, but no recall notice ever arrived. In baseball circles, the adage might be that many are called but not all are chosen or recalled.

Goliat, who now resides in Seven Hills, Ohio, is the son of Michael and Caroline Melnyk Goliat. Their home, town of Yatesboro, Pa., is not far from Vandergrift, where Mike broke into professional baseball and became a member of Vandergrift's all-time great team.

Steve Souchock, veteran major league player with the Yankees, White Sox and Tigers, who now scouts for Detroit, also hails from Yatesboro and is of Ukrainian ancestry. Both players are sons of immigrants who worked in the coal mining industry.

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Appears June 6 in The Ukrainian Weekly

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Rocky and difficult road ahead

The certification issued by Secretary Madeleine K. Albright last month is not the end, but the beginning of a long and difficult road ahead for U.S.-Ukrainian relations. The certification, to release about half the assistance allocated for Ukraine for fiscal year 1998, was a congressional requirement in reaction to difficulties faced by U.S. companies doing business in Ukraine. After years of frustration with the slow pace of economic reform and privatization, U.S. and other Western companies encountered additional problems in conducting business in Ukraine. They ranged from business disputes with the government to failure by the government to enforce decisions by the Ukrainian courts.

After effective lobbying by some companies, especially Gala Radio, the Congress made assistance dependent on resolution of these disputes. Of the 12 cases filed by April 1, 1997, less than half were resolved by mid-April 1998. In the interim, additional cases were filed.

The U.S. Department of State would rather not get involved in these disputes and to conduct U.S.-Ukrainian relations on the basis of U.S. geopolitical interests. But the State Department must contend with Congress, where foreign assistance is generally not a favorite topic. Giving assistance to a nation that is accused of not enforcing its laws and preventing U.S. companies from doing business within its borders is not something for which members of Congress wish to vote.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Ukraine has not had an effective public relations effort. The image of Ukraine in Washington is not a positive one. Many view Ukraine as a post-Communist nation that is holding on to its past. It is often depicted as the worst state to emerge out of the Soviet Union in terms of economic reform and the ability of Western companies to do business. U.S. criticisms about Ukraine's slow pace of reform are echoed by others, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), both of which have withheld loans and grants to Ukraine this year due to lack of reform.

Looking at the whole picture, there are merits to some of the Western complaints. True, Ukraine has not privatized or reformed nearly as quickly as most of its neighbors. Corruption and a difficult business environment are worse in Ukraine than most countries in the region. On the other hand, positive steps that Ukraine has taken in the political and economic arena often go unnoticed. Ukraine clearly has failed to implement a public relations/education program that will attract Western support and investment.

Recently, Ukraine bowed to U.S. pressure and agreed not to sell Russia turbines for use in the Iranian nuclear energy program. This decision results in the loss of both revenue and jobs in Ukraine. This was followed up by the signing of the agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation. In both cases, the United States promised additional assistance: in the former case, aid to the Kharkiv region for retraining and new business development; in the later case, assistance in developing an alternative source of nuclear fuel. Both programs will be costly.

These come on the heels of international commitments to Ukraine regarding the closing of Chernobyl by the year 2000. For the past year, Minister of the Environment Yurii Kostenko's complaints that the G-7 has not met its commitments under the Memorandum of Understanding on the closing of Chernobyl have fallen on deaf ears. Last month, President Leonid Kuchma used the anniversary of the Chernobyl accident to state that Chernobyl will not be closed if these commitments are not kept.

The current situation is frustrating and fraught with danger for both sides. While the certification was issued, there are Members of Congress who still are displeased with Ukraine's handling of business disputes. They have threatened to prevent any future congressional earmarks for Ukraine or to tie any assistance to Ukraine's performance. This will prevent the currently planned assistance program from progressing and will halt any additional aid promised.

The West, and the United States in particular, are in the dangerous position of reneging on promises made. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) refuses to lend money to Ukraine for the completion of nuclear reactors in Rivne and Khmelnytskyi. The Clinton administration has not yet identified where the money for the commitments associated with the recent agreements will come from. Failure to meet these commitments could push Ukraine politically eastward, right into the waiting arms of Moscow. Russia has already suggested that it is willing to fund completion of the two reactors.

All of this should put Ukraine in a strong position. Ukraine has kept its international commitments, while the United States and the G-7 have not. But the failure to resolve business disputes, implement economic reforms and promote itself in the West undercuts Ukraine's effectiveness in making this case. The result is Ukraine's continued frustration with the West which, in turn, runs the risk of causing internal political dangers.

This guest editorial was written by Eugene M. Iwanciw, former director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office (which functioned in 1988-1995) and president of EMI Associates Ltd., a government relations firm based in Arlington, Va.

Attention, Students!

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

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

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

State Department announces results of visa lottery for 1999

WASHINGTON – The U.S. State Department on May 6 announced that nearly 90,000 applicants for the Diversity Immigrant Visa Program for 1999 (DV-99) have been registered and notified that they can apply for permanent resident visas (green cards).

The State Department also provided a statistical breakdown by country of those registered for the DV-99 program. Ukraine had 5,047 persons registered for the visa lottery.

There will be a visa lottery program for the year 2000; applications will be accepted in the time period between October 1 and 31, 1998.

Following is the text of the statement by James B. Foley, deputy spokesman of the State Department.

The National Visa Center at Portsmouth, N.H., has registered and notified the winners of the DV-99 diversity lottery. The diversity lottery was conducted under the terms of Section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and makes available 50,000 permanent resident visas annually to persons from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States. [The Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (NCARA) passed by Congress in November 1997 stipulates that beginning with DV-99, and for as long as necessary, 5,000 of the 55,000 annually allocated diversity visas will be made available for use under the NCARA program.]

Almost 90,000 applicants have been registered and notified and may now make an application for an immigrant visa. Since it is likely that some of the first 50,000 persons registered will not pursue their cases to visa issuance, this larger figure should ensure that all DV-99 numbers will be used during fiscal year 1999 (October 1, 1998, until September 30, 1999).

Applicants registered for the DV-99 program were selected at random from the approximately 3.4 million qualified

entries received during the one-month application period which ran from noon on October 24, 1997, through noon on November 24, 1997. An additional 2.4 million applications received inside and outside of the mail-in period were disqualified for failing to properly follow directions.

The visas have been apportioned among six geographic regions with a maximum of 3,500 visas (7 percent of the 50,000 total) available to persons born in any single country. During the visa interview, principal applicants must provide proof of a high school education or its equivalent, or show two years of work experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience within the past five years.

Those selected will need to act on their immigrant visa applications quickly. Applicants should follow the instructions in their notification letter and must fully complete the information requested. Registrants living legally in the United States who wish to apply for adjustment of their status must contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information on the requirements and procedures. Once the total 50,000 visa numbers have been used, the program for fiscal year 1999 will end. Selected applicants who do not receive visas by September 30, 1999, will derive no further benefit from their DV-99 registration. Similarly, spouses and children accompanying or following to join DV-99 principal applicants are entitled to derivative DV status only until September 30, 1999.

Only participants in the DV-99 program who were selected for further processing have been notified. Those who have not received notification were not selected and may wish to try for next year's DV-2000 lottery. The dates for the mail-in period for the DV-2000 lottery are scheduled from noon on October 1, 1998 until noon on October 31, 1998. Instructions on entering the DV-2000 program will be widely publicized in August 1998.

May
20
1883

Turning the pages back...

Alfred Schamanek was an ethnic German born in Lviv on May 20, 1883. A graduate of the Austrian imperial military academy in Vienna, when World War I broke out, he was a captain on the

Austrian Army's General Staff in Galicia.

Several transfers placed him, first, on the Italian front and, later, as chief of staff of the Austrian Auxiliary Corps, in Syria.

After the capitulation of Austria's forces in November 1918, he made his way back to Galicia, and was recruited by the Ukrainian Galician Army (Ukrainska Halyska Armiia – UHA) as one of the many Austro-Hungarian specialists and officers who were sought to alleviate the army's dire shortage of officers.

In April 1919, Schamanek was assigned to the staff of Col. Myron Tarnavsky of the UHA's Second Corps, promoted to the rank of colonel, and in June took part in the Chortkiv offensive against the Polish Army, which had pushed into eastern Galicia, establishing the Brody-Zolota Lypa Line.

In the two weeks following, the UHA forced the Poles to retreat to within 40 kilometers of Lviv, but then began running out of ammunition. Polish troops commanded by Jozef Pilsudski mounted their decisive counteroffensive, and by July 15 the UHA's forces were forced to quit the area and cross the Zbruch to join the Ukrainian National Republic Army led by Symon Petliura.

Schamanek then served as chief of the General Staff on the anti-Bolshevik front, relieving Gen. Viktor Kurmanovych, who quit over disagreements in strategy. Reunited with Gen. Tarnavsky, Schamanek led the UHA's successful advance on Kyiv, with victories over the Red Army in Vinnytsia (August 12), Berdychiv (August 19) and Zhytomyr (August 21).

Ten days after the Zhytomyr engagement, Schamanek's troops entered Kyiv, but found themselves confronted by the Russian Volunteer Army's Gen. Anton Denikin.

Gen. Tarnavsky concluded a truce with the tsarist military leader, but the UNR leadership found this arrangement politically unacceptable. This and other disagreements led to Schamanek's removal from the senior UHA post. At this point, the record of his service

(Continued on page 16)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Rus responds to respondents

Dear Editor:

Space restrictions limit my response to critics of my March 8 commentary. The intolerance reflected in critics' reactions, also characterized the 1995 Sobor. In the August 24, 1995, letter that he mentions, the Rev. John Nakonachny expressed alarm over any dissent at the Sobor. Writing to two Clifton, N.J., parishes, he urged silence, arguing that Sobor approval "is a matter for debate" and that the deal had been finalized half a year earlier.

The issue for the Sobor was accordingly redefined as merely a benign "recognition" by Istanbul. And who should object to that? Furthermore, in its February 3, 1995, resolutions, the Metropolitan Council promised the faithful that a delegation, including a representative of Patriarch Bartholomew, would shortly depart for Ukraine to unite our Church, culminating with its recognition by Constantinople. It was on that very basis that our hierarchs sold the Points of Agreement at the Sobor. But how could that be if three months earlier Patriarch Bartholomew had flown to Moscow, declared the Kyivan Patriarchate as the "church of the devil" and received the highest award of the Moscow Patriarch, the Order of St. Andrew? Who knew about Protocol No. 937, and that our bishops had secretly committed not to support the "Ukrainian schismatics"? Who understood that, contrary to our bishops' delicate description of the relationship with Istanbul as "affiliation" or "spiritual protection," ours was now to be a foreign, non-Ukrainian Church based in Constantinople?

The two Clifton parishes tried to bring these matters to the attention of the faithful. Their mailings to other parishes were intercepted; on the eve of the Sobor the Consistory crudely undermined a meeting of the "opposition" at the Marriott Hotel in Bound Brook, N.J.; Archbishop Antony threatened one of their delegates on the very floor of the Sobor; and this most paramount of issues was buried in one of a multitude of "committees," without open debate on the floor.

The two Clifton parishes wrote: "We have been made to understand that if Constantinople now instructs our hierarchy to travel to Moscow and kiss the Moscow patriarch, it must." Now, the Rev. Nakonachny writes, "Absurd." But he did not then deny, nor does he now dispute, that our bishops handed to Patriarch Bartholomew the authority to do precisely that. The groundwork is being laid. Bound Brook identifies Russians as the ancestors of Ukrainians. The UOC center's bookstore puts the two most prominent apologists for the Russian Orthodox Church front and center. Russian priests are given voice. And Andrew Estocin writes in *The Orthodox Word* that we are to develop a "common vision" with the Moscow Patriarchate, which "cares for Ukrainian Orthodox Christians and contributes to Ukrainian Orthodox life."

Would the late Patriarch Mstyslav ever have done what our hierarchs did? When Istanbul's emissary came bearing gifts and enticing submission, Patriarch Mstyslav showed him the door. "We are not a deanery! We are a Church!" was his indignant answer. Would the name "Mstyslav" have ever appeared in Protocol No. 937? Since the Rev. Nakonachny tells us we are in the same position as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada – and since its hierarchs, enthralled by "recognition," refused to serve at the late patriarch's funeral because he was "uncanonical" – today the Rev. Nakonachny also wouldn't be able to so serve without dispensation from Istanbul. Is

the UOC's commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Patriarch Mstyslav's birth only a sham to pacify the faithful?

Let's hear our hierarchs state unequivocally for the record that there is nothing in their agreements with Istanbul that prevents us from commemorating our Church in Kyiv, and then bring this into everyday reality in our services. Let's hear from our bishops that they are in eucharistic union with the bishops of our Church. Let's see a bishop from Bound Brook actually serve at a funeral in Kyiv, and not simply be "present" for a photo op. Let's see the Rev. Nakonachny and Dr. Anatolyj Lysyj participate in a Sobor of our Church in Kyiv and not "attend" as mere observers.

So what, exactly, have our hierarchs accomplished? The answer must be overwhelming, since it must justify: (a) the voluntarily surrender of the independence of our Church in the U.S.; (b) our subjugation as a constituent part of a foreign, non-Ukrainian Church; (c) our acceptance of the paramount authority of a Turkish citizen; (d) the voluntary prostitution of every last shred of our collective conscience as we embrace him who continues embracing the patriarch of Moscow, the persecutor of our Church and the Church of our Catholic brethren; (e) our committing not to support (what was) our Church, whose promotion and existence for the last 75 years guided the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.; and (f) our support of Patriarch Bartholomew's campaign to "unite" (what was) our own Church with Moscow.

The answer that we are now "canonical" is spurious. We were viewed as "uncanonical" by our enemies in the aftermath of the patriarch of Constantinople selling us out to Moscow. In the 1920s we raised ourselves out of a sea of blood by our bootstraps, only to be buried even deeper by Moscow. For that, we are "samosviaty" (self-ordained) and, in order to dodge that label, we now anathemize our own Church? The Rev. Nakonachny, with Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and the other bishops who agreed to the deal, are all successors to those same "samosviaty." All our clergy vowed before God to support our Church. Archbishop Anthony was elevated to his position by those same "samosviaty" at a Sobor of the Kyiv Patriarchate.

In their rush to join the club, our bishops apparently forgot that we already were canonical. The Rev. Nakonachny recites our Constitution's provision regarding the function of the Sobor, which is "to safeguard the purity of the Faith, Traditions and the canonical Church Order." The Metropolitan Council declared in its February 1995 resolutions – and Bound Brook's own press release after the Odesa fiasco proclaimed – that our Church was uncanonically sold to Moscow by Constantinople. And our bishops themselves have repeatedly said that we always were canonical, and that they were not reconsecrated in Istanbul. Furthermore, if we were "uncanonical" before the Points of Agreement, what of the hundreds of thousands of baptisms, marriages, burials and communions that came before – performed by then "uncanonical" clergy?

The Rev. Nakonachny argues that by surrendering our autocephaly here we hasten its recognition in Ukraine, which will be promoted by Istanbul. Where is the logic in expecting that third parties will abruptly reverse their opposition to our autocephaly? If there is some grandiose scheme at work, let's hear it and put this discussion to rest. Nervously joking about Protocol No. 937 is not the behavior expected from someone who portrays himself as a "simple priest." Can you imagine a "simple rabbi" making light of an analogous matter regarding the Jewish community?

Victor Rud
Upper Saddle River, N.J.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



The Church's challenge

Late last November, Canada's Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan told the 250 bishops gathered in Rome for a Synod of Bishops' Special Assembly for America about his Church's situation at home. "As more Catholics are leaving their immigrant homes, many are losing their religious roots and are unable to keep much personal faith alive," said Archbishop Michael Bzdel.

What's needed, he said, is a faith "that is based more on a personal encounter with the living Jesus Christ than upon any ethnic or social factors."

When he made those remarks, the archbishop could well have been referring to the Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa. About a quarter of the students who enroll for the seven undergraduate courses offered there have not a drop of Ukrainian blood in their veins. This is even more true for the institute's most popular course, iconography, where the classroom is typically split evenly between Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians. The latter group "take our programs because they want to be enriched by what the Kyivan Church has to offer humanity," says the institute's director, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky. "They say, 'I like what I see,' and the challenge for us is to do the same for our own people."

"We can create a Church that can still minister to the needs of people who want to pray in Ukrainian and who have a very Ukrainian consciousness. At the same time, we can demonstrate the universal appeal of Kyivan Christianity, which is not just ethnically bound," he continued.

That's become the Rev. Chirovsky's mission. A devout admirer of the late Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj (with whom he shared a residence in Rome for two years) and Metropolitan Sheptytsky (on whom he based his master's and doctoral theology theses), the Rev. Dr. Chirovsky is committed to preserving the Church's Eastern tradition. Thanks to his leadership – and some visionary thinking by the late Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk who lured the Rev. Chirovsky and the institute from Chicago eight years ago – the Sheptytsky Institute is thriving in Ottawa.

By the fall of 1999, it will begin offering graduate programs leading to theology degrees at the master's, licentiate and doctoral levels. Currently, students can obtain either an undergraduate honors degree in theology or a bachelor of arts degree majoring in Eastern Christian studies through a joint program with the University of Ottawa.

In addition, the Sheptytsky Institute offers courses at the Studite Monastery in Univ, located one hour's drive east of Lviv, as well as in northern California, at Mount Tabor Monastery in Redwood Valley. The 41-year-old Rev. Chirovsky is married with two children and regularly ministers to the congregation at St. John the Baptist Church (also the Canadian Ukrainian Catholic national shrine) in Ottawa. All this, despite a chronic medical condition, which has left him in constant pain since 1980 and now requires him to occasionally use a cane.

The Rev. Chirovsky wasn't born in Canada, but in Orange, N.J., and grew up

in Newark. "When you say Ukrainian Catholic in Canada, people are much more likely to understand what that is," says the Rev. Chirovsky. "When January 7 comes around in the States, you hear about Russian Christmas on the news."

There's good reason for this, he explains. "There are roughly the same number of Ukrainians in the States as in Canada, but the States has 10 times the population, so the Ukrainian Canadian population has 10 times the visibility in Canada and 10 times the clout. For several reasons, the Church in Canada has better chances of long-term survival than the Church in the United States." So, the Ukrainian Catholic ship in Canada isn't quite as doomed as the Titanic. Still, if you subscribe to the notion that there are 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian descent, the Ukrainian Catholic Church here has only a bit more than one-tenth of them as members.

But give the Church in Canada a few more Andriy Chirovskys and the possibilities for growth exist.

While he breathes with Eastern lungs, the priest also thinks with a Western brain.

On April 19, Easter Sunday according to the Julian calendar, the Rev. Chirovsky scored a coup by getting St. Paul University to award the first honorary doctorates to a married couple: Peter and Doris Kule. The Kules, both born in 1921, also happen to have donated \$2 million (\$1.4 million U.S.) to the Sheptytsky Institute to establish two chairs: one in Eastern Christian Theology and Spirituality in Canada, which the Rev. Chirovsky holds, and one in Eastern Christian Liturgy, which the Rev. Peter Galadza holds.

Only one other Ukrainian Catholic has ever received an honorary doctorate from St. Paul in its 150-year history: Cardinal Slipyj in 1968. Recognizing benefactors through honorary doctorates or by naming academic chairs after them is a trend at universities across North America. But the Rev. Chirovsky is quick to point out that the Kules' monetary support isn't the only reason they were awarded them each diplomas. Both have been active in the Ukrainian Catholic community in Edmonton. "They are real Christian witnesses," he underlines.

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USAID director in Ukraine explains foreign aid projects

by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK — Greg Huger, director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) mission for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, spoke at the Ukrainian Institute of America on the evening of April 27 about USAID programs in Ukraine. Since 1992, Ukraine has been allocated almost \$1 billion in U.S. foreign aid, one of the top recipients of USAID funds in recent years.

USAID, the agency that manages most U.S. foreign aid, currently runs programs in all oblasts of Ukraine, programs as diverse as developing compact water purification units for use in a town near Chervonohrad, to developing law school curriculums in Crimea, to setting up a nursing education center in Kyiv. Overall, USAID programs operate in more than 350 communities in Ukraine and in more than 11 sectors, including business, legal reform, independent media, health care, energy and environment, municipal and civic development, humanitarian aid and agricultural reform.

U.S. foreign aid, according to Mr. Huger, is not charity, rather "it's a relationship of mutual interest on both sides," since Ukraine's transition to a market-based democracy is in the long-term interest of the United States. Mr. Huger clarified a common misconception that "the money really doesn't go to Ukraine," by explaining that USAID funds are never intended to go directly to foreign governments, including in the case of Ukraine, rather that it is standard U.S. policy to provide foreign aid funds to U.S. organizations, which in turn provide technical assistance to designated countries by providing professional expertise (lawyers, bankers, doc-

tors, accountants, planners) and arranging training programs, exchanges, technology transfers, etc.

Presently, 25 percent of USAID funds for Ukraine go to programs to help the central government in Kyiv, while 75 percent of the programs are community-based and operate in the oblasts (regions); about 60 organizations are being funded to carry out USAID programs. In the next month, USAID will issue a request for proposal for a Ukrainian American organization to implement the public education aspect of the next phase of USAID market reform and privatization programs.

USAID assistance is not intended to continue forever, stated Mr. Huger, and is "part of a continuum to help put into place (economic, judicial, civic) building blocks ... and then have these processes work together." In Ukraine, USAID is "involved in the transitional period," continued Mr. Huger, "and is trying to help alleviate some of the pain."

Ukraine's transitional period has produced mixed results, according to Mr. Huger. Ukraine's foreign policy stance and political transformation into a democracy is commendable. Small business privatization (shops, salons, bookstores, restaurants) was relatively successful and is almost complete, whereas agricultural reform, especially land privatization, is moving slowly. Corruption seriously undermines legitimate economic activity and threatens to become entrenched, and the central government continues policies that discourage both foreign investment and internal economic development. Mr. Huger estimated that between 40 and 60 percent of all economic activity in Ukraine operates outside existing laws, in the shadow economy.

Among the terrible consequences of the severe economic crisis is the dramatic increase in the trafficking of women — the enticement of young and unsuspecting women into the underground world of international pornography, prostitution and forced labor by promising supposedly legitimate jobs as waitresses, models, singers and teachers in foreign countries.

According to Marta Kolomayets, the press secretary for USAID in Ukraine, who responded to questions about the problem of trafficking in women, officials estimate that since Ukraine's independence more than 400,000 women have fallen victim to illegal prostitution and pornography schemes. Ms. Kolomayets will be working on establishing a USAID-funded public education and assistance project to inform young women of the dangers of too-good-to-be-true job offers, as well as set up a job skills training program geared in particular towards naive, rural women — the ones whose isolation and lack of opportunities often makes them the most vulnerable to pornography scams in foreign countries.

One of the major obstacles to the perceived success of any foreign assistance project, said Mr. Huger, is the "merger of short-term expectations with long-term results." Often the expectations far outpace the results, and "we forget that most things will take five to 10 years to even get off to a good start. I have to explain that to our own government ... (and that we) can expect problems."

Nonetheless, Mr. Huger, who claims to genuinely love the challenge of his job in Ukraine, especially the problems, feels that Ukraine is making progress.

Ukrainian American organizations encouraged to apply for funds

KYIV — The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will issue a request for proposals (RFP) for a public education program in Ukraine. Competition for this contract is limited to Ukrainian American organizations. "Ukrainian American organizations" are defined for this purpose as U.S. organizations run by individuals of Ukrainian descent that have the purpose of fostering ties and improving relations with, and, in general, developing or assisting Ukraine in its transition to a democratic and economically sustainable country. Additional information concerning eligibility may be included in the solicitation.

A three-year, cost-reimbursement contract is planned, including any options. The contract will be a follow-on to the current USAID Ukrainian Market Reform Education Program (UMREP). The goals of the program remain the same: to promote awareness and support among Ukrainian citizens for economic/market reforms that can help affect the transition from a command to a free market economy and thereby foster a secure, transparent and enabling foreign and domestic business environment. It is anticipated the public education campaign will continue to support a number of economic/market reform issues such as:

1. the Ukrainian government's overall economic reform program, including new tax legislation, deregulation and business development;
2. post-privatization initiatives, including enterprise restructuring and corporate governance;
3. social sector restructuring, including privatization of housing;
4. agricultural reform, including market restructuring and land titling;
5. integration of women into the economy.

The organization selected for the award will also assist and advise various Ukrainian counterparts, USAID and/or USAID contractors on effective information campaigns in a variety of economic and social reform areas and on the most

effective information channels; it will identify and facilitate access to local design and production firms, train media and public relations staff, and provide technical assistance in other areas as will be detailed in the solicitation.

The preferred method of distribution of USAID procurement information is via the Internet or by request of a solicitation on a 3.5 floppy disk (WordPerfect 5.1/5.2 format). The Commerce Business Daily pre-solicitation notice can be viewed and downloaded using the USAID website. [<http://www.usaid.gov>. From the home page, select business and procurement opportunities/procurements/CBD notices]. The RFP, once issued, can be downloaded from the USAID website. [<http://www.info.usaid.gov>. From the home page, select business and procurement opportunities/USAID procurements/download available USAID solicitations].

Receipt of this RFP via the Internet must be confirmed by written notification to the contact person, Cathy Mallay, at e-mail: cmallay@usaid.gov. It is the responsibility of the recipient of this solicitation document to ensure that it has been received from the Internet in its entirety and USAID bears no responsibility for data errors resulting from transmission or conversion processes.

Any interested party requesting a hard copy or diskette of the solicitation must submit a written request (fax or e-mail is acceptable) to the contracting officer (Ms. Mallay) and must make arrangements with the contracting officer to get the solicitation; USAID/Kyiv will not bear the cost for this purpose of courier service or other special pick-up or delivery services.

The Commerce Business Daily (CBD) notice was released May 6. The full public education RFP will be posted on the USAID website after May 21. The contact person for this RFP is Catherine A. Mallay, Contracting Officer, USAID/Kyiv, who may be reached at: fax, 44-462-58-34; telephone, 44-462-56-78; e-mail, cmallay@usaid.gov.

Eurasia Foundation develops regional business centers

by Allison Pearsall

RIVNE — Ukraine's transition to capitalism has meant unprecedented opportunities for entrepreneurs, the transition has also ushered in a major side effect in the form of unemployment. Unemployment has become a fact of life for millions of Ukrainians, among them a sizable segment of college graduates now desperately trying to join the country's work force.

In the northern Ukrainian city of Rivne, where tough times have hit harder than in most regions of the republic, the majority of residents under age 30 are out of work. Though official figures put the number of jobless at 30,000, unofficial unemployment estimates run as high as 65 percent in a city of a quarter million people.

"In Soviet times unemployment was non-existent, and university graduates were automatically given jobs," said Peter Vakhnyuk, director of the Rivne Regional Business Center (RRBC), a non-governmental organization supported by the Eurasia Foundation. "Standard Western-style career centers, which can be found on every college campus and in even the smallest towns in the U.S., are a rare commodity here. Our office is in fact the first and only employment and small business center in the entire oblast," he noted.

Pioneered by Help-NORD Ltd., a local company, the RRBC was established to promote jobs and small business activity in the area. The RRBC's services include a wide range of courses and seminars to train job seekers, business and legal consultation for entrepreneurs, and economic roundtables involving economists, government representatives and the business community.

Recently the Eurasia Foundation awarded the RRBC two separate grants that total almost \$32,000 for upcoming economic support projects. With these grants the center will be able to train approximately 75 managers in business

leadership and continue to provide professional guidance to entrepreneurs. The center will hold seven business seminars on issues such as corporate management in joint-stock companies, small business management and current tax regulations.

Since its inception, the RRBC has held four two-month, comprehensive training courses in small business management, and 17 seminars on topics such as the fundamentals of a market economy, marketing, management, accounting, and legal and customs regulations. To date, over 400 people have attended the center's seminars and, as Mr. Vakhnyuk proudly pointed out, 41 of the 85 trainees have already found employment with various private companies in Rivne or obtained financing to start their own businesses.

The RRBC also maintains a good working relationship with local authorities. The center recently organized a two-day roundtable to address unemployment issues, and to help strengthen cooperation between the government and private businesses in boosting the region's economy with the intention that recommendations made during the roundtable eventually will be incorporated into the regional state administration's economic policy.

Created by the U.S. government in 1993 and currently funded by a mix of public and private donors, the Eurasia foundation is an independently managed grant- and loan-making organization headquartered in Washington, with field offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. With an open-door policy designed to encourage initiative at the grassroots, the goals of the Foundation's field offices are to respond to local funding needs, provide financial support for economic development and civic reform, and help build strong, market-driven economies within a solid democratic framework.

Ukrainian Institute of America to mark double milestones

by Stefa Charczenko

NEW YORK – On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA), a banquet committee chaired by Deanna Hazen has announced that the celebration of this historic turning point will commence with a banquet at the Plaza Hotel in New York City on Sunday, May 31, at 12:30-5 p.m.

The musical program will feature: Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka, accompanied by pianist Thomas Hrynkiw; solo pianist Mykola Suk, UIA's Music at the Institute artistic director, and soloists Natalia Choma and Marta Choma. Prof. Roman Szporluk of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University is the keynote speaker. A special video presentation directed and written by film-maker Andrea Odezynska-Ihnat will be presented, highlighting the accomplishments of the UIA for the past 50 years.

The year 1998 is one of special significance for the Ukrainian community, as one of its most important institutions, the Ukrainian Institute of America, and the French Renaissance-style chateau, home to the UIA since 1955 – a remarkable and unique edifice gracing the New York City's Upper West Side – celebrate anniversaries. The UIA was founded 50 years ago while the turn-of-the-century landmark mansion, designed by distinguished architect C.P.H. Gilbert and located on Manhattan's "Museum Mile" at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, will commemorate its 100th anniversary.

Centrally located within one of the most prestigious neighborhoods in New York City, known as Lenox Hill, and diagonally across the street from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Ukrainian Institute of America is an ideal venue for a Ukrainian cultural center.

For the past five decades, the UIA has dedicated itself primarily to promoting and sharing the rich Ukrainian heritage with the

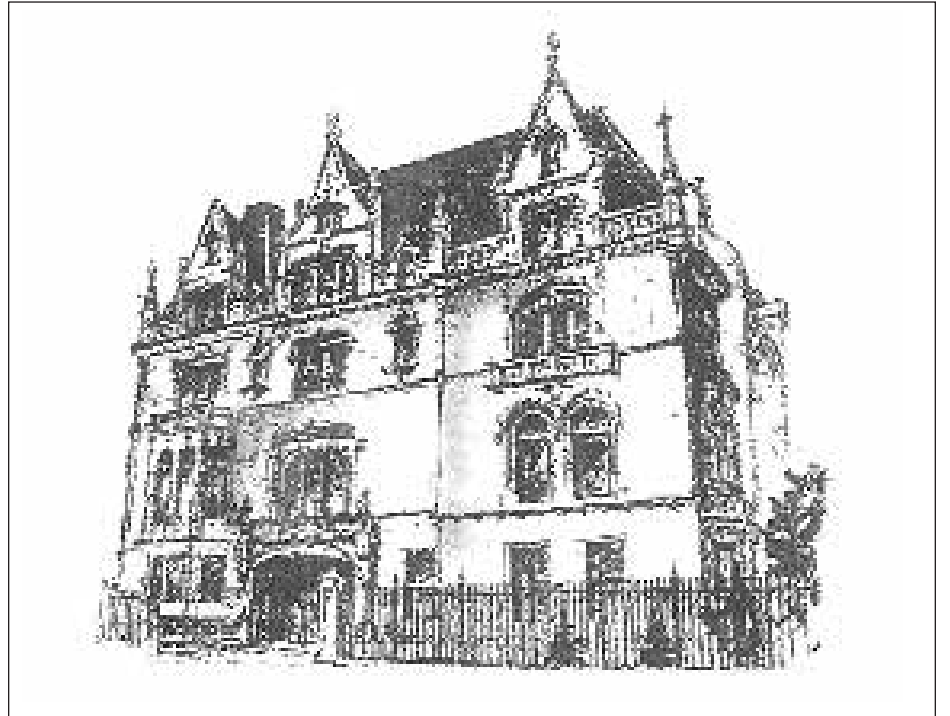
Ukrainian and American communities. It has provided a distinguished locale for cultural exchange programs with artists and musicians from Ukraine, forums and symposiums for visiting dignitaries and diplomats, as well as a meeting and social gathering site for professionals from other Ukrainian associations.

Many special programs are planned at the UIA throughout the coming year. The 50th anniversary planning committee, which includes Walter Baranetsky, Zwen Goy, Iryna Kurowyckyj, Mira Kyzyk and Walter Nazarewicz, has organized a year-long program to commemorate the half-century and century milestones of the UIA and its historic home, including a black-tie "Open House" reception in October for its friends and neighbors from the Ukrainian and American communities. The now traditional annual New Year's Eve gala, and the very successful Music at the Institute (MATI) classical music concert series continue to attract both Ukrainian and American audiences.

MATI reaches its own milestone this year – its 10th anniversary – and promises an exciting fall and winter season honoring a Ukrainian composer at each concert and, for contemporary music aficionados, a few jazz programs will be added to its repertoire.

Several important art exhibits, including the work of Alexi's Gritchenko and Jacques Hnizdovsky, as well as Helen Woskob's collection of significant paintings by renowned Ukrainian artists will open the fall 1998 season. An art auction is scheduled for the spring of 1999 to assist the UIA in raising funds. Literary evenings, theatrical performances, lectures and conferences focusing on historical and contemporary subjects – all of which have been the mainstay of the UIA since its inception – will play a significant role in the UIA's activities for the duration of this anniversary year.

In this pivotal year of its existence, the



An artist's rendering of the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Ukrainian Institute of America has launched a "Crown Jewel Endowment Fund" to safeguard this extraordinary gem of the Ukrainian community for future generations. Many members of the Ukrainian community have already pledged their generous donations for the festivities on May 31. The leadership of the UIA is confident that with the banquet, the newly-formed endowment fund, and fund-raising and membership drives, its goals will be accomplished as they look forward to the next 50 years of serving the Ukrainian and American communities.

Ticket reservations and inquiries about the 50th anniversary celebration at the Plaza Hotel may be directed to the Ukrainian Institute, (212) 288-8660.

Sadly, one of the benefactors and former presidents of the UIA, Theodore Dzus Sr., passed away in March. The UIA regrets that

he will be unable to share with guests the many indelible, historic experiences of those early formative years during this 50th anniversary of an institute that his father founded.

Mr. Dzus became president of the Ukrainian Institute of America in 1964 and remained in that position until 1982. He owned and operated the factory in West Islip, Long Island where the Dzus fastening device was developed and manufactured by his father, William Dzus.

The Ukrainian Institute of America also will miss the presence of another Dzus family member, Ivanna Dzus, William Dzus' widow. Ms. Dzus, who died just a few weeks ago, spent many productive years supporting and nurturing her husband's most generous endeavors with the UIA, as well as many other Ukrainian community efforts.

CONCERT REVIEW: A marriage of cinema and music

by Ludmila Ulehla

ENGLEWOOD, N.J. – The concert by the New Jersey Youth Symphony, conducted by Adrian Bryttan at The John Harms Center for the Arts on February 28, was one of the most exciting and imaginative concerts I have ever attended. The nostalgia of seeing Greta Garbo in the silent film "Flesh and the Devil" (MGM, 1926) with music written for it by Carl Davis in 1982 and performed by an enthusiastic, talented group of teenage musicians was indeed a merger of generations. It worked marvelously. Bravos must go to Maestro Bryttan who brought together these diverse concepts and molded all into a unique experience.

Not only did the young orchestra members learn the music technically, but they had to follow the intricate tempo changes, as Maestro Bryttan so expertly synchronized the music with the action of the film. The expressive nuances in the orchestra reflected the changing scenes.

Among them, the Wagnerian string theme, warmly played by the performers representing the bond of brotherhood; the violin solo, reminiscent of Massenet's "Mediation from Thais," as the theme of love between Garbo and John Gilbert; the writing for solo string quartet at several seductive moments for Garbo; the interplay of organ and brasses during the pastor's sermon as he berates the illicit romance; the comical German-Prussian marches during the servants scene as they prepare to meet their returning master; and the sweep of the central waltz ball, with its echoes of Strauss and Ravel.

Ludmila Ulehla is on the composition faculty at the Manhattan School of Music. Her "Symphony in Search of Sources," was performed by the Lviv Philharmonic, under the direction of Adrian Bryttan, in 1995. Maestro Ulehla's most recent work "Visions," for flute, clarinet, cello, piano and percussion, was inspired by the space explorations of the summer of 1997.

What a challenging project this was for a youth orchestra! Maestro Bryttan's vibrant enthusiastic leadership in all of the phases of building the orchestra's rich sound, his knowledge of the instruments, and his care and understanding of the musical growth of these talented students brought about this amazing professional result heard that evening.

Leatrice Fountain Gilbert, the daughter of John Gilbert, attended the performance, and spoke to the audience, noting that she "had been to performances of this film all over the world, including a festival in Finland, but had never heard such a sensitive performance of the film score as on this occasion."



Bohdan Chomut

In the foreground is Leatrice Fountain Gilbert, daughter of silent screen star John Gilbert, at the gala performance of the musical score to the film "Flesh and the Devil" by the New Jersey Youth Symphony, under the direction of Adrian Bryttan, pictured holding flowers.

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Luba Pendzey retires from University of Toronto Library

by Dr. Marta Dyczok

TORONTO – Luba Pendzey has retired from the University of Toronto Library after 30 years of dedicated work. Anyone who has used the Ukrainian and Slavic collections or come across Mrs. Pendzey will know what a loss this is for the library.

Most people's experiences in libraries are pretty straightforward – you go in, look in the catalogue, find the reference you are looking for and then retrieve it from the shelf. If you run into difficulties you turn to a librarian, who seemingly effortlessly solves even the most complicated of problems.

What most of us rarely see is what goes on behind the scenes. Mrs. Pendzey was one of those people who made things go smoothly for library users. Her work made it easy for people to find information on Ukrainian subjects.

The University of Toronto Library has one of the best collection of Ukrainian materials in North America. The Slavic holdings grew from less than 12,000 volumes in the 1960s to become the largest in Canada, now totalling over 450,000 books, 18,000 serial subscriptions and countless special collections. Among them are approximately 35,000 Ukrainian books. Many people contributed to developing the collection through the years. They include faculty members such as Profs. Bohdan Budurowycz, George S. N. Luckyj, D. H. Struk and Paul R. Magosci. Equally important were benefactors, such as Peter Jacyk, who provided money for purchases.

Without librarians, however, valuable materials would not be accessible to the public. Mrs. Pendzey was one of the people whose efforts have made the Ukrainian and Slavic collections user-friendly. During her long and active career Mrs. Pendzey had numerous responsibilities. At different times she was responsible for bibliographic control, and for supervising the integration of cataloguing systems so that, for example, a name such as "Khmelnyskyi" was spelled identically in all places.

Mrs. Pendzey also served as a resource person, facilitator and Slavic cataloguing specialist, and eventually supervised a staff of five. Shortly after retiring, she told The Weekly, "Having worked here for 30 years I have gone through all the changes with the library, the latest one being putting the collections on-line." After a moment she added, "But the basic principles of cataloguing are still the same: to provide bibliographic access to all this material."

On the eve of her retirement in June 1997 she was praised by the director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University, Prof. Robert E. Johnson. "Luba Pendzey has done an outstanding job of developing special collections and connections with other libraries in the world," said Prof. Johnson at an end-of-term reception held in her honor.

Such praise was well-earned. In addition to her immediate library duties, Mrs. Pendzey put in a lot of extra time to build networks with other libraries. She was the University of Toronto representative to the Slavic and East European Microform Project (SEEMP) at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. In the recent era of cutbacks, downsizing and fiscal restraint, she secured many outside grants to enable programs to continue developing. The latest success was obtaining funding in July 1997 to microfilm the Luczkyj Collection on Ukrainian Displaced

Persons and Refugees at the end of World War II.

The Luczkyj Collection is only one of many special collections with which Mrs. Pendzey worked; they make the University of Toronto Library's holdings unique. Other collections include the Peter Jacyk Collection of Ukrainian Serials, the largest North American collection of Ukrainian serials from the Habsburg period (1848-1918), and the Millennium Collection of Old Ukrainian Books, acquired in 1984. Two recent acquisitions are the Petro Potichnyj Ukrainian World War II Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency Collection, which brings Western and Soviet archival materials on this topic together for the first time, and the Iroida Wynnyckyj Collection of Ukrainian Canadian Drama, donated to the Thomas Fisher Rare Books library in December 1997.

When political changes swept Eastern Europe, Mrs. Pendzey's energy focused eastward. In 1994 she became the coordinator of International Library Programs with Central and Eastern Europe. Through this program she has worked towards developing links with libraries and librarians in the region, in order to assist them in their efforts to integrate with international bibliographic networks.

In the last two years alone she organized a visit from a consultant on International Library Relations from the Vernadsky Central Scientific Library in Kyiv, a bibliographer on an indexing project from the National Library of Serbia, a work exchange of two reference librarians between the University of Toronto Library and the National Library in Prague, and a training exchange in preservation microfilming of two librarians from the Lviv Stefanyk Scientific Library.

Throughout her career, in her mission to make information accessible, Mrs. Pendzey was active also in organizing exhibits to bring information to the non-Slavic specialist, the wider public.

In 1976 she organized the Ukrainian portion of the Dissent in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe held at the University of Toronto Robarts Library. At a time when few knew of the situation in Ukraine, the exhibit featured photos and literary works of Ukrainian political prisoners, including women. "It was an opportunity to show underground literature in Ukraine," she explained.

The same effort was expended to bring the issue of Ukrainian Displaced Persons to the attention of the entire university community. In 1983, Mrs. Pendzey organized and curated a major library exhibit on the topic to coincide with a conference being held at the university.

Often Mrs. Pendzey's energy took her outside the university library. In October 1977 she coordinated a monthlong event on Ukraine in Toronto's Parkdale Public Library. This included literature readings, children's programs, a costume night and exhibits of historical maps.

Mrs. Pendzey is not only an exceedingly talented and hard-working librarian, she is also personable.

Prof. Peter Potichnyj of McMaster University has worked closely with Mrs. Pendzey, who assisted in the processing his recent major donation of documents on Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Ukraine to the University of Toronto. When asked to describe Mrs. Pendzey, he said: "She is an absolutely great lady who has done a fantastic job not just in the Ukrainian but the entire Slavic col-

(Continued on page 14)

Long Island physician works with Gift of Life Foundation

VALLEY STREAM, N.Y. – Dr. Sean Levchuck, pediatric cardiologist at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, Long Island, is well known for his kindness, generosity and professionalism in dealing with his patients and their families. He has immersed himself in the work of the Gift of Life Foundation, performing life-saving open-heart surgery on children, for which he receives no fees. Likewise, hospital space is donated to the young patient at no cost. Only a minimal amount of \$5,000 is charged for unavoidable expenses related to an operation that usually costs between \$50,000 and 75,000.

Gift of Life Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation administered by participating Rotarians for the purpose of providing open-heart surgery to needy children throughout the world.

Over the past three years, auxiliary Ukrainian Gift of Life Committees in New York and New Jersey have brought approximately 20 children from Ukraine for complicated open-heart operations. During their stay the patients and their mothers are cared for by members of the Ukrainian Gift of Life Committee and the Church, which is involved through the Apostolate of Pastoral Care of the Sick.

The following interview was conducted by the Rev. Deacon Yourij Malachowsky, a member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Gift of Life Committee.

Dr. Levchuck, you are known as one of the best pediatric cardiologists in the United States. Please tell us what induced you to join the Gift of Life project?

I was drawn to the Gift of Life program because of my desire to give something back to society. I have been very fortunate in life. I have wonderful parents, siblings and friends. I have a great wife. I wanted to help someone less fortunate than myself.

Is it possible for you to determine the prognosis of a given patient at the time of surgery?

We usually can determine the prognosis of a patient prior to surgery by echocardiography, catheterization and angiography.

Do you plan to visit Ukraine to acquaint Ukrainian pediatric cardiac surgeons with the newest advances in your field?

I plan to visit Ukraine and I would welcome the opportunity to work with the Ukrainian pediatric cardiologists. I'm sure we

can both benefit from interaction of this type.

Would it be possible and expedient to draw into this project general pediatricians not specialized in cardiac surgery?

My feeling is that if general pediatricians become involved then the project will grow and prosper. They are the frontline and can often identify a patient before complications develop.

During my hospital visits, I have noticed a very warm and comforting attitude toward the children and their mothers on the part of medical personnel. Considering that the children's hospital stay is free of charge, is the attitude of the hospital administration likewise positive and welcoming?

The hospital administration, and especially our outstanding nursing staff, are exceptionally kind and supportive of the program. There is an overall outpouring of warm wishes towards these patients.

We all admire you, Dr. Levchuck; not only do you save children's lives, you put in effort into raising the necessary \$5,000 per child. Please explain how you go about doing this.

To facilitate bringing more children for treatment, I organized and participated in a fund-raiser: the Gift of Life All-Stars is an ice hockey team comprising local professionals and businessmen. We played in an exhibition ice hockey game against retired New York Islanders. The game and raffle raised \$40,000, enough for eight more children.

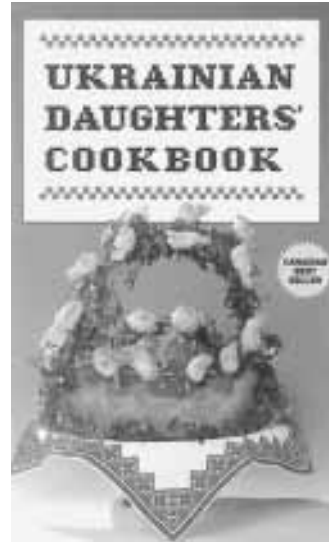
Finally, we would like to learn something about you personally; we know that you are a descendant of one of the first Ukrainian settlers in the United States.

I'm very proud of my Ukrainian roots. I never met my grandfather Stephen Levchuk, but I was very close to my grandmother, Anna. My parents have always encouraged us to participate in Ukrainian traditions. I think the Ukrainian people are a very determined people. I think my parents and my siblings all exemplify the spirit of the race.

Thank you, Dr. Levchuck, on behalf of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Gift of Life Committee, I wish you further success in your professional and personal life. God bless you for your generous heart and your noble deeds.



Dr. and Mrs. Sean Levchuck



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Ukraine successfully...

(Continued from page 1)

limited amount of hotel rooms, so we had to plan accordingly," said Mr. Frank. "We planned for 1,300 or so business guests and 300-400 local Ukrainians, and that is more or less what we got."

Official participant registration reports show that 1,676 business guests attended the EBRD conference in Kyiv.

Some controversy

Not everything was controversy-free during the conference. Five Ukrainian environmentalists demonstrating before the Ukrainian Home, which was the headquarters for the conference, were arrested on May 9 by local militia for an unlawful gathering and sentenced to 3-5 days in jail. After their arrest the group claimed they had been harassed by Ukraine's Security Service in the weeks leading up to the conference, including death threats, and had declared a hunger strike.

Environmental groups from Europe and the U.S. on May 11 presented a signed statement to the EBRD meeting to demand that the EBRD take a position on the police action.

Responding to reporters' queries on the arrests at his closing press conference, Acting President Frank said, "We have made representation to the Ukrainian government and would like to see these fellows, or women if there were any among them, released as soon as possible."

The Ukrainian government, however, denied that the five were being detained. At a roundtable on Chornobyl, the secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, said, "They were not arrested and are free." The Interior Ministry had no comment to The Weekly inquiries.

The environmentalists were protesting plans to finish construction of two nuclear power facilities at Khmelnytskyi and Rivne that the Ukrainian government says it needs on-line before it will deactivate the Chornobyl nuclear complex, which it has agreed to do by the year 2000.

Ukraine has been attempting to convince the EBRD to finance the completion of the two reactors, and although there had been speculation that the EBRD might make a surprise gift to Ukraine for hosting the conference, that gift was not given.

Acting President Frank explained that no decision should be expected on such a project for several months. "The bank has not made a decision because the bank has a number of concerns regarding the economic viability and the banking principles of the loan," explained Mr. Frank.

EBRD gifts to Ukraine

However, on May 11 the EBRD did hand Ukraine two grants worth \$120 million for the Chornobyl Shelter Implementation Fund, for engineering, operations, monitoring and emergency system studies in preparation for the building of a new sarcophagus over the ruined fourth block of the Chornobyl nuclear facility. The money also is directed to the licensing of a shelter implementation plan, for emergency on-site work and for the procurement of equipment.

"The signing of these documents opens new financial resources for solving issues involved in the shelter facility at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant," said Minister of the Environment Yuri Kostenko after he signed the documents with EBRD Vice-President Joachim Jahne and Nur Nihatulin, the president of Ukraine's nuclear power engineering company, Energoatom.

Mr. Kostenko said the funds will be aimed at implementation of short-term projects to stabilize the shelter facility.

So far Ukraine has gathered 387.5 million for the Shelter Implementation Fund,

which was set up in November 1997 at a conference in New York. Ukraine has set a goal of \$750 million as the sum needed to begin reconstruction of the crumbling sarcophagus over Chornobyl power unit No. 4 that was hastily erected in the weeks after the explosion at the unit in April 1996.

The EBRD also announced a \$32 million deal to finance the establishment of an energy service company in Ukraine, owned by the government, but run by a private firm, that would work to revamp and make more efficient the distribution of energy for heating, which is still centrally controlled. Eventually the company would be privatized.

EBRD Acting President Charles Frank said the goal is to "develop heating energy efficiency." He said the company contracted to manage the program would earn its profit from the savings it developed.

In a meeting with President Leonid Kuchma the day after the conclusion of the convention, Mr. Frank also disclosed that the EBRD was examining the possibility of a \$250 million credit to Ukraine to support pension reform.

On May 8, in Kyiv, the EBRD announced a second credit line in the amount of \$130 million for Ukraine for the development of small-and medium-size businesses and disbursed the first tranche of \$80 million, which also includes support for micro-businesses.

Changing the perception of Ukraine

Ukraine also attached much importance to the event as the watershed moment for turning around investor interest in Ukraine, which has been minimal since independence in 1991. After nearly seven years into a free market economy Ukraine has not yet reached the \$2 billion mark in foreign investment.

Although the business world views Ukraine as a lucrative market with a well-educated workforce, businesses are wary of the high taxes, constantly changing banking and business regulations and the bureaucratic obstacles to running a business in Ukraine.

Ukraine finally may have made inroads into reversing the negative perceptions that have developed. As part of the business forum, the country put together an effective exhibition of Ukraine's economic and business potential. Representatives of Ukrainian businesses and regional governments developed presentations of their abilities and put them on display at booths in both the Ukrainian Home and the National Philharmonic Building across the street.

Ukraine's strategy to change its business image abroad was to give business-people the chance to meet face to face with their Ukrainian counterparts, and with high government officials and speak directly about Ukraine's problems and opportunities.

"I spent practically all my time with business delegations," said Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reforms Serhii Tyhypko. "Many were here for the first time and were amazed at what they saw."


However, Minister Tyhypko would not predict a swell of new investments right away. "I am not predicting that a revolution will take place overnight. We need to push ahead with reforms and this will take time," said Mr. Tyhypko.

There were some immediate results. Jan Ariens, president of a Dutch investment bank who was a business guest at the convention, said that he came to Ukraine with skepticism, but will now begin preparations for entering the Ukrainian market.

"I heard many comments, and these were my own as well, that we were pleasantly surprised by the organizational level. Our expectations were skeptical," said Mr. Ariens. "Now we are about to begin doing business in Ukraine. It was not a done deal, but the timing of the conference made it meaningful in our final decision."

(Continued on page 13)

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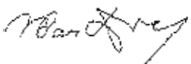
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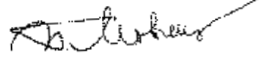
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Ukraine successfully...

(Continued from page 12)

Another very real image enhancer was the city itself, which had undergone extensive remodeling and sprucing-up in the weeks leading up to the arrival of the EBRD delegations and guests.

As EBRD Acting President Frank said at the closing press conference: "Kyiv can rest assured that it has gained many new admirers."

That Ukraine finally looked good to Europe was especially important to Ukrainians after Ukraine's failed attempt to host its first Miss Europe beauty pageant in September 1997. Then several contestants left the country complaining of sexual harassment and poor accommodations. The beauty pageant, broadcast live throughout Europe, was filled with technical problems and criticized for its lack of professional quality.

Mr. Taranov, however, distanced the Ukrainian government from the Miss Europe debacle at an earlier press conference during which he had said that the beauty pageant had been organized by private entities and that the government took no part in it.

President Kuchma addresses governors

The four-day EBRD conference, which took place under ideal weather conditions and just as Kyiv's famed chestnut tree-lined boulevards came into full bloom, opened on May 9, a holiday in Ukraine celebrating the Soviet Union's defeat of Nazi Germany.

Conference-goers just coming into the city that day were greeted with military flyovers and an aerial show of old war planes during the day and a fireworks display in the evening, as well as demonstrations by veterans of World War II and die-hard Communists.

The first portion of the convention, the business forum and the exhibit of Ukrainian business potential, titled "Ukraine, a look to

the 21st century," was opened by Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. The official opening of the meeting of the EBRD Board of Governors, the delegates who oversee the bank's work, occurred on May 11. President Kuchma officially welcomed the delegates and made his presentation to the governors before the actual work of the delegates began.

President Kuchma admitted to the governors that Ukraine could have done more in pursuing economic reforms and that mistakes have been made. "Sometimes we hear that economic reform in Ukraine comes too slow," said the president. "We are not satisfied either. But remember that Ukraine did not have any of the instruments of a free economy."

Mr. Kuchma mentioned that Chernobyl has used up Ukrainian resources equal to six times its projected budget for 1998. He also reminded the bankers that in addition to that legacy, Ukraine has had to live with a debilitated coal industry and with the problem of a quarter million repatriated Crimean Tatars and the related financial burdens.

He noted that Ukraine's economic decline in terms of GDP and financial markets has been stemmed and briefly described the new government economic plan he proposes to introduce to the Verkhovna Rada that he said would finally stimulate economic growth. He said that his new program includes a reduction of the budget deficit from 2.5 percent to 1.5 percent and a renewed attempt to have Ukraine's parliament approve a restructured tax law.

EBRD discusses how to direct aid

The board of governors, besides reviewing the current work of the EBRD, engaged in debate over how the EBRD should direct its limited resources. With many of the Central European countries in the final stage of transition to free market economies and well into the process of becoming members of the Economic



Dymytriy Gavrish

President Kuchma welcomes EBRD participants at the opening session of the board of governors' meeting at Palats Kultury Ukraina.

Union, discussion revolved around whether to keep supporting them in their move towards accession or to redirect much of the financial aid further east to "early transition members" such as Ukraine and the countries of Central Asia, which have seen less EBRD aid.

Although some prominent bankers, among them Philippe Maystadt, the chairman of the board of governors, held out for continuing the accent on Central Europe, the consensus that seems to have emerged is that Ukraine and the east must become the new central focus of EBRD support.

Geoffrey Bentley, the head of the Australian delegation said, "However, while accession may be an important part of the integration of these countries into the inter-

national economy, it is separate from the transition process itself. Preparation by countries for EU accession should not be allowed to divert the bank from the undivided pursuit of its transition mandate."

The move to strengthen support for the early transition countries, which was not formally acted upon, was led by EBRD Acting President Frank and U.S. Undersecretary of State David Lipton, who headed the U.S. delegation.

Currently EBRD funds are divided up according to a ratio of 40 percent for advanced transition countries, 30 percent for Russian and 30 percent for early transition countries.

The EBRD disbursed \$2 billion in credits in 1997, of which Ukraine qualified for \$130 million.

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Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 2)

efforts to integrate into the Euro-Atlantic community, have also been favorably received in the West.

"The United States has a compelling interest in a strong, independent and democratic Ukraine. However, if structural reforms continue to stall, if the foreign investment climate does not improve and if corruption remains a pervasive problem, the caliber of U.S. commitment, including the level of assistance, may diminish. Ukraine's president and Rada must work together, recognizing that accelerated reforms are, first and foremost, in

Ukraine's own interests, to help ensure continued U.S. and Western support – including the support of international lending institutions. Most importantly, such reforms will advance Ukraine's potential as a genuinely independent, stable and democratic country."

Copies of the Ukraine Parliamentary Election Report are available by writing to: Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 234 Ford Building, Washington, DC 20515. This report, as well as earlier commission reports on Ukrainian elections in 1991 and 1994, are available on the CSCE's Internet website: <http://www.house.gov/csce>.

Luba Pendzey retires...

(Continued from page 10)

lection. She is highly regarded both in scholarly circles and library circles as a professional librarian."

When she leaves the University of Toronto, Mrs. Pendzey will conclude a long relationship with the institution. Having come to Canada in 1948 as part of the DP immigration to Canada after World War II, Mrs. Pendzey obtained her professional training at the university where she was to later work. She graduated with a bachelor's degree in library science in 1967 and shortly after graduation began working in the Slavic Section. After beginning her career as a librarian, Mrs. Pendzey continued her studies on a part-time basis and eventually completed her a master's degree in library science. In 1976, she was promoted to head of the Campus Union Catalogue, where she worked until 1981.

When Vasyl Veryha retired in 1987, she replaced him as head of the Slavic Section, where she worked until her retirement. Throughout her career she took graduate courses and was a familiar

face at seminars and conferences.

But as Prof. Johnson pointed out during his words of farewell, "Every ending is a beginning. As of June 30, 1997, Luba Pendzey is coming up to a transition."

Since retiring her position at the University of Toronto library, Mrs. Pendzey has devoted her attention to various new projects. She holds the position of national executive director of the Commission on Bibliography and Bibliology at the Canadian Branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), of which she has been a member of since 1985. In that capacity Mrs. Pendzey is currently working on publishing a "Bibliography of Ukrainian Imprints of Canada" and creating a computerized database of the 7,000 entries.

In June 1997, at the annual Ukrainian conference hosted by the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, she was elected Canadian representative to the newly created World Council of Ukrainian Librarians. From that new post she will continue her work in coordinating Ukrainian library information and activities worldwide. She also remains an ad hoc consultant to the University of Toronto Library.



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Carpathian English Summer School, now in fourth year, seeks volunteers



Ukrainian students with the Rev. Roman Galadza (third from right) at the 1997 Carpathian English Summer School.

CHICAGO – The Rev. Sviatoslav Shevchuk has been selected as the new director of the Carpathian English Summer School (CESS) in Ukraine. The program, jointly sponsored by the Lviv Theological Academy and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) of Chicago, is in its fourth year, and the CESS annually attracts 20 volunteers from North America, Australia and Britain to come to Ukraine and teach Ukrainian students. This year's program will take place July 8-31.

A native of Stryi, the Rev. Shevchuk is currently studying moral theology in Rome and has been a staff member of two previous summer programs. Last summer he studied English in the United States and visited parishes in North Carolina and California. As director of the CESS, he succeeds the Rev. Michael Kwiatkowski, who is now the chancellor of the Patriarchal Curia of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv.

Saryi Kropevnyk and Korostiv are among the previous sites chosen for the CESS. The volunteer teaching staff, a majority of whom are not of Ukrainian descent, create a dynamic immersion environment. Classes are limited to seven to 10 students. The curriculum consists of Bible study and grammar exercises, as well as more student-based activities like discussion groups and short plays. Afternoon elective workshops and evening activities round out the day.

Impressed by student achievement and faculty coordination, the Rev. Steven Worsely of North Carolina said, "The program was excellent, and the results were evident in the enthusiasm of the students."

The program is also a spiritual retreat for staff and students. Each day for a month participants eat together, live together, and pray together. Keith Streifel, an American seminarian now studying in Rome, reminisced that "it was as if we had tucked the camp in with a blanket of prayer. We were able to witness these young people so willing to trust God, able to experience the generous spirits of both the students and the faculty, and able to discover the rich,

Eastern spirituality of the Ukrainian Catholic Church."

Daily liturgy, midday prayer and vespers are a vital component of the program. The Rev. Roman Galadza of Bramton, Ontario, is now in his third year as liturgical director.

Since there is virtually no theological literature in the Ukrainian language, the program was established to facilitate research, translation projects and lectures of the international faculty of the Lviv Theological Academy. It is run in cooperation with the academy's Theological Summer Institute, where the Rev. Petro Galadza of the Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa continues as director.

To volunteer for the CESS or other UCEF projects, contact: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622, (773) 235-8462, UCEFCHGO@aol.com

1998 camps and workshops at Soyuzivka

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, May 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. is holding a lecture by Dr. Ruzena Shyshkova, member of the Czech Academy of Sciences, on the topic "The Slavic Institute in Prague and Ukrainian Dialectology." Prof. George Y. Shevelov, professor emeritus, Columbia University, will deliver introductory remarks. There will also be a presentation of the book "Rozpovidi z Podkarpattia," a joint publication of the Slavic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Institute of the Ukrainian Language at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. The lecture and book launch will be held at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St., at 2 p.m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, May 19-June 25

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College is holding a course titled "Conversational Ukrainian," which will be taught by Natalie Garrity, former director of a foreign language program in Lviv. Fee: \$110. To register and for additional information call (215) 884-2218.

Thursday, May 21

MONTREAL: The Montreal Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress is holding a lecture and slide presentation by Prof. Roman Serbyn, department of history, Université de Quebec à Montreal, on the topic "The Three Man-made Famines in Soviet Ukraine." The presentation will be held at The Patriarch Josyf Slipyi Ukrainian Museum and Archives, 6175 10th Ave., Rosemount, at 7 p.m. The presentation is part of a series of Montreal community events commemorating the 65th anniversary of the 1933 famine-genocide in Soviet Ukraine.

Saturday-Sunday, May 30-31

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian Patriarchal World Federation (UPWF) and the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A. are sponsoring a conference titled "The Role of the Laity in the Church." The conference will be held at the Ramada

Hotel, Route 10, on May 30 at 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; followed by a convention for delegates and guests on May 31. Among featured speakers and topics at the conference are: Mikhail Kosiv, Lviv, Ukraine, "The Lay Movement in Ukraine, Today and Tomorrow"; Myroslaw Marynovych, Drohobych, Ukraine, "The Laity in Post-Communist Ukraine"; Dr. Andrew Sorokowski, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, "Lay Movements Before and After Vatican Council II"; Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, LaSalle University, "Working Together with the Clergy"; Mykola Haliv, president, Shevchenko Scientific Society, New York, "The History of the Lay Movement in the Diaspora"; the Rev. Ivan Krotec, pastor, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church, Chicago, "The Experience of Lay Participation in the Parish"; Lesia Shczur, London, Ontario, "The New Lay Person in Our Church"; Wasył Kolodchin, president, UPWF, Detroit, "The Laity Movement in the Diaspora: Plans and Perspectives." The presentations will be followed by a discussion period. The objective of the conference is to raise awareness of the role of all faithful in the life of the Church. The topics and discussions will be used in preparation for the Patriarchal Sobor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to be held this August in Lviv. For additional information regarding the conference and convention call Alexander Pryshlak, (860) 563-2717.

Saturday, May 30

DETROIT: Metropolitan Detroit's Committee in Support of Ukraine's Musical Heritage presents the Livonia Symphony Orchestra, Volodymyr Schesiuk, music director and conductor, in the final concert of the season featuring performances by Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano; Christina Lypecky, mezzosoprano and Jerome Cisaruk, baritone, with Marko Farion, narrator in a program of works by Tchaikovsky, Kozarenko, Skoryk, Hulak-Artemovsky and Kolodub. The concert will be held in Livonia, Mich., in the James P. Carli Auditorium, Churchill High School, Newburgh Road, at 7:30 p.m. General admission: \$12.50; sponsorship tickets: \$25. For more information call (248) 656-0306.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

becomes as confused as the era in which it occurred, as military anarchy combined with a raging typhus epidemic to plunge the UHA's fighting strength from a peak of 35,000 in August to 5,000 in December.

In February 1920 the UHA was forced to join the Red Army as a semi-autonomous unit known as the "Red UHA," and set up to fight against the expected Polish advance, with Col. Schamanek as chief of general staff. In April 1920 the Red UHA's second and third brigades deserted.

Col. Schamanek was either killed in subsequent action against the Bolsheviks or was executed in a Bolshevik retaliation against officers for the desertion in May 1920, at an undetermined location in Ukraine.

Sources: "Red Ukrainian Galician Army," "Schamanek, Alfred," "Ukrainian Galician Army," "Ukrainian-Soviet War," Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vols. 4, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

23 introduced a group of new volunteers who will work in Ukraine for two years as economic advisers and consultants. This is the 11th group of U.S. volunteers. After the swearing-in ceremony they joined 220 colleagues currently working on educational and environmental projects in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

EC gives \$25 M for Chernobyl projects

KYIV — The European Commission has allocated \$25 million (U.S.) in funding for international scientific-research projects for the next three and a half years aimed at liquidating the effects of the Chernobyl disaster. The money will be spent on 20 new projects that will

focus on specific prioritized problems, like environmental protection and clean-up of areas polluted by radiation. (Eastern Economist)

AN-70 to make maiden Europe flight

KYIV — Ukraine plans to showcase its new AN-70 military cargo plane in Europe for the first time at the Berlin air show on May 17-24. The plane has unique take-off and landing specifications and can carry up to 47 tons of cargo and personnel. (Eastern Economist)

Zlenko to hold two ambassadorial posts

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma signed a decree on April 15 appointing Ukraine's Ambassador to France Anatolii Zlenko as ambassador to Portugal. Mr. Zlenko will hold both posts simultaneously. (Eastern Economist)

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